"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair Friday and Saturday; moderate east and southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,860. . . . NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

# GERMAN CHANCELLOR OFFERS PARLEY TO RUSSIA IF ENVOYS WITH FULL POWER ARE SENT TO BERLIN; LORD LANSDOWNE MAKES PEACE SUGGESTIONS

## ALLIED CHIEFS USE HOUSE PLAN OF TEAM WORK

### Omit Oratory and Separate Into Groups for Discussion as Conference Opens.

### WELCOMED BY CLEMENCEAU

### Fifteen Nations Represented at Historic Gathering in the French Foreign Office.

### AMERICANS CONFER FIRST

### May Be Urged to Put Drafted Men to Building Ships—War Council Today.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Colonel House's plan of team work has been adopted by the Interallied Conference, and, instead of having general meetings and oratorical fireworks, the delegates are organizing in groups to consider and settle practical questions. Colonel House called all the Americans together this morning before 10 o'clock to agree on a procedure in the interest of time-saving and efficiency. Everybody recognized the critical nature of the present conditions and the importance of facing up to them squarely united and single-minded against the common enemy.

The temptation is very great for each delegation to press the viewpoint of the country it represents. Every delegate comes loaded with oratory about the peculiar sufferings and needs of his particular country. If this is allowed to proceed, the picture of war misery will simply be painted in stronger colors, without accomplishing any practical result. Instead, it is hoped to get the delegates together with the official "opposites" of the other countries and lay a basis of knowledge and mutual understanding for such use of aggregate resources as will best promote the one great aim of defeating Germany. There is a big rush for the Americans, as America is the only country with a surplus of supplies, and if we acceded to all the demands the surplus would be exhausted before we got half way around.

One of the capital subjects for consideration is shipping. This will not be left to the permanent Allied Council, whose sessions will be resumed in London. The shipping question is urgent and fundamental, and some general policy will be adopted at the Paris meeting. I venture the prediction that America will be urged to put the increased shipbuilding program ahead of everything else, if necessary even using army drafts fitted for such work in the shipyards.

The Americans with Colonel House at their head left the Hotel Crillon in a body at 9:50 for the Foreign Office. Ten minutes later Premier Lloyd George emerged from his rooms, next to Colonel House's, and called out, "Has Colonel House left?" When an attendant replied affirmatively the Premier said, "I'm late, as usual," and without awaiting the elevator, ran down the steps and jumped into his car.

The Interallied Conference ran as smoothly as a Texas Democratic Convention. The session was short and the proceedings according to prearranged plans. Lloyd George returned to the Crillon at 11:45. Colonel House walked from the Foreign Office with Gordon Auchincloss, reaching the hotel at noon. The American delegates came strolling in smiling, but reticent, the team captain evidently having enjoined the strictest secrecy. The remainder of the day was spent in committee work.

**Fifteen Nations in Conference.**

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The interallied conference opened in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, with fifteen nations represented. The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, presided and welcomed the delegates, emphasizing the gravity of the responsibilities resting on the assembled statesmen and military officials.

Premier Clemenceau's speech barely exceeded a hundred words.

"Gentlemen," he said, "in the name of the French Republic the honor of welcoming you falls upon me. In this greatest of wars it is the feeling of the supreme solidarity of peoples which unites us in this moment to win on the field of battle the right to a peace which shall be a true peace of humanity. It is for this we are here in this admirable reunion of hope and duty, well prepared to make every sacrifice demanded by an alliance which no intrigue and no weakening can ever impair. Our task is to translate into acts those lofty feelings whereby we are animated. Our order of the day is work. Let us work."

M. Pichon then outlined the questions to be examined and the method of work to be followed. The resolutions by the French representatives having been adopted without discussion, the conference divided into sections in which the various allied delegations are represented. These sections are finances, imports and transportation, armament, munitions, aviation, food and blockade. Each of these commissions is being presided over by the French Minister whose department corresponds to the subject under consideration.

Diplomatic, military, and naval ques-

Continued on Page 2.

"WAKE UP!—Don't be a Peter Putoff——" See top of Page 3.—Advt.

## *German Food Chief Promises Diet of Bread and Potatoes*

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.—Speaking in the Prussian Lower House today on food conditions, Herr von Waldow, President of the German Food Regulation Board, said:

"Considerable supplies of grain for making bread have been provided by early thrashing. The Imperial German Bureau has already received 1,000,550 tons, as compared with 890,000 tons last year.

"The potato crop may be regarded as satisfactory, almost as a good one, and we count upon having 34,500,000 tons. Distribution will be carried out much more efficiently than in recent years. The same quantity of sugar as formerly can be delivered.

"We shall still have to bear many restrictions, but we have adequate food supplies for the new year."

Herr von Waldow said that bread and potatoes would form the basis of the food supply.

## AMERICANS HELPED IN BYNG'S DRIVE

### Our Engineers Worked 4 Months on Vital Railways—Two Wounded in Battle.

### OUR AIRMEN AT THE FRONT

### Substantial Number of Coming Great Force Arrives—Training with Our Troops.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Monday, Nov. 26, (Associated Press.)—American troops have played an important part in General Byng's drive before Cambrai. It is now possible to tell the people of the United States for the first time that American army engineers have had a large hand in the marvelous work which has been accomplished in the way of pushing the vital railways up to the front.

The engineers have been laboring on roads behind the British lines for nearly four months, and two of the men who were wounded were in the first American casualties announced from Washington. The military requirements have made it impossible to mention their presence here before this time.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 29, (Associated Press.)—A substantial vanguard of the great army of American aviators, which eventually will operate in France, has arrived near the front.

For weeks some of them had been training actively for battlefront service, co-operating with the manoeuvres of American troops rehearsing and practicing attacks.

Army flying fields have been established in certain sections, and for days American soldiers in many parts of France have been watching American aviators circling above their heads.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Another striking act of devotion to duty has been reported by Vice-Admiral Sims in connection with the torpedoing of the American destroyer Cassin in British waters on Oct. 15 last. Only three days ago Secretary Daniels was informed of the bravery of Osmund K. Ingram, gunner's mate, who lost his life as a result of rushing to the stern of the Cassin and throwing overboard powerful explosives when he saw the torpedo approaching that end of the vessel. Ingram was blown overboard and was the only man to lose his life. His bravery saved the Cassin, which was able to make port.

Secretary Daniels was notified by Vice-Admiral Sims today of the bravery of William Joseph Murphy, Chief Electrician on the Cassin, at the time of the torpedoing. Murphy stood at his post when the explosion put the radio apparatus out of commission, and succeeded in repairing and adjusting it, thus making it possible for the ship to get into radio touch with other vessels.

Murphy is a New York youth. He enlisted at Boston on Nov. 6, 1911. His wife is Mrs. Mabel Mary Murphy of 378 East Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Secretary Daniels also announced today that he had sent to John J. Swigart, seaman, commendation for jumping overboard from an army transport in an unsuccessful effort to rescue a shipmate. Swigart jumped from the vessel, which was going at high speed, into its wake, and swam to a point where the man was last seen. He searched for the man until exhausted. Swigart enlisted from Cincinnati, March 19, 1917. He gave as his next of kin William Swigart, a brother, of 31 East Seventh Street, Newport, Ky.

## SCANDINAVIAN KINGS BEGIN CONFERENCE

### *Powerful When United to Resist Foreign Aggression, Says Swedish Monarch.*

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 29.—The Scandinavian conference was opened yesterday with speeches by King Haakon of Norway and King Gustav of Sweden, after which the Ministers representing the three nations conferred for several hours.

A banquet was held last night. King Haakon, proposing a toast to the visiting monarchs, said:

"These are mournful times for Europe. Our own countries also come under their shadow, but we are fortunate in having been able to keep out of the war."

The King expressed his thanks to the Danish people for their readiness to submit to privations in order to assist the other Scandinavian countries.

King Gustav, in his reply to King Haakon, referred to the separation of Sweden and Norway and to the fact that he was the first Swedish ruler to visit Norway since that event. He continued:

"Each of our nations is small in itself, but together we constitute a force which must be reckoned with, when it is a question of safeguarding the maintenance of our independence and of our right freely to dispose of our own destinies."

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Made of tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage till you have tried them.—Advt.

## FEARS WORLD-WIDE RUIN

### Lansdowne Wants Allies to Restate Aims as Step Toward Ending Conflict

### WOULD REASSURE GERMANY

### Sees Peace Party Strengthened if Convinced That Foes Don't Seek Her Annihilation.

### DECRIES "WAR AFTER WAR"

### And Favors International Discussion of New Problems, Including Freedom of Seas.

### *Lansdowne's Proposals of a Basis of Peace*

The Marquis of Lansdowne, author of the suggestions for peace, published below, was Foreign Minister in the Cabinets of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, and Minister without portfolio in Mr. Asquith's Coalition Ministry, and has been Viceroy of India and Governor General of Canada.

He tabulates his suggestions of a restatement of the Allies' aims as follows:

1. That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great power.
2. That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice.
3. That, except as a legitimate war measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world.
4. That we are prepared, when war is over, to examine in concert with other powers a group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas.
5. That we are prepared to enter into an international pact under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 30.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has written a letter to The Daily Telegraph, in which he urges upon the Allies a restatement, in general terms, of their war aims, in an attempt to bring about peace before "the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world."

The Daily Chronicle says it is informed, "on authority," that the rumor current that the letter was written with the knowledge of the Government is unfounded.

Lord Lansdowne's letter to The Daily Telegraph is as follows:

"We are now in the fourth year of the most dreadful war the world has ever known—a war in which, as Sir W. Robertson lately informed us, the number of the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. Ministers continue to tell us that they scan the horizon in vain for a prospect of a lasting peace, and without a lasting peace we all feel that the task we have set ourselves will remain unaccomplished.

"But those who look forward with horror to the prolongation of the war, who believe that its wanton prolongation would be a crime differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it, may be excused if they, too, scan the horizon anxiously in the hope of discovering their indications that the outlook may, after all, not be so hopeless as is supposed. The obstacles are indeed formidable enough. We are constantly reminded of one of them.

"It is pointed out with force that, while we have not hesitated to put forward a general description of our war aims, the enemy have, though repeatedly challenged, refused to formulate theirs and have limited themselves to vague and apparently insincere professions of readiness to negotiate with us. The force of the argument cannot be gainsaid, but it is directed mainly to show that we are still far from agreement as to the territorial questions which must come up for settlement in connection with the terms of peace.

"These are, however, by no means the only questions which will arise, and it is worth while to consider whether there are not others also of first-rate importance, with regard to which the prospects of agreement are less remote. Let me examine one or two of these.

"What are we fighting for? To beat the Germans, certainly; but that is not an end in itself. We want to inflict a signal defeat upon the Central Powers, not out of mere vindictiveness, but in the hope of saving the world from a recurrence of the calamity which has befallen this generation.

**War for "Reparation and Security."**

"What, then is it we want when the war is over? I know of no better formula than that more than once made use of with universal approval by Mr. Asquith in the speeches which he, from time to time, has delivered. He has repeatedly told his hearers that we are waging war in order to obtain reparation and security. Both are essential, but of the two, security is perhaps more indispensable.

"In the way of reparation much can no doubt be accomplished, but the utmost effort to make good all the ravages of this war must fall short of completeness and will fail to undo the grievous wrong which has been done to humanity.

"It may, however, be possible to make some amends for the inevitable incompleteness of reparation if the security afforded is, humanly speaking, complete.

"To end the war honorably would be a great achievement. To prevent the same curse falling upon our children would be a greater achievement still.

"This is our avowed aim, and the magnitude of the issue cannot be exaggerated; for, just as this war has been more dreadful than any war in history, so, we may be sure, would the next war be even more dreadful than this. The prostitution of science for purposes of pure destruction is not likely to stop short.

**Proposes Pledge of Future Arbitration**

"Most of us, however, believe that it should be possible to secure posterity against a repetition of such an outrage as that of 1914, if the powers will, under a solemn pact, bind themselves to submit future disputes to arbitration.

"If they will undertake to outlaw politically and economically any one of their number which refuses to enter into such a pact, or to use their joint military and naval forces for the purpose of coercing the Power which breaks away from the rest, they will indeed have traveled far along the road which leads to security.

"We are, at any rate, right to put security in the front line of our peace demands, and it is not unsatisfactory to note that, in principle, there seems to be complete unanimity upon this point."

Lord Lansdowne then cites from President Wilson's speech at the banquet of the League to Enforce Peace. His reference to "a universial association of nations to prevent any war from being begun, either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the cause to the opinion of the world," and quotes from the German Chancellor's speeches to the Main Committee of the Reichstag in the same year in favor of a "peaceful agreement and understanding which will prevent the return of such an immense catastrophe." The Papal suggestion of August last of the establishment of arbitration and the Austrian welcome of it and readiness to enter into negotiations regarding the Papal proposal are recorded, and Lord Lansdowne proceeds:

"In his dispatch covering the allied note of Jan. 10, 1917, Mr. Balfour mentions as one of the three conditions essential to durable peace the condition that 'Behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction might be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.'

"Such sanction would probably take the form of coercion applied in one of two modes. The aggressor would be disciplined either by the pressure of superior naval and military strength or by the denial of commercial access and facilities.

"The proceedings of the Paris conference show that we should not shrink from such denial if we were compelled to use the weapon for purposes of self-defense; but, while a commercial boycott would be justifiable as a war measure, and while the threat of a boycott in case Germany should show herself utterly unreasonable would be a legitimate threat, no reasonable man would surely desire to destroy the trade of the Central Powers if they will, so to speak, enter into recognizances to keep the peace and do not force us into conflict by hostile combination.

**Deplores "War After the War."**

"A commercial war is less ghastly in its immediate results than a war of armed forces, but it would certainly be deplorable if, after three or four years of sanguinary conflict in the field—a conflict which has destroyed a great part of the wealth of the world and permanently crippled its resources—the Powers were to embark upon commercial hostilities certain to retard the economic recovery of all the nations involved.

"That we shall have to secure ourselves against the fiscal hostility of others; that we shall have to prevent the recurrence of conditions under which, when the war broke out, we found ourselves short of essential commodities because we had allowed certain industries and certain sources of supply to pass entirely under the control of our enemies, no one will doubt—subject, however, to this reservation, that it will surely be for our interest that the stream of trade should, so far as our own fiscal interests permit, be allowed to flow strong and uninterrupted in its natural channels.

"There remains the question of territorial claims. The most authoritive statement of these is to be found in the Allies' note of Jan. 10, 1917. This statement must obviously be regarded as a broad outline of the desiderata of the Allies; but is anyone prepared to argue that the sketch is complete, or that it may not become necessary to re-examine it. Mr. Asquith, speaking at Liverpool in October last, used the following language:

"'No one pretends that it would be right or opportune for either side to formulate an ultimatum, detailed, exhaustive, precise, with clauses and subclauses, which is to be accepted verbatim et literatim, chapter and verse, as an indispensable preliminary and condition of peace. There are many things,' he added, 'in worldwide conflict such as this which must of necessity be left over for discussion and negotiation, for

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## BRITISH PUBLIC STIRRED

### Lansdowne's Letter Revives Attacks on Lloyd George's Cabinet.

### LACK OF WORLD STRATEGY

### Point that Allied Policy May Give Aid to German War Party Seized Upon.

### NORTHCLIFFE PRESS SILENT

### Chronicle Declares It Prefers President Wilson's Counsel to Lansdowne's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 30.—Lord Lansdowne's letter is generally recognized as the most important event of the day. The Daily Telegraph describes it as "an expression of the personal view of a statesman of world-wide reputation and long and varied experience." It is that certainly, but also much more than that.

The recent suggestion of a new Government, headed by Lansdowne and Balfour was derided in certain quarters on the ground that both were old men. It was for other reasons that the proposal was impracticable. None the less, Lansdowne is the representative of a considerable body of British public opinion.

Lloyd George's recent "parliamentary triumph" was the hour's wonder. Reflection has not increased confidence in his guidance. Never has the Premier had a worse week-end. From the Socialist Clarion to the Whig Spectator, practically all the weekly papers struck critical notes, ranging through the whole gamut from doubt to despair.

Outside of the Northcliffe press, which, one of the contemporaries says, is hypnotized by the terror of Asquith's return, the Lloyd George Government had hardly one whole-hearted supporter. Lansdowne's letter is regarded by sober opinion as a call for wise leadership. In last week's Commons debate, the Westminster Gazette points out, the Prime Minister spoke of himself as an expert in political strategy. The cheers of the House justified the description so far as it applied to Parliament, but political strategy in a wider sense as concerned with the world war is precisely the art which Lansdowne finds lacking in the counsels of the Allies, and for lack of it he thinks they risk prolonging the war beyond reason or necessity and playing into the hands of the war party in Germany.

In this respect Lansdowne's letter meets the approval of all but the jingoists, who still cherish the shibboleth of a knockout blow crushing Germany. The Star puts this point with snap.

"Lansdowne's letter," it says "is nothing short of a thunderbolt dropped in the camp of those who want the war to last forever, and who bully and browbeat everybody who dares to think for himself about the problem of peace.

"He is no fool and no pacifist, but he has more practical wisdom in his little finger than Milner, Curzon, Carson, and Lloyd George have in their four heads."

The same paper adds: "Lloyd George is at present in Paris with Lord Milner and Lord Northcliffe to stay up his hands as Aaron and Hur did for Moses in Rephidim. He is no doubt accurately informed as to the amount of political pressure which the Lansdowne group is in position to exercise and will be guided by thtat knowledge.

Meantime the Northcliffe press has nothing to say. There is no mention of Lansdowne's letter in this afternoon's Evening News. The other evening papers, with the exception of the Globe, which is now run by Leo Maxse, whose fire-eating propensities used to find theri chief outlet in the National Review, agree in the main with Lansdowne, though issue is taken with him on certain points, chief among which is that of Germany's readiness to accept conditions which would make a league of nations policy a practicable proposition.

Here even the Westminster Gazette, which reflects the body of liberal opinion corresponding to that which Lansdowne speaks for on the conservative side says:

"We shall know more of the present German mood when we have read the speech which the new Chancellor is to make today in the Reichstag, but we may be sure that the militarist parties are counting upon the collapse of Russia to resist all the schemes which would make them equal partners in a free European system and to renew their claims of aggression and dominance."

The one point in Lansdowne's argument on which serious opinion fastens with interrogation is, as already indicated, the question whether we can get a peace which spells the defeat and not

Continued on Page 2.

## *Austria Is Disappointed Over the Results in Italy; Grows More Distrustful of Domineering Ally*

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Reports reaching Paris, via Switzerland, picture Austria as discontented with the Italian situation and increasingly concerned over her relations with Germany after the war.

Austria's ambitions are local and limited, while Germany's are worldwide. By rushing in front of Austria and leading the sweep into Italy, and by taking sole charge of the Russian situation, Germany places herself where she can treat Austria with scant consideration after the war.

Austria, therefore, stands to lose, no matter which side wins the war. Emperor Charles is said to be very restless, and the feeling of the people is deeply embittered and distrustful of their Prussian partners.

## *Sweden Said to be Acting as Mediator Between Bolsheviki and Germany*

### *Gen. Berthelot, for French War Office, Expresses to Highest Russian Command Confidence It Will Stand by Allies—Trotzky to Appoint New Ambassadors to London and Paris.*

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Swedish Legation at Petrograd has agreed, at Leon Trotzky's request, to act as mediator between Russia and Germany, and has already sent to the Berlin Foreign Office a note proffering a truce and peace negotiations.

Petrograd advices say that General Henri Berthelot, Chief of the French Military Mission to Rumania, under a Jassy date of Nov. 25 has informed Lieut. Gen. Stcherbatcheff, commander of the Russian forces in Rumania, according to Ivestiay, the Bolshevist organ, of the receipt of a dispatch from the War Ministry at Paris commenting on the absence of military information from the Russian General Staff, but, instead, the receipt of details of the armistice efforts.

"I am requested to inform the highest military powers," says General Berthelot, "that France does not recognize the power of the national commissaries, but is confident of the patriotism of the highest Russian command and believes that it will refuse to enter into criminal negotiations, and will keep the Russian army facing the common enemy."

A decree has been issued by Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Premier and Foreign Minister, respectively, giving the Commissioner of the State Bank the right to issue from the State Treasury a short-time advance to the Council of Commissaries of 25,000,000 rubles.

The decree followed a conference of the Commissioner and the bank authorities, in which the legal proceedings for drawing funds were explained. This method was declared by the Commissioner to be too dilatory in view of the immediate need of funds. The decree was then issued, after which the bank managers resigned.

Their places have been filled by appointees of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which will doubtless insure the acquisition of the funds mentioned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAPARANDA, Sweden, Nov. 29.—In the near future the Bolshevist Government will appoint new diplomatic representatives in London and Paris and discharge the present Ambassadors. Trotzky has sent a circular note to all the Russian diplomatic representatives as Commissary of Foreign Affairs, asking whether they recognize him.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd has been informed that the Allied Ambassadors, without breaking off diplomatic connections, intend to leave Petrograd for Stockholm and intrust special delegates to run the embassies.

## COALITION CABINET FORCED ON BOLSHEVIKI

### *Temporary Soviet Parliament Also Agreed To After Peasants' Conference Turns on Lenine.*

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.
Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28.—During the last twenty-four hours the political situation here has taken another disconcerting sideways leap. The Peasants' Conference which met a few days ago promptly split into two—a small conference of anti-Bolshevist pro-war peasants and a larger conference of Lefts sharing the views of the Lenine Cabinet.

But last night a curious thing happened. Lenine addressed the Lefts and somehow antagonized them. The peasant soldiers forming a majority of the audience behaved impatiently, interrupting frequently. A derisive reception was given to his reference to Ensign Krylenko's appointment to be commander in chief. The Bolshevist Premier retired, not daring to risk the putting of a resolution of confidence in his Government to the meeting.

Then came the announcement that Germany had accepted the proposal of an armistice on all fronts. A Bolshevik moved that a telegram of congratulation be sent to Krylenko. After an uproarious discussion the resolution was defeated and the Bolsheviki walked out.

Last night it had already become apparent that the Bolsheviki had not succeeded in obtaining a sweeping majority in the Constituent Assembly elections, even in Petrograd, the citadel of Bolshevism. A Bolshevik coalition with other extremists was therefore an urgent necessity yesterday, and today negotiations accordingly proceeded at the Smolny Institute. One form of agreement has been reached. Its announcement was made in curiously dramatic circumstances.

Encouraged by the chilly reception of Lenine, Chernoff this morning addressed the Left at the Peasants' Conference, making a powerful bid for leadership. The delegates, swayed by his oratory, gave him a tumultuous reception, especially applauding his references to the sovereignty of the people, not of "usurpers."

He concluded triumphantly, and the meeting was declared adjourned. A few delegates had already gone out when the Chairman asked the meeting to keep its seats and allow an important announcement to be made.

An emissary from the Smolny Institute then reported that a coalition government had just been agreed upon, consisting of Bolsheviki, of the Left, Social Revolutionaries, and Menshevik Internationalists. Eighteen delegates from the All-Russian Executive Committee of the Soviets, 108 from the Left in the Peasants' Conference, 100 delegates from the Army, and 60 from various trade unions are to form a temporary Soviet Parliament, which is to hold a meeting immediately. This will appoint committees to manage the Government departments. Each committee will elect its own Chairman. These Chairman will be the Cabinet. Such scheme excludes Tchernoff just at the moment of the apparent beginning of his triumphal progress.

So Russia is trying a third experiment for composing a revolutionary Parliament. It is not difficult to foresee the results, but it is obvious that unless it is manipulated with extreme skill the new organ of the Government may slip out of the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Schneur, Zoglovich, and Meren are the names of the three representatives from the 5th Army who were admitted to the German trenches as envoys of Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, and arranged for representatives of both sides to meet again on Dec. 2 to conclude an armistice and to make a renewed appeal to the Allies and to accept the Bolshevist peace platform and conclude a general armistice on all fronts.

The position is bizarre in the extreme. Only three armies recognize Krylenko as Commander in Chief. Headquarters and the Southern Rumanian and Caucasian fronts definitely refuse to recognize the Bolshevist Government. On the western (Russian) front there is dissension, part of the troops protesting against the Bolshevist peace tactics and the rest supporting them. The commander of the front, Baluyev, and Commissary Zhdanov have been arrested at Minsk. Krylenko has issued an order to stop fighting on all fronts and only to fire if fire be opened by the enemy. The observance of the truce terms by the Germans is conditional on complete cessation of hostilities by the Russian Headquarters.

Commissary Stankevitch refuses to transmit Krylenko's orders to General Dukhonin, and in the name of the army issues an appeal to the civil population to put an end to civil war and anarchy and continue to supply all that is needful for the maintenance of the army at the front.

Ensign Krylenko, instead of pursuing his journey south, is returning to Petrograd. Captain Kukel, who was left by Admiral Verderevski in charge of the Ministry of Marine for mechanical work, has been arrested for refusing to hand over papers of the Ministry to Bolshevist emissaries, and the Bolsheviki have appointed Captain Modest Ivanov in his place.

The Military Revolutionary Committee refuses to issue passports to foreigners traveling abroad unless a request is addressed directly by the Embassies to the committee. The neutral legations have agreed to these conditions.

The results of the poll in Petrograd for the Constituent Assembly are extremely interesting, the Bolsheviki and Cadets running neck and neck, with the Cadets so far in a slight majority. The Social Revolutionaries follow far behind, and the number of votes polled by the other parties is insignificant. The size of the Bolshevist vote is accounted for by the votes of soldiers of the Petrograd garrison and in part of the workmen.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 29.—Returns in the election for the Constituent Assembly have not yet been completed, but so far the Maximalists are far in the lead. One hundred and ten out of 104 district in Petrograd give the Maximalists 220,000 votes, the Constitutional

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## SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG

### Hertling Says He Hopes Peace Move Will Develop Soon.

### PLEDGES FOR PROVINCES

### Right of "Self-Determination" to be Allowed Lithuania and Courland.

### TEUTON ALLIES PRAISED

### Modification of Censorship Is Hinted—Appeal for German Internal Unity.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 29.—Count George F. von Hertling, the new Imperial German Chancellor, told the Reichstag when it reassembled today that he was ready to enter into peace negotiations as soon as the Russian Government sent representatives having full powers to Berlin.

"I hope and wish," he said, "that these efforts will soon take definite shape and bring us peace."

Respecting Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, Count von Hertling said:

"We respect the right of self-determination of their peoples. We expect they will give themselves a constitutional form of government corresponding to their conditions."

The Chancellor delivered a long speech to the Reichstag, in which he dwelt upon all the current problems of the internal and external situations. After some personal observations on the war, he referred to the home politics of the Empire, alluding to the introduction of the Prussian franchise proposal, and the Government's new measures, which extend social and political legislation in Germany. In regard to the maintenance of a censorship, he professed himself, in contradistinction, he said, to the stand of the Entente Powers, in favor of a liberal conception of the right of free opinion.

After an affecting appeal for unity on the internal front, the Chancellor spoke about as follows on the general political world situation:

**Praises "Our Faithful Allies."**

"I have taken over from my highly honored predecessors in office a precious heritage, namely, to cherish our friendship with Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. Our alliances with these three States were concluded on different dates, but their aim is common—the realization of national ideals, the safeguarding of our territorial possessions, and the warding off of enemy attacks. The pre-eminent nature of this aim has steeled our resolution in the long and bloody struggle, and will sustain us until the end is in sight.

"Our faithful allies, to whom we have been drawn in defense of our most sacred possessions, and in combination with whom deeds of incomparable greatness have been performed on the battlefields and at home, have my gratitude and admiration."

**Ready for Russian Negotiations.**

Count von Hertling referred to the fact that the Russian Government had sent from Tsarskoe Selo a wireless communication signed by Trotzky and Lenine, addressed to the Governments and peoples of the belligerent countries, proposing that negotiations for a truce and a general peace be opened at an early date, and said:

"I do not hesitate to declare that in the proposals of the Russian Government, so far as is at present known, debatable principles on which the opening of negotiations may be based may be recognized and that I am ready to enter into such so soon as the Russian Government sends representatives having full powers for this purpose. I hope and wish that these efforts will soon take definite shape and bring us peace."

**Pleads for Unity to Baffle Foes.**

Count von Hertling said that the initiative for the Prussian reforms proceeded from the Crown. After alluding to some new bills of reform affecting the workmen's unions, he referred to the censorship question and promised to do what was possible to allow a free expression of opinion and set aside abuses. He continued:

"The point now is to stand together united and firm until victory is achieved. Our enemies begin to see they cannot deprive us of victory by force of arms, but they base their hope on a supposed imminent internal breakdown.

"Without knowledge of our German conditions, and misled by a dependent and instigating press, they affect to see signs of coming events in transitory appearances. Do your best, gentlemen, to destroy this by a unanimous determination to support the Government. Let one thought and determination fill all hearts—thought of one's country."

**Insists U-Boats Will Win.**

As to the submarine campaign, the Chancellor said:

"Submarine warfare against merchant ships exercises systematically its powerful and inevitable effect. It was and is the only thoroughgoing means for carrying on against the superior power of our adversaries the economic war forced upon us. It directs itself against enemy tonnage and those voyaging in the enemy's service.

"If our adversaries have sought for some time to fill the thinned-out ranks of their merchant fleets with neutral ships which they have forcibly impressed into their service by a hunger blockade and other oppressive means, this procedure cannot be continued at will and will soon reach its limit. Even by the most hurried building of new ships in the yards of our adversaries, the number of ships sunk will continually exceed the tonnage of those newly built.

"All observations give us unmistakable proof that the submarine war against merchant ships will reach the aim intended for it."

Count von Hertling then praised the army and navy and the soldiers on all fronts. He eulogized the home population for its patience and endurance in bearing the privations the war had brought with it, especially the women who had so bravely taken up the work of the men called into military service.

He spoke of the financing of the war which had been carried out satisfactorily, adding:

"The Empire has appealed seven times to the German people to provide the means and all classes of the population have competed in order that each might bear his portion of the burden and the sum of about 73,000,000,000 marks has been subscribed voluntarily to date."

In asking the Reichstag for a new credit of 15,000,000,000 marks the Chancellor alluded to extraordinary war experiences which had called forth among all the German people consciousness and solidarity. Every member of the community, he said, was now aware that he was a part of the grand total of valuable members of the State, which they recognized peculiarly as their affair and possession.

**Discusses Political Reform.**

The Chancellor then spoke of the demand for reform and adjustment of political affairs. He said it was necessary to recognize what was right in this demand and carry it through with a firm hand. He added:

"One should particularly not be led astray by catch words nor slavishly imitate the instructions of other countries, but should do what is demanded by the actual needs of popular life and which correspond to the German spirit and German characteristics.

"Of the fundamental principles of our imperial constitution, nothing can or shall be changed. They are distinctive and have grown out of the historically developed character of the German people and their various branches. Parliamentary representation in the Reichstag rests upon the broadest conceivable base.

"When our political life, developing itself upon this firm foundation, undertakes new tasks and when the new needs make themselves apparent within the framework of the imperial constitution, the Imperial Government will at all times lend a willing ear to the wishes and suggestions which may reach it from this honorable house—of that I am sure."

## WARNED OF GERMAN RISING.

### Haase's Speech Bitterly Indicting Deception of the People.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Through Swiss channels the text of the recent speech of Herr Haase, Independent Socialist leader in the Reichstag, in which he criticised German diplomacy, has reached Washington. Herr Haase was once President of the whole Socialist group in the Reichstag, but when the party split on the question of the continued support of the war he became the leader of the minority.

After denouncing German diplomacy Herr Haase asserted that the progress of events must lead to the establishment of a social republic. Turning to the subject of war, he said:

"How long is the war going to be continued? If it goes with your wishes, then the time is not far off when our nation will be bled white and destroyed through exhaustion. You preach that we must keep our nerves. The nation has kept its nerves, but it has slowly awakened out of the delirium of war.

"For years it has been consoled by whisperings that it will only last a little longer and then this dreadful war will be over. Again and again it has been consoled thus. Finally, Aug. 1 of this year was to bring the solution. It has even been hinted from on high that peace would soon be dictated.

"Herr von Heydebrand quoted the Admiral who foresaw the complete success of the submarine within a few months, so that England would then be compelled to beg for peace. We have read it again and again in the Pan German press, and it went from mouth to mouth.

"The news that England had again abandoned the meatless days which she had introduced made several people whom I know stare in amazement. Then came the definite news from England of the conditions of life there, that rice was stored in great quantities and cost but 3 pence per pound, and that a dozen eggs could be bought for a shilling. Is, then, the nation to be kept in the delusion that, in spite of all this, England will soon be forced to beg for peace because she is starving?

"It has been calculated in public that England's cargo space will soon be so reduced that she will be unable to continue the war. But there again the public has long ago come to the conclusion that the statistics placed before it are quite false, and that it has been forgotten to take into account the fact that the tonnage of the whole world is at England's disposal, and that it is consequently silly to take the losses which the submarines cause simply in proportion to the ships which belong to England alone.

"The new Chancellor warned us today against all too previous prophets, and in the same breath uttered the prophecy which was just as hasty and which will very soon be belied by events; that England will not be able much longer—this was the expression he used—to withstand the need for peace.

"Do we want to deceive our people? The great masses want truth, and will no longer be put off with vain hopes.

"A great complaint has been begun by Scheidemann about the political effects of the intensified and ruthless submarine warfare. Now, we have from the very beginning declared we are against the submarine warfare from reasons of international law and humanity. We have continually pointed out that America and the other States would join our enemies. But they have no right to complain of these results who carried through the submarine war with Count Westarp and the rest and demanded a more intense application of this weapon.

"As for the attempt to effect a separate peace with Russia, nobody can believe that the peace resolution without a word about the self-determination of nationalities will have a good effect abroad. As a matter of fact, Russia has the greatest distrust of the German Government and its supporters. Nor will the majority Socialist declaration in Sweden be more efficacious. It has been condemned by all enemy and neutral Socialists.

"The feeling of the people as the result of the leaden weight of hunger is such as to startle even the most frivolous. You have read of riots and strikes in Silesia.

"Do you think the masses can possibly endure it much longer? It is impossible, and when the crash comes you must not be surprised. Workers know better every day how they must act if they are to achieve what they have at heart. They will rise against these conditions."

## BEAD SUPPLY IS MENACED.

### Invasion of Italy Affects the Worldwide Monopoly of Venice.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The menace to Venice from the Austro-German campaign in Northern Italy strikes sharply at one line of trade in which the whole world is interested. It is the trade in glass beads. Venice is the bead capital of the world. In the South Sea Islands, the heart of Africa under the North Pole, Tibet, Patagonia, at the uttermost corners of the earth will the handiwork of the Venetian artisan be found. In this country tons of beads from Venice find their way into the handiwork of our Sioux, Chippewa, and Five Tribe Indians.

Harvey Carroll, American Consul at Venice, in a dispatch just received by the Department of Commerce, says that the Venetian bead-making industry is a monopoly and controls a world-wide exporting business, shipping to Africa, India, Oceania, Asiatic countries, Europe, and the Americas. It makes the beads that are used as money by certain tribes in the Congo and in German West Africa, and ships many thousands of tons of bead ornaments to the savage as well as the civilized nations of the world.

The offices of the company are in a magnificent old palace at Murano, the Palazzo Trevisan, which boasts frescoes by Tiepolo. The foundries and factories cover many acres of ground. Before the outbreak of the European war this company kept in storage more than 4,409,245 pounds of manufactured beads. At the present time less than one-fourth this quantity is in stock, and production has greatly decreased, owing to difficulty in securing fuel and raw material.

In the first half of the last century Jacopo Franchini, by binding tiny straws of colored glass together, formed at the end of a rod a miniature portrait or other design. This combination rod was fused at a blowpipe and drawn out until no larger than a knitting needle. Cut into cross sections, each showed a perfect portrait. In the Murano Museum there is a section of glass rod less than 1 centimeter, or four-tenths of an inch, in diameter, that shows three perfect portraits side by side. Owing to his intense application to his work, Franchini died in a madhouse. Nobody has since been found who can duplicate his work in glass.

## GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A German torpedo boat destroyer belonging to the Zeebrugge flotilla struck a mine off Westkappelle, Holland, and sank, according to an exchange telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Only two of her crew were saved.

## BRITISH ADVANCE LINES NEAR BOURLON

### Some Gain of Ground Is Made West of the Wooded Hill Dominating Cambrai.

### CITY IS UNDER SHELL FIRE

### Belgians Beat Off a Severe Attack by German Troops in Flanders.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—On the Cambrai battlefront British troops made a slight advance today west of Bourlon Wood, according to the official statement issued tonight by Field Marshal Haig. This gain followed a night of comparative quiet, in which a few prisoners were taken in patrol encounters.

Haig's bulletin reads:

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides this morning in the neighborhood of Bourlon Wood. West of the wood we advanced our line slightly by a successful operation.

Hostile raids attempted early this morning in the neighborhood of Hollebeke were repulsed, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

The enemy's artillery has shown somewhat increased activity in this sector and also east and northeast of Ypres during the day.

The day bulletin says:

A hostile attack delivered against Belgian positions in the neighborhood of Aschhoop was beaten off after sharp fighting.

South of the Scarpe River we captured a few prisoners during the night in patrol encounters.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing of special interest to report.

The official statement dealing with aviation activities says:

Over 130 bombs were dropped during the day on the Courtrai, Roulers, Menin, and Thourout railway stations and other targets in the Ypres battle area. At night, in spite of a strong wind and clouds, seventeen heavy bombs were dropped on the Roulers Railway Station, and many rounds were fired from machine guns into the enemy's huts in the neighborhood.

One hostile machine was driven down out of control. Three of ours are missing.

The Belgian communication, issued at Havre, reads:

On November 28, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attacked our trenches near Aschhoop. He succeeded in entering our advanced posts but was driven out by a counterattack. The artillery actions remained intense most of the day and night in this region. There was slight artillery activity during the course of the morning.

The afternoon was marked by an intense bombardment of our works east of Merckem, near Dixmude, and in the region of Ramscapelle. We replied vigorously against the enemy batteries and organizations.

In the evening aerial bombs were launched on our cantonments at Alveringhem and Bostuletarem.

**Reports Cambrai Shelled.**

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (via London.)—British artillery has been shelling the town of Cambrai, the objective of the latest British offensive on the Somme front in France, the German General Staff announced today, but reported a lull in the general fighting in that section.

Tonight's bulletin says a British attack west of Bourlon was repulsed.

The day report reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—East of Merckem Bavarian storming troops brought back from the Belgian lines one officer, forty-six men, and two machine guns.

There was heavy artillery firing throughout the day near Poelcapelle and between Becelaere and Gheluvelt. East of Arras the artillery activity increased. There was a lull in the fighting yesterday southwest of Cambrai. Between Moeuvres and Bourlon, and in the neighborhood of Fontaine Notre Dame and Crevecoeur, the firing increased at times.

Cambrai was shelled by the British. Minor forefield engagemenets resulted in the capture of prisoners and machine guns.

The supplementary report this evening reads:

There was strong artillery fire near Poelcapelle.

West of Bourlon an English attack failed with heavy losses.

## CALM DAY ON BATTLEFIELD.

### Sharp Contrast of Grassy Area with Shell-torn Flanders.

**By PHILIP GIBBS.**

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 29.—After the heavy fighting around Bourlon wood the battle front today was astoundingly quiet. During the night the enemy shelled the British positions in and about the forest and some of the recently captured villages, like Graincourt and Anneux, but this morning when I went up beyond the old line at Hermies into the open country on the left of the Canal du Nord, and the Grand Ravin the guns were quiet on both sides, and only a few shells passed on either side, until later in the morning the enemy put a barrage down for a time south of the Bourlon wood.

All this is so different from the Flanders front, where one cannot go a step beyond Ypres, or even so far without hearing the abominable noise of the 5.9 or seeing a shell burst uncomfortably near that there is a very curious sense of fantasy in walking about battlefields within full view of the enemy's positions, and without any sinister emotion.

There is tussocky grass beneath one's feet and only a few shell holes here and there to remind one that war is close. The German trenches, which are now behind the British front, are as neat as when they were first dug and organized and not flung into wild shapelessness by storms of shellfire, like those of the Somme and Flanders. Villages like Ribecourt and Masnieres still have roofs above their walls and the woods of Bourlon and Havrincourt Park and La Folie are not slashed to death by high explosives.

Sunlight was upon the forest of Bourlon today, and above that great dark mass of trees, rising over the undulating ground to the highest knoll was a long, low line of blue sky, wonderfully clear for an Autumn day, so that one had far visibility, and on the right the towers and spires of Cambrai rose clear and fine below the clouds.

It was difficult to believe the village of Bourlon was still in the enemy's hands after the desperate fighting in and out of the trees of the forest that straggles out to it. Before these battles it was inclosed and hidden in glase, but her (and it is only here) the concentration of the British shellfire crashed into that little woodland and lopped off branches and torn some of the trunks to tatters, so that they begin to have the gallowstree look of other woods of the war. A few dark masses among the trunks show where the cottages of Bourlon village stood.

Where two days ago Yorkshiremen, following some tanks, went into a most bloody fight and struggled to gain and hold these ruins against the nests of machine gunners and swarms of riflemen it was all quiet this morning, and there was no sign of strife about it. All the activity of the day seemed to be in the sky rather than on the earth, and owing to the wonderful visibility of the morning hours great numbers of airplanes were up flying about in the sky in fighting formation, crossing the German lines on reconnaissance and engaging hostile planes, which were trying to use the light of day to see any movement of troops behind the British lines.

Caught napping on the first day of the battle, the German air service has tried on later days to get back some kind of power on this front, and this morning some of their best fliers were about, having, no doubt, been drafted down from other parts of the front.

## RAIDS ALONG FRENCH FRONT.

### Heavy German Attempt in Champagne Defeated.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Today's official report of the War Office says:

Artillery actions occurred north of the Aisne and in the region of Sapeigneul.

In the Champagne north of Carnillet the enemy last night, after a violent bombardment, undertook a raid in great strength. Our troops repulsed him, inflicting heavy losses.

In the Argonne, west of the Aire, we raided the German lines and brought back ten prisoners.

Two enemy raids, one on the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Bethincourt, the other on the right bank northwest of Vaux les Damloup, were completely repulsed.

There was active artillery fighting in Upper Alsace.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

There was activity on the part of both artilleries along the whole front, notably between the Somme and the Oise, in Champagne, in the region of Massiges, in the Argonne, on the left bank of the Aire, in the region of Chaume Wood, and Bezonvaux, as well as in Upper Alsace.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Headquarters bulletin today says:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On both banks of the Meuse the artillery firing revived in the afternoon. We carried out successful reconnoissances.

A French attack near Dieppe was repulsed.

## AMERICANS FALL IN FLANDERS

### Six Killed in Action While Serving with Canadian Forces.

OTTAWA, Nov. 29.—The names of these Americans appear in the casualty list, issued here today:

Killed in Action.—R. E. Dewitt, Eastport, Me.; J. T. Kennedy, Minneapolis; G. K. Liddell, Ogden, Utah; Oscar Anderson, Two Harbors, Minn.; W. W. Burton, Detroit; E. J. Burns, Hartford, Conn.

Died of Wounds.—G. H. Welch, Salt Lake City; J. H. Enright, Saginaw, Mich.

Gassed.—W. B. Denby, New Britain, Conn.; Thomas McPhea, Royal Oak, Mich.

Wounded.—F. M. Welker, Lincoln, Neb.; W. E. Chittenden, Buffalo; James McDonald, Detroit; N. C. Miles, Brunswick, Me.; Hector Lamarre, Lowell, Mass.

## CAN'T LIFT CENSORSHIP.

### Would Not Serve Interests of Germany, the Reichstag Is Told.

More light was thrown upon the workings of the German censorship in the course of a discussion of that subject during the closing days of the last session of the Reichstag. It having been proposed by the Reichstag Committee that the censorship should be limited to military facts, and, in particular, that there should be no censorship of discussions about war aims and peace aims, constitutional questions, and matters of domestic policy, Herr Wallraf, Under Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, replied, as quoted in Berlin papers received in London:

"One must realize clearly all that would then be open to free discussion—the sphere of foreign policy, our relations with our allies, our relations with neutrals, and even our relations with enemy States when thin threads begin one day to be woven between us and them. In domestic politics there would be free discussion of the incitement to strikes and riots, and even criticism of the Supreme Army Command would be possible, except as regards actual facts—for instance, criticism of the whole spirit of the leading of the army. Do you really think that, in view of our present situation, free discussion on such a scale could serve the interests of the Fatherland? Do you think so, in view of the sensationalism provoked by the war, and in view of the epidemic of indiscretions which is passing through our country? I cannot share this optimism."

## ALLIED CHIEFS USE HOUSE PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

tions will be treated under the direction of the Ministers of those departments.

The general meeting ended at 11 o'clock, when the delegates left the Foreign Office.

The Italian representatives were the first to reach the conference hall. They were followed by the Envoys of Japan. The American War Mission, augmented by Ambassador Sharp, General Pershing, and Vice Admiral Sims, conferred at their hotel headquarters before going to the Foreign Office, which they reached promptly at 10 o'clock. The British delegates came right on the heels of the Americans. There were large crowds outside the hotel where the Americans and British are quartered and also in front of the Foreign Ministry, but there was no cheering or demonstration of any kind, those who gathered to see the representatives of the various countries seeming to recognize the seriousness of the business in hand.

Meetings of the Supreme War Council, in which only France, Great Britain, the United States, and Italy are represented, will follow the interallied conference. This War Council is a permanent body and will deal only with questions relating to military operations on the western front, which now includes Italy. Colonel House and General Tasker H. Bliss will represent the United States at the first meeting of this council.

## RUSSIAN PROBLEM VITAL.

### Talk of Using the Poles as Basis of a Countermove.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The dominating factor of the European situation which the all-allied conference must face, it is felt here, is the state of affairs in Russia.

Foreign Minister Pichon's paper, The Petit Journal, today states that the probable consequence of the Lenine-Trotzky negotiations with the Germans will be an ultimatum from the Maximalists to the Entente, demanding an immediate general armistice.

Whatever internal weakness may have contributed to cause the Italian disaster, the central fact remains that the Austro-German move was only rendered possible by the practical cessation of all hostilities on the Eastern front. Probably the supply of enemy troops, available for service in the West, will continue to increase. The points the Allies must discuss outside of immediate question of the military precautions and preparations necessary are therefore: First, is it possible to exert any action, jointly or individually, that may remedy the Russian situation? second, how and when could such action be applied? third, is there any comparatively stable force to be found in Russia through which or in connection with which action might be exercised?

It has been suggested that use might be made of Kaledines and his Cossacks, but their possible utility as a stabilizing force is greatly hampered by anarchistic action of the Ukraine soviet or rada, whose President, Winniczenko, has declared that all the Ukraine troops will be withdrawn from the front. As long as the rada continues in control of Kieff and Ukraine, Kaledines is powerless, even should the great part of his forces be loyal.

Winniczenko is really a tool in the hands of his predecessor, Professor Michel Kruszewski, first President of the rada, who was sent from Lemberg to Kieff University before the war, but has always retained his chair at Lemberg, with full emoluments—a case of German "peaceful penetration," which explains the Ukraine situation.

An alternative proposal likely to be submitted to the conference is the possibility of utilizing the Poles by a frank and comprehensive declaration on the part of the Allies that full Polish independence and autonomy is just as definite a part of their war aims as the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine.

Reconstructed Poland, including Russian Poland, a great part of Galicia, Polish Silesia, Posen, and Galicia, Poland, would have a population of 20,000,000 to 30,000,000, a majority of whose fighting men are at present forcibly enrolled in the German, Russian, or Austrian armies, but have never lost the sentiment of Polish patriotism and wish for complete independence.

Allied action on behalf of Poland would have a double effect at this juncture; first, as tending to provide a solid central force round which anti-German activities on the eastern front might rally, and, second, as being likely to cause disaffection and desertion in the ranks of Austro-German Polish regiments, which naturally hate their bondage, but have no definite aim before their eyes to induce them to risk everything to break it.

There is still on the southern Russian front an army of 100,000 to 150,000 Russian Poles under a Polish General, Gowbor Musnicki, constituted by Kerensky, to whom they declared their loyalty at the beginning of his struggle with the Maximalists. Should the Allies come out for Polish independence, their ranks, it is thought, would be swelled, and they would have an aim of national freedom, which is an unparalleled driving force for soldiers. At the same time their position on the southern front would enable them to co-operate with the Rumanians who are almost isolated.

## EMPHASIZES AMERICA'S HELP.

### Allied Unity Needed to Utilize It, Says Northcliffe.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—In discussing the Interallied Conference, in an interview in the Petit Parisien, Viscount Northcliffe says:

"The unity of control which will issue from this conference is essential for more than one reason, but especially because it will permit the Allies to use to its full extent the generous abundance of resources which the vast transatlantic Republic places at their disposal. The importance of American intervention only appears as yet but indistinctly and veiled to the eyes of Europe. It is too difficult to imagine what is happening 5,000 kilometers from here."

Viscount Northcliffe described the enthusiasm that he had witnessed throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

## ENVOYS AT AMERICAN FEAST.

### Colby Says United States Wants All Shipping Devoted to War.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Many distinguished Frenchmen united with Americans here in observing Thanksgiving Day.

Marshal Joffre, former Premier Viviani, and Capt. Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, were at the same board with William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; General Pershing, and Admiral Sims at a luncheon of the American Club, at which the members of the French mission to America and the members of the American mission to the interallied conference were guests. Among the Americans present were Bainbridge Colby, member of the United States Shipping Board; Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Paul D. Cravath, who is acting as legal adviser to Mr. Crosby.

Laurence V. Benet, President of the American Club of Paris, presided. Mr. Benet's every reference to President Wilson, Marshal Joffre, Premier Clemenceau, M. Viviani, General Pershing, and Admiral Sims was cheered by the 250 guests.

Ambassador Sharp spoke upon the significance of the day.

Captain Tardieu dwelt upon the work of the Inter-Allied Conference. He said:

"What we want is a real concentration, under one united direction, of the allied military and economic strength. President Wilson has said it, Colonel House has repeated it. The Inter-Allied meetings have begun and the hour has come for decisive resolutions."

M. Tardieu urged a vigorous policy "in the rear" and alluded to the enemy's endeavoring to develop intrigues under the mask of internationalism.

"The internationalism of socialism is trying to drag to Stockholm too credulous theorists," he said. "The internationalism of religion is leading to intrigue of which the Vatican has made itself too often the instrument. The internationalism of money is using the legal communications of big public banks to nourish behind our fighters the corruptive efforts of Bolos."

Captain Tardieu, after warmly praising what England had done and what the Americans were doing, said that perhaps more painful sacrifices of habits and susceptibilities must be made to realize practically the "pool of direction, the pool of spirit, and the pool of wills."

Mr. Colby, who represented Colonel House, the latter being detained by Inter-Allied Conference business, said that the American Mission proposed to the British Mission that there should be no more trade, no more commerce, and that all shipping facilities should be devoted to a single object, a single aim,—that is, victory. He asserted that no allied ship or cargo would be dispatched that had not for its express object the maintenance of the fighting forces and the victory of the common cause.

M. Viviani, in concluding a brilliant speech upon America's relation to the war, said that Lafayette, representing France, did not go to fight by the side of Washington for America, but the principle of human liberty. So, he said, the Americans did not come to fight for France herself, but for the liberty of the world.

## LANSDOWNE URGES STATING WAR AIMS

Continued from Page 1.

accommodation and adjustment, at a later stage.'

"It is surely most important that this wise counsel should be kept in mind. Some of our original desiderata have probably become unattainable; others would probably now be given a less prominent place than when they were first put forward; others again, notably the reparation due to Belgium, remain and must always remain in the front rank; but when it comes to a wholesale rearrangement of the map of southeastern Europe we may well ask for a suspension of judgment and for the elucidation which a frank exchange of views between the allied powers can alone afford; for all these questions concern our allies as well as ourselves; and if we are to have an allied council for the purpose of adapting our strategy in the field to the ever-shifting developments of the war it is fair to assume that in the matter of peace terms also the Allies will make it their business to examine and, if necessary, to revise territorial requirements.

**Prolonged War Means World Ruin.**

"Let me end by explaining why I attach so much importance to these considerations. We are not going to lose this war, but its prolongation will spell ruin for the civilized world and an infinite addition to the load of human suffering, which already weighs upon it. Security will be invaluable to a world which has the vitality to profit by it; but what will be the value of the blessings of peace to nations so exhausted that they can scarcely stretch out a hand with which to grasp them?

"In my belief, if the war is to be brought to a close in time to avert a worldwide catastrophe, it will be brought to a close because on both sides the peoples of the countries involved realize that it has already lasted too long.

"There can be no question that this feeling prevails extensively in Germany, Austria and Turkey. We know beyond doubt that the economic pressure in those countries far exceeds any to which we are subject here. Ministers inform us in their speeches of constant efforts on the part of the Central Powers to invite peace talk [Sir Eric Geddes at the Mansion House on Nov. 9].

"If the peace talk is not more articulate and has not been so precise as to enable his Majesty's Government to treat it seriously, the explanation is probably to be found in the fact, first:

"That German despotism does not tolerate independent expressions of opinion; and, second, that the German Government has contrived, probably with success, to misrepresent the aims of the Allies, which are supposed to include the destruction of Germany, the imposition upon her of a form of government decided by her enemies, her destruction as a great commercial community, and her exclusion from the free use of the seas.

**Declarations Which Would Aid Peace.**

"An immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood

"(1) That we do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a great power.

"(2) That we do not seek to impose upon her people any form of government other than that of their own choice.

"(3) That, except as a legitimate war measure, we have no desire to deny to Germany her place among the great commercial communities of the world.

"(4) That we are prepared, when the war is over, to examine, in concert, with other powers, a group of international problems, some of them of recent origin, which are connected with the question of the freedom of the seas.

"(5) That we are prepared to enter into an international pact, under which ample opportunities would be afforded for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

"I am under the impression that authority could be found for most of these propositions in Ministerial speeches.

"Since the above lines were written Sections 1, 2, and 3 have been dealt with by our own Foreign Minister at a public meeting held in honor of Premier Venizelos at the Mansion House. The question of the freedom of the seas was among those raised at the outset by our American allies. The formula is an ambiguous one, capable of many inconsistent interpretations, and I doubt whether it will be seriously contended that there is no room for profitable discussion that an attempt should be made to bring about the kind of pact suggested in Section 5, and, I believe, common ground to all the belligerents and probably to all the neutral powers.

"If it be once established that there are no insurmountable difficulties in the way of agreement upon these points, the political horizon might perhaps be scanned with better hope by those who pray, but can at this moment hardly venture to expect, that the new year may bring us a lasting and honorable peace."

## ASQUITH PRESS JUBILANT.

### Hails Lansdowne's Letter as a Blow to Lloyd George's War Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The strongest impetus to a renewal of the heated discussions of the rival schools on the war policy of the Allies was provoked today from a most unexpected quarter by the publication of a long letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, strongly pleading for a restatement of the Allies' war aims and an attempt to bring about peace before "the prolongation of the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world."

Lord Lansdowne's long and intimate connection with foreign affairs and diplomacy lends unusual authority to such a pronouncement at the moment of the meeting of the Interallied Conference in Paris and because of Premier Clemenceau's recent declaration against a league of nations, including Germany, and already there are indications of embittered controversy over it.

It is authoritatively announced that the Government had no previous knowledge of the letter, and the strongest supporters of the Government in the evening press suggest that the letter is very unwelcome to the Ministry.

Under the caption "Lansdowne's Strange Letter," and the sub-head "The Policy of Talking to the Tiger," The Evening News strongly demurs against Lord Lansdowne's suggestions, taking the ground that Germany's word can not be trusted in any matter, and that an attempt to argue with her would be a sheer waste of time.

On the other hand, the Asquith papers hail the letter as one of the most remarkable documents that the war has produced, The Star greeting it as the most formidable attack yet made on the Lloyd Georgian "knockout blow" policy.

The matter has created a considerable sensation in the lobbies of Parliament, and, it is understood, will be the subject of discussion in the House at an early date, probably Monday.

## LANSDOWNE STIRS THE BRITISH PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

the victory of Prussianism. The Daily Chronicle editorially says:

"Not long ago President Wilson, in reply to the Pope's note, indicated that he saw no chance of one at present. What has happened since? Defeat in Italy and the triumph of German influence in Petrograd. Does Lord Lansdowne think these events have improved the prospect or is it rather a question of his judgment against President Wilson's? As between the two we should strongly prefer the President's judgment on a broad international issue."

Apropos of the Chronicle's denial of the report that Lansdowne's letter had been submitted to Premier Lloyd George before publication, it is interesting to note that another rumor, equally prevalent, was that Mr. Asquith had given the letter qualified approval. A Parliamentary correspondent says that the views of the Unionist members of Parliament were, generally speaking, decidedly hostile, but that many Liberals regard the letter as a wise and courageous act, worthy of the traditions of British statesmanship. It is a reaction, said one member, against a policy which is satisfied with the ephemeral success of today, and takes no thought of tomorrow.

Dr. Arthur Lynch said:

"In this letter Lansdowne has left America in the lurch."

As opposed to this, Commander Wedgwood said:

"This is the first step taken by any one in authority in this country to associate himself with the democratic aims of President Wilson and to lay down the lines of a true liberal policy in foreign affairs."

Sir Henry Norman said: "Our leaders ought not to have waited for President Wilson to address the German people. If this letter be allowed to appear without excisions in the German press I believe it may conceivably produce an answer to the hitherto unanswerable question, How can we win repatriation and security without the military occupation of Berlin by the Allies?

Llewellyn Williams, Liberal, said: "A definite pronouncement against the policy of a knock-out blow and in favor of peace by negotiation, a definite acceptance of the policy of a league of nations, in spite of Clemenceau's recent scornful repudiation of it. If Lord Lansdowne's policy is accepted it will mean a change of Government in England and France."

Arthur Sherwell called Lord Lansdowne's letter "a sign and portent and a clear call to the true spirit of the nation." He went on:

"It undoubtedly voices a great and growing body of thoughtful opinion, which is concerned to keep true ends from entanglement with false. If it restores the spirit and aims of August, 1914, it will be a memorable service.

## LONDON ASKS, WHAT DOES AMERICA SAY?

### *If Lansdowne Issue Is Pressed at Paris Our Attitude Will Be Decisive, It Is Agreed.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Lord Lansdowne's letter was undoubtedly deliberately timed to coincide with the opening of the Inter-Allied conference in Paris. Lord Robert Cecil yesterday indicated in the Commons that the council might issue a statement which would be the concerted response of all the allies and America to the Russian Bolshevik developments.

Such an answer, to be effective, would have to be a more complete and more concrete formulation of the allied war aims than has hitherto been promulgated, for the reasons referred to by Lansdowne. It is hoped in some quarters that out of any program of allied war aims laid down by the Paris conference, there will clearly emerge a policy of a league of nations. This is not understood to have originally formed part of the program of the conference, which was convened to discuss not war aims, but war policy.

This last term is presumed not to cover strategy, for which the small supreme war council was set up, and which for obvious reasons is peculiarly unsuited for discussion by a large body. The subjects will rather be such matters as food, shipping, economic policy, blockade, and perhaps munitions, with special political questions such as that presented by Lenine's attempted breach of the treaty of alliance. However, it is believed here that, considered in its broadest aspect, the last-mentioned subject can best be dealt with along the lines indicated by Lansdowne.

It's appreciated that some of Clemenceau's declarations since his accession power seem to constitute a barrier to such action even if it be assumed, which not everybody here is prepared to assume, that Britains' representatives at the conference accept the main hypothesis put forward by Lansdowne.

The present developments to some extent revivify the saying frequently heard at other periods of the war that Lloyd George is the man to make war and that Asquith or another is the man to make peace. In all the discussions I have heard of the subject today there has been this question: If the inter-allied conference takes up the subject raised by Lansdowne, what will be the attitude of the American representatives? In nearly all cases the answer is that it would prove to be the decisive one.

## TATIANA NOW IN ENGLAND?

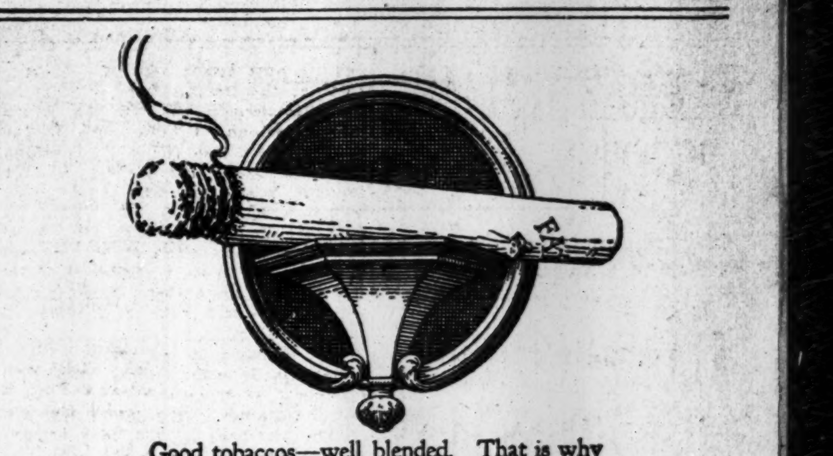
### Coming Here to Lecture Says the Latest Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 30.—The Morning Post says it is informed by a correspondent of "the real way that Grand Duchess Tatiana escaped from Russia."

The story that she eluded revolutionists in Tobolsk, Siberia, by eloping with Count Fredericks to Kharbin, then to Japan, where she took passage for San Francisco, says the correspondent, is not to be taken literally. He goes on:

"The Grand Duchess had her hair cut short and, dressed as a man, she went through all the privations and discomforts of a railway trip from Omsk to Moscow, via Cheliabinsk, Oufa Samara, and Penza. From Moscow the Grand Duchess went to Archangel, and there took boat to Bergen, arriving shortly afterward at Newcastle. She is now in England and will leave soon for New York, where she will lecture on conditions in Russia."



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## *LANSDOWNE LONG IN FOREIGN OFFICE*

### *Close Associate of Balfour—Has High Reputation Among European Chancelleries.*

By FRANK DILNOT.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is one of the old nobility of Britain. He is more than that, being one of the most successful of Foreign Ministers his country ever had. He is now 72 years of age, but retains a vigor of mind and body which might be envied by younger men. Whatever criticism may be directed against his present proposals, they cannot fail to be carefully weighed, if only by reason of Lord Lansdowne's past record and associations.

Gladstone picked him out as a brilliant young aristocrat as long ago as 1869 and made him a Minister and he has held great governing offices practically continuously ever since. He was opposed to home rule and joined the Conservative ranks as a Liberal Unionist. He was Foreign Minister of Britain from 1900 to 1905 and as the right-hand man of Prime Minister Balfour was by many regarded as a likely successor in that office. There was strong personal friendship between the two men, who in political thought and intellectual calibre had much in common. Lord Lansdowne led the House of Lords for the Government in those days and in debate was the absolute master of that assembly. Lord Rosebery was his superior in graceful oratory, but there was no man who could successfully cross swords with the easy-mannered, swift thinking, mordant Foreign Secretary.

He was a little man, with a big, arched nose, a little mustache, and a touch of sidewhisker. He was erect and prim, and always wore a frock coat, with a black string tie. His voice was deep, and he was a master of clear speech, possessing, moreover, a salty irony which always made his speeches memorable, and occasionally painful, to his opponents. He, on the Unionist side, and Mr. Asquith, on the Liberal side, were the two most lucid and direct debaters since the disappearance of Joseph Chamberlain. Apart from his power of speech, he was known and respected on both sides in political life as a fair-minded man and one whose judgment in international affairs would be such as would be indorsed by both sides.

His long association with the Foreign Office and his close connection in the past with Mr. Balfour, the present Foreign Secretary, insure consideration for proposals affecting foreign affairs. During the Boer war he was for a time War Secretary and was severely criticised for the lack of efficient organization; but when he assumed control at the Foreign Office he rapidly secured approbation. It was in such a post that his personal talents would effectively be brought to bear. He is a man of charming manners, but adamant in will and quite indifferent to public opinion.

It is at his magnificent London home, Lansdowne House, in Piccadilly, that many of the gatherings of Unionist leaders in recent years have been held. Lord Lansdowne's reputation in the chancelleries of Europe has always stood high.

He was a protagonist in the great fights of the Conservative Party against the 1909 Budget of Mr. Lloyd George and the consequent Parliament Bill, which took from the House of Lords powers it had possessed for many hundreds of years. In place of being the Government leader of the Lords, he was then the leader of the Opposition, because the Liberals were in power. But his influence in public affairs was still great, because the Unionist peers behind him numbered 500, while the Liberal peers, led by Lord Crewe, totaled only 100. Lord Lansdowne's fighting speeches in this period will make him long remembered.

## WOMEN JOIN BRITISH NAVY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is announced officially tonight that the Admiralty has approved of the employment of women at naval establishments on shore hitherto performed by men, and has sanctioned the establishment of a Women's Royal Naval Service for that purpose. Members of the service will wear distinctive uniforms, and the service will be confined to women employed on definite duties directly connected with the Royal Navy.

Dame Catharine Furse, G. B. E., has accepted the post of Director of the Women's Royal Naval Service, and will be responsible to the Second Sea Lord for its administration and organization.

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Broadway Limited Withdrawn

At the request of the General Operating Committee of Eastern Railroads appointed by the Railroad War Board, in order to expedite the movement of Government supplies and war materials, the Broadway Limited, twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago, will be withdrawn from service effective December 1.

Tickets already sold for passage on this train after November 30 will be redeemed at offices where purchased.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The American Army in France. Railroad engineers at work behind the firing lines in France, shown in a series of pictures in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages rotogravure. On all newsstands—10 cents—$5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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# HAMMER ITALIAN POSITIONS IN VAIN

### Von Below's Men Are Unable to Make a Serious Impression on Upper Piave.

### TEST AT SEVERAL POINTS

### But Defenders Put Up a Stout Resistance Against Thrusts Made in Great Force.

### RAIN OF SHELLS CEASELESS

### Gun Duels Proceed Along Whole Line—American Officer Predicts Victory.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—The principle of German offensive methods is exemplified by the fighting which still proceeds along the great mountain ridge which joins the Piave Valley with that of the Brenta.

Monte Grappa, with its subordinate heights, is the western buttress of it, and Monte Tomba, with its outlying height, Monfenera, is the eastern, with Monte Pallone lying between them. It is a titanic barricade of crags and precipices, crevasses and stone slides, which lies across von Below's road to the illimitable riches of the great plain below.

On either hand of it river valleys run like roads, but ere he can avail himself of them that barrier must be forced somewhere. Von Below's first attempt, as I described it, after his efforts to cross the river had been frustrated, was at Monfenera and Monte Tomba, where he poured out Prussian and Pomeranian blood like water in effort after effort to rush the Italian defense off its feet and start again that swift and irresistible onward movement, which seems essential to any German success. He made of his best troops a hammer with which to drive in the Italian front, actually weakening much of the remainder of his line in order to put insuperable weight into that blow. How that hammer rose and fell, striking again and again!

I have already told that his losses were ghastly and the Italian heavy, but the Monte Tomba defenses held and the great blow failed.

Forthwith another portion of the German machine was reinforced and put into action, and again all the concentrated and prepared strength of the great Fourteenth Army under von Below's command was aimed at a single point.

#### Attack in a Gorge

The Piave had held, so this time it was the Brenta Valley and the adjoining slopes of Monte Grappa which were the scene of attack. Below Grappa and its outlying spurs and neighbors the valley is little more than a gorge with a stony river of snow water boiling along. It is defended mainly by positions on the heights on either side.

San Marino, a little nest of a hamlet of twelve huddled stone houses, a stucco church, and a tall, square campanile, lies in the neck of the gorge, and toward this in the first hours of attack the enemy came.

At the same time a mixed Austrian and German force attacked Monte Grappa itself with the purpose of clearing out the Alpini and mountain artillery which garrisoned its slopes above the Brenta valley, and all of a sudden this great mountain bulk, which seemed in its vastness to stand aloof from the battle that blazed upon Tomba, and upon whose scarce-trodden heights new snow was lying, was redhot with war.

The valley, which runs down from Feltre on the Piave to the Brenta valley in the rear, gave the enemy the advantage of the plain and easy communications, and they began, as always, with a tremendous canonade on the whole sector.

The gorge of the Brenta became a spout of shells, aimed at the Italian machine gun positions, and the Grappa front, where Monte Pertica flanks it on the north and Col del Orso and Monte Solarolo on the northeast, were searched from end to end with exhaustive fire by great masses of medium calibre artillery, in which the enemy is especially rich.

The Italian guns here were mostly mountain artillery, little guns which fire more rapidly than any I have ever seen, but so light and small that I witnessed a gunner lift the barrel off its carriage and carry it away. The answering fire was, therefore, negligible. It was only when big attacks showed themselves that the Italians were able to get some of their own back.

It was a country as little favorable as can be imagined for the bullheaded German method of trampling down the defense by the mass and momentum of large bodies of attacking troops as Prussians, who followed their shells down the Brenta gorge, went forward easily enough till they reached a point where the valley suddenly widens. There they met a blast of machine guns and were stopped as though at a dead wall.

Three times they withdrew to shelter, while their guns searched afresh for the Italian emplacements, and three times went forward again, always with the same result. A number of them, led by a Lieutenant who managed to crawl beyond the dead line of machine-gun fire along the stones that litter the river side, were observed and forced to take to the water by riflemen above the road. There the waters of Brenta took charge of them and hustled them down, drenched and frozen, into captivity.

#### Another German Shift.

Above on the mountain front precisely the same thing was happening. It was machine guns that did the trick. Upon Pertica attack after attack was literally cut down as it approached. There were enemy battalions that were cut to pieces while upon Col dell'Orso General Robilant's old Fifty-sixth Division, long since famous for its memorable fighting in the Dolomites, delivered a series of superb counterattacks with the bayonet, forced the enemy back in continuous hand to hand fighting and brought away a couple of hundred prisoners.

It was a clear repulse for the enemy, and his next attack was upon another point of the Grappa front, where the Col della Berreta lifts over the Brenta Valley east and a little south of San Marino. The fine flower of Austrian mountain troops was brought up, the famous Edelweiss, who wear their badge, a specimen of that depressing flower. The bombardment was varied by truly a frightful fire, directed beyond the defenders' lines, a curtain of shells designed to shut them in with the slaughterers and shut reinforcements out.

Then up came the Edelweiss, a whole division of it, to the attack. There was a moment when the situation was grave for the Italians. The Alpini and infantry, who held the line, were terribly outnumbered, and from the first moment their communications with the rear were broken, the telephone wires cut into short lengths by shells, the signalers shot down as they tried to speak with flags, and runners who started and were never heard of again.

There were also a certain number of gas shells beginning to flavor the incessant bombardment, sending up a dense, acrid smoke that drifted toward the defenders and blinded them as to what was taking place beyond the smoke.

Out of that darkness the Edelweiss came pressing up, taking their positions for a final rush in parties of one platoon at a time, getting their machine guns into position among the rocks and finally attacking with the usual bombing parties.

The leading Italian infantry and Alpini fought desperately in their trenches, and out of them there was never a moment at which they were not snowed under by weight of numbers. Yet they fought on and here and there even succeeded in clearing their front for a short time and attempting local counterattacks. But it was a pretty hopeless business, and in the minds of the commanders there was already dawning the knowledge that the question of retreating must be faced.

#### Reinforcements Just in Time.

The curtain fire was still roaring in their rear when from the right of the line the uproar of the fight took a new note, and along that battered front there ran news that reinforcements were coming up and that some were already there and counterattacking. It was true. They had come through the curtain of death, paying a toll of losses, half a dozen battalions of them, and not feeling any the kindlier to the Edelweiss for the trouble they had in getting there. They went into the fight with a dash which Italian troops seem able to command at any moment, and the Edelweiss never had another chance. The newcomers simply rushed them down the hill to the woods and fought them there in the smoke and over the charred wood underfoot, killing lavishly with the long sword bayonets which infantrymen are prone to slip from their rifles and use as daggers.

There can be no question as to the gravity of the enemy losses. The slopes above the wood and fringes of the burning wood itself were full of his dead and he had not gained an inch of ground. Edelweiss badges can be bought very cheaply in the Italian lines today.

The line of the lower Piave for the moment is relatively quiet. The Italian Navy is still at work with marines and guns in the southernmost sector, and the naval guns, firing at 10,000 yards, played a considerable part in frustrating General Boroevic's attempt to establish a bridgehead where he crossed the river at Zenson.

A typical piece of naval daredeviltry has just been accomplished by Lieutenant Biancheri of the Italian Navy. He had an old steamer captured from the Austrians and renamed the Sauro, after the irredentist martyr, and, armed with a single gun, he steamed up the Sile, which is only navigable at all by courtesy.

Along the eastern bank were a number of houses which shelter Austrians. He eased his old ship past these and as he came abreast of each he gave it a shell at about twenty yards' range, spilling the lot of them into heaps of débris. The Austrians who survived spouted forth yelling from the ruins, but the whole thing was so unexpected that except for a spatter of rifle fire the Austrians let him get away unmolested.

#### Bombardment Night and Day.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.—The nights now fall early and chill, with winds that breathe from the Alps, but they give no calm of darkness where the long line of Monte Fenera rises above the river and slopes up to the head and saddle of Monte Tomba. There is all night long a never-ceasing leap and gleam of gun flashes, momentarily silhouetting the great mountain shapes against the sky of dead black, with the firefly sparkle of high shrapnel and the flame fountains of bursting shells. Beyond the river slopes of Monte Oesen, above Valdobbiadene, twinkle constellations of sparks from motor guns; those elusive batteries which flicker from point to point of the enemy's front, grouping and regrouping to bring their fire to bear from new and unexpected points.

The night shift of the battle has come on duty and the intensity of the pressure upon the Italian positions never slackens. Day and night attack and counterattack sway to and fro across the disputed portion of the crest between the summit of Tomba and Narazine peak, on the eastern end of Monte Fenera, in a grapple in which battalions melt and vanish, leaving the slopes carpeted with dead.

The Italians are fighting as they have never fought before. I will refer to only two of the brigades employed on the mountain. I have seen them. After a week of this work they produce upon one the effect of men possessed by a sort of fierce ecstasy. The battalions that go up to the attack have lain all day watching the mountain flame like Vesuvius in eruption under the bombardment, and yet they go nonchalantly up to that hell, willingly, almost gayly.

#### Position on Trentino Front.

It is the point of the front at which the Italians fight at the greatest disadvantage. Here the east and west lines turn south, presenting to the enemy a right angle which he is able to shell upon each of its sides at once, while maintaining his infantry attacks upon the point of the angle, the breaking of which might force retreat in two directions. At the same time, of course, he continues his intermittent drives at the river line, also feinting or actually attacking at various points from Vidor to San Dona di Piave. All the later attempts to cross the river have been repulsed.

The position on Tomba, at the time of wiring, is that the Italians have yielded ground on the centre of the crest and now lie on the southern slopes behind the summit, while on the eastern ridge of Monte Fenera and the western saddle of Tomba they still hold the top. The mountain is tree-covered on its northern slopes, so that the Prussians, when they move to attack, are able to get within 150 yards of the top before they need show themselves, while the Italians counterattacks are across a bare skyline lying naked to the fire of incessant shells and the thrash of machine guns.

The importance which the enemy attaches to success at this point is evidenced by his employment here of that formidable phalanx of troops got together for this offensive under von Below. Among the prisoners who have fallen into the hands of the divisions which are holding the mountain are officers and men from the Deutsche Jäger division, formed at Villach in the middle of October for service in Italy. It consists of eight Jäger battalions and one of infantry grouped in three regiments of three battalions each. Among them are a Jäger Guard battalion of Prussians, a Schützen Guard, mostly of Pomeranians, and General von Gorne's battalion of sturmtruppen.

It has been ascertained that the Second Active Jägers came directly from Riga, while some of the others and many aviators have been brought from the western front.

#### Prussians Insolent to Austrians.

The Prussian prisoners have confirmed what we had already heard from the Austrians, that between the Germans and Austrians there is no good feeling. The Prussians have come hither with a clear idea that their mission is to save the situation for a thoroughly beaten and disgraced army, and have made no secret of their opinions. Prussian soldiers refuse to salute Austrian officers, and Prussian officers have given to their allies a full demonstration of the arrogance, insufferable complacency and insolence which are the cachet of the officer class in their own country.

Prisoners also relate what was fairly obvious, that is, that von Below's whirlwind tactics of advancing swiftly at all hazards have cost him gruesome losses. One battalion was reduced to fifty men, and others were horribly cut up. There are points visible from the Italian lines where the northern slopes of Tomba are paved with field gray dead, the fruit of attacks pushed ruthlessly into the face of the Italian fire and of the Italian counterattacks when the infantry, Arditi or Bersaglieri went at them with the bayonet.

Yesterday on the Brenta there was an enemy attempt upon the westward end of the mountain ridge that bars the space between the Piave and the Brenta. Germans and Austrians brought off what was virtually a surprise attack below Monte Grappa, driving down the valley to beyond the tiny riverside hamlet of San Marino.

Major Barraca, the Italian ace, has brought down his twenty-ninth machine. Three were brought down in one day. One of these was downed in a fight in full sight of both armies and ended when the German airman went plunging to smash in the Piave."

# CONFIDENT OF VICTORY OF ALLIES IN ITALY

### *"American Military Authority" Says That the Invaders Cannot Break Through Now.*

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Nov. 28, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven of the United States Army, accompanied by an aide and the American Military Attaché at Rome, has arrived at headquarters to study the Italian situation and make a series of reports to the American Government. Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross in Europe, is also here to co-ordinate the work of his organization. General Scriven was received by King Victor Emmanuel, who invited him to dinner, where the situation was discussed at length.

Reports from the front show that the enemy is still persistent, but that little is left of his former vigor of attack, and that he is resorting to the old device of cunning. The Germans have posted placards in Italian, reading:

"Italians, we have crossed the defenses of the Piave. Your defense is useless. Let us pass without further bloodshed. We shall be in Vicenza in three days."

In reply to this, Italian soldiers posted a placard in German, reading: "You will never pass."

An eminent American military authority summarized the situation in this way:

"While the danger is not yet over, nevertheless it seems to me, from a military viewpoint, that the enemy cannot pass, being confronted by the combined Italian, British, and French forces."

His chief military reason for this view is that the enemy no longer has his lines of communication freely open to the rear, as the Winter is breaking his communications in the north and interrupting if not destroying them to the east. Therefore, he believes, the enemy has reached the maximum and must decline from now on, while the Italians and their allies have all their communications from the west and south open and can augment their forces from now on. Consequently, it appears to this American that the enemy has failed in his main project of breaking through into the heart of Italy.

The foregoing, in addition to giving the American military point of view, probably accords wth other high opinion.

#### Austrians in Fratricidal Combat.

Details have been officially received of one of the most sanguinary fights in the northern zone, in which two Austro-Hungarian regiments fought until they almost exterminated each other. The fight took place back of Asiago in the course of one of the main attacks against the Italians.

"The enemy advanced from the two flanks, and toward night a regiment of Czechs became engaged with a regiment of Galician Poles, both wearing a different uniform and speaking a different dialect. The rifle fire was followed by a bayonet charge and then a hand-to-hand struggle with grenades, lasting through the night, until the two regiments were disentangled, after heavy losses, when it became known that they belonged to the same side.

#### Enemy Pressure Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 28, (Delayed.)—Bitter Winter weather, with wind, snow, and thick fog, now prevails, greatly increasing the hardships of the terrific struggles on the Asiago Plateau. The activity of the artillery is undiminished—if anything, augmented. In the rear, from Rovereto and Campiello, the hurried passage of troops is noticeable.

The enemy feels the absolute necessity of capturing the stronghold of Monte Grappa and increases his pressure every day, while the Italians put new vigor into their resistance, basing it not so much on their lines of defense as on sheer determination.

The positions defending Monte Grappa are approximately in the form of a triangle, the northern apex of which is formed by Monte Montana Secca, while the base is a line running in the direction of Monte Grappa, Monte Pallone, and Monte Tomba. Inside this triangle are high valleys, across which the Italian trenches take an irregular course. On the right and left of the apex the enemy pressure is greatest, but so far the enemy has not obtained even partial success.

#### Gun Duels on the Whole Front.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Heavy artillery fighting is in progress all along the front, but no further infantry actions of importance are reported by the War Office today. On the Lower Piave River Italian batteries directed a destructive fire upon enemy boats.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, (British Admiralty, Per Wireless Press.)—"Italian attacks against our mountain positions on the west bank of the Brenta and on Monte Tomba, (on the northern front,) failed," says today's official communication.

## HINDENBURG DIRECTING DRIVE

### Semi-Official Italian Advices Say He Commands the Invaders.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Word reached Washington today through semi-official channels from Rome that Field Marshal von Hindenburg was in personal charge of the conduct of the Austro-German campaign against the Italians. This information, according to the dispatch, was obtained from a captured German officer and confirmed information to that effect previously obtained by the Italians.

"A correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia," said the dispatch, "telegraphs that a German officer taken prisoner confirms the report that Hindenburg has the supreme command of the Austro-German troops operating against Italy, and that his general plan has been foiled by the stiff resistance of the Italian Army. According to this plan, Conrad von Hoetzendorf's army was to roll down like an avalanche on the Sette Comuni Plateau, while the armies of Krobatin and von Below were to pour into the Brenta Valley, surmount the mountainous barrier, and descend into the fertile Veneuan plains.

"The beginning of the colossal offensive set for the 14th of November with the arrival of Austro-German troops at Castelgomberto, but the Italian resistance before Meletta and Gallio upset the carefully prepared scheme of Hindenburg. Having failed to break through our lines between the Piave and the Brenta, Hindenburg is fortifying the Tagliamento, the left bank of the Piave, and the Cadore zones, compelling the inhabitants of the invaded regions to work, without distinction of age or sex.

# TRAMPED 72 DAYS ESCAPING GERMANS

### Lieut. O'Brien of Illinois Dodged Death Many Times in Flight from His Captors.

### LEAPED FROM TRAIN IN DARK

### Former Santa Fe Engineer Tunneled Under Live Wires with Bare Hands to Reach Holland.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien of Momence, Ill., south of Chicago, the first American member of the British Flying Corps to escape from Germany, has arrived in London. O'Brien eluded his captors by jumping from the window of a speeding train. He then became a fugitive for seventy-two days, and as his goal was within sight narrowly escaped electrocution from the charged wires along the Holland frontier.

After cabling to his aged mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien at Momence, to expect to see him soon, Lieutenant O'Brien called upon American Ambassador Page to seek advice regarding his desire to be transferred to the American Flying Corps. Last night O'Brien was dined by a group of admiring fliers, who, like scores of friends along the front, had believed he had been killed when he was reported missing on Aug. 17 last.

O'Brien, who is a sturdy man of 27, was flying in the American Aviation Squadron at San Diego, Cal., when he went to Victoria, B. C., and obtained a commission in the Canadian Army. Going to France the next year he distinguished himself by his great daring over the German lines. On the morning of Aug. 17 German gunners forced him to descend, but he landed behind his own lines.

Late that afternoon he went up again over the German lines, fighting the enemy. There were twenty German machines to six British in the encounter, O'Brien's machine alone engaging four German craft and accounting for one before he was shot through the upper lip. He fell with his damaged airplane from a height of 8,000 feet. O'Brien says he cannot explain why he was not killed. When he regained consciousness he was in a German hospital.

#### Leaped from Speeding Train.

Later the Lieutenant spent three weeks at a prison camp at Courtrai before he was started for the interior of Germany. There were three other prisoners under a strong guard in his compartment when O'Brien, as a ruse, had the window opened by complaining of the smoke. The train was now sixty miles inside Germany and traveling at thirty miles an hour, but O'Brien decided to take a desperate chance. He jumped from the train, skinning the whole side of his face, reopening the wound in his lip and losing consciousness. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning and the darkness shielded him. When he recovered he was lying in a field.

Then for seventy-two days he was a fugitive, traveling only at night. He trudged through fields and swam rivers and canals in Germany, Luxemburg, and Belgium before he reached the Dutch frontier. At the time of his flight he had a piece of sausage on which he subsisted for several days. After that his sole sustenance consisted of turnips and other vegetables found in fields.

O'Brien did not know any German, but he used a little French on a kindly Belgian who was so happy to meet an American in British uniform that he sheltered him for several days. The Belgian then gave him old clothes to cover his uniform and directed him to the nearest route to the frontier. O'Brien swam the River Meuse near Namur and the next day was challenged by German sentries, who decided he was a peasant.

But his narrowest escape was reserved for his last day as a fugitive, when he could see Dutch territory. To circumvent the charged wires O'Brien built a bridge in a nearby wood and threw it across the wires. But it broke under his weight and O'Brien received a shock which he says he can still feel. When he recovered he dug with his bare hands a tunnel under the wire, and, although it was slow progress, after several hours he had a hole big enough to crawl through, which he did unobserved.

Even then O'Brien was not sure he was in Dutch territory, so he concealed himself in a hay barn until the next morning. When daylight came the first thing he saw was people making wooden shoes. He then walked out into the open and hurried to the nearest British Consul, who arranged for his transportation to London.

#### O'Brien Formerly an Engineer.

MOMENCE, Ill., Nov. 29.—A laconic cablegram, "escaped from German prison; letter follows," prepared this town for the further stirring news today of the escape of Flight Lieutenant Patrick O'Brien.

The message quoted was signed "Pat," and was addressed to his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien. It was forwarded to Cowley, Wyo., where she is visiting, by another son, John.

Before taking up aviation five years ago Patrick O'Brien was a locomotive engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad.

## MONTREAL HUNTS SLACKERS

### Police Roundup Put in Full Operation Yesterday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The big roundup of Slackers in Montreal began today when the police force set its dragnets and started in to sweep the city.

"We are on the warpath," said Deputy Chief Grandchams. "I have given instructions to every officer of the force to round up those who are liable to military service, or who may be presumed to be liable for service."

All details were completed last night, and this morning orders were sent out to the police and detectives in all parts of the city to look out for slackers. The duties of the police are twofold. They have been furnished with a list of names of men who have refused to report for service, and these will be tracked down and taken into custody. In the second place, the police will be all the time on the hunt for men who are within the age limits of the first class, and such men will be arrested on sight and taken to the nearest police station.

The first part of the city to receive attention was the red light district. There has been a big raid in this neighborhood every night for the last week, and many eligibles have been put under lock and key.

All the civilian representatives of the military authorities on the exemption tribunals have been replaced by men who have seen service at the front. Under the new arrangement it is noticeable that the number of appeals against decisions of the tribunals has greatly increased.

Yet another evidence of the "tightening up" process is to be seen in the intimation to the officials of a local hockey club that the military authorities will strongly appeal in the case of every hockey player who has been exempted from service, as it is considered that too many of this class of men in the very best of physical condition are trying to dodge their duty through political influence or otherwise.

The announcement made last night that if the roster of single men did not yield the 100,000 recruits necessary the married men would be called has been followed by increased efforts to see that slackers are brought to book.

More than 35 per cent. of all the exemptions allowed so far by the boards in District 4 have been appealed, according to figures announced by the military authorities today, as follows: Exempted, 18,454; adjourned, 4,081; refused, 877; total, 23,412; appealed, 6,561.

Today's figures cover Tuesday, when 1,634 cases were dealt with. Of this number 1,144 were exempted, 95 were refused, and 395 were adjourned. In the cases of those exempted 673 appeals were made—about 60 per cent. The military representatives appeared in 192 cases and Captain Brosseau in 381.

## CHARGE WAR-BUYING FRAUD.

### French Accuse Goldsoun, a Soldier, of Getting Commissions Here.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Proceedings have been instituted by the military authorities against a French soldier named Goldsonn, who was attached to the French artillery mission to the United States in 1915 as an interpreter. The charge is that he obtained commissions amounting to several million francs on purchases he was instructed to make for the French Government.

When Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, arrived in America he made inquiries into the activities of Goldsonn, and subsequently filed formal charges against him. The French military authorities have made arrangements for a commission to take testimony in the United States.

It is understood that Goldsonn returned to France in the Autumn of 1916, succeeded in having himself discharged from the army as physically unfit, and returned later to America.

## CHAMBER FOR MALVY TRIAL.

### Deputies Overwhelmingly Indorse Ex-Minister's Impeachment.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 28, (Delayed.)—Although the Chamber of Deputies ordinarily does not sit on Wednesday, a special session was held today to discuss the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, which had been charged to examine if there was occasion to impeach Louis J. Malvy for crimes committed when he was Minister of the Interior.

By a small majority the committee had approved the impeachment. It avoided, however, any investigation of the charges, merely attaching to its report copies of a speech made in the Senate July 22 by Premier Clémenceau, M. Malvy's report on the proceedings in the Chamber on Oct. 4, when Editor Daudet's letter accusing him was read, and Professor Painlevé's declaration on Oct. 16 exonerating M. Malvy.

The Chamber adopted the committee's report by a vote of 512 to 2.

## FOUR FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

### Three Attacks by U-Boats Failed, Weekly Report Shows.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Three French steamships of more than 1,600 tons and one of less than that tonnage were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ended Nov. 25. One fishing vessel was lost.

Three steamers were attacked unsuccessfully.

# SAY RADICALS HERE BACK BOLSHEVIKI

### Socialist Party in America Denounced by Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

### CALLED MENACE TO NATION

### New York Extremists Now in Russia Suspected of Abusing Our Passport Privileges.

That some of the radicals who went from New York to join the Bolsheviki in Petrograd may have violated the passport regulations of the United States was alleged in a statement issued yesterday by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, of which Samuel Gompers is the head. The statement identified some of the men who have gone from New York to Russia as being leaders in the radical Socialist movement here and linked their going to Russia with the so-called People's Council, a pacifist organization, with headquarters in this city.

That there is a direct line of communication between the Bolsheviki in Petrograd and radicals in New York was one of the allegations made by Robert Maisel, Director of the Alliance, who said that the plight into which the Bolsheviki had led Russia was a justification of the stand of many former leading Socialists in condemning the pro-German activities of some of the present Socialist leaders.

"New York Socialists have contributed in no small share to the present chaotic state of affairs in Russia," said the Alliance's statement, "and if reports that reach this office are true, there is reason to believe that the passport privileges of this country have at least been abused in that connection.

"It is interesting to learn who are some of the prominent leaders of the Bolsheviki, and to learn their past connection with that element in the Socialist Party of New York that corresponds most closely to the Bolsheviki in Russia.

"For example, S. Epstein, former organizer of the Ladies' Waist Makers, and editor of their journal, now is a Bolsheviki organizer in Russia. J. Voskow, former organizer of one of the Jewish painters' unions, now is a Bolsheviki organizer in Moscow. J. Shubin, a former New York Jewish newspaper man of strong Bolshevist tendencies, left this country on Nov. 7, carrying, so he boasted, important documents from the so-called Workmen's Council here to the Bolshevist leaders in Petrograd. It also is reported that he carried letters from one of the newly elected Socialist officials here. Dr. Max Goldfarb, former labor writer on the Forward, also is in Russia.

"These are only a few of the more prominent ones. There have been hundreds who have gone to Russia from here, many of them with the deliberate intention of helping the Bolshevist movement. Of course, Trotzky's own relations in New York are well known.

"All of these people were heavily influenced by the Germanic Socialist doctrine of which Morris Hillquit is the leading exponent in America and which is a perversion of true socialism and a denial of true internationalism. It is dominated by the German conception, which is metaphysical in the extreme and which, when not consciously German, plays into the hands of Germany as effectively as though it were consciously operated for the German Government.

"This is excellently illustrated by the dictatorship of Lenine and Trotzky, who declare themselves the proletariat, denying to the actual proletariat any rights whatever, just as the German Emperor might declare himself the State.

"This inter-relation between the Bolsheviki of Russia and of New York simply goes to prove the similarity of types, regardless of locality, and to disclose the German origin of the whole movement, due in large part to the German domination and coloring of the Socialist philosophy.

"This is also why the Socialist Party in America, under its present leadership and with its present Germanized philosophy is a menace to our own country, and because it is a menace to our own country is also a menace to our war program and to the cause for which we fight. Until the Germanic metaphysical conception is taken out of the American Socialist movement it will continue to be a pro-German menace and must be regarded as such by true Americans."

## AUSTRIANS FAIL IN ALBANIA.

### Italians Repulse Attacks Near Avlona, Inflicting Heavy Losses.

ROME, Nov. 29.—Austrian attacks against the Italian positions in Albania at a point ten miles northeast of the Adriatic seaport of Avlona were repulsed yesterday with heavy losses, the Italian War Office announced today. The text of the statement reads:

Enemy attacks at the confluence of the Susica and Voyusa Rivers at dawn yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses.

# COALITION CABINET FORCED ON RADICALS

Continued from Page 1.

Democrats 108,000, and the Social Revolutionaries, 80,000.

General Cheremissoff has been arrested and interned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

## PREDICT RUSSIA WILL STICK.

### Muscovite Officials Here Think Allies Can Bring Her to Reason.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Russian officials here do not believe Germany will succeed in her evident intention to remove Russia from the list of her enemies if energetic steps are taken by the Interallied War Council, now assembled in Paris. A well-informed Russian in the closest touch with the international situation so declared today.

"Russia is not yet lost to the Allies," he said. "She is in the throes of a mighty revolution, not yet appreciated in its immensity by the other allies, a revolution which has changed every standard of living, of thought and action in Russia.

"It was inevitable that, before the people could adjust themselves to the new conditions, to a real freedom, in the processes of demonstrating their freedom excesses would be committed. The Allies ought to feel grateful that the extremes of the French Revolution have not been repeated, that even the Bolsheviki profess to have the interests of the world at heart.

"More good can be accomplished by the Allies by addressing the people of Russia in reason, in persuasion, than by declaring that Russia, through the aspiration of her people to realize their freedom, have placed themselves beyond the pale of civilization. The latter declaration would be resented. Let them, rather, seek to convince the Russian people, while awaiting the restoration of a strong, intelligent Government, that the negotiation of an armistice would tend to defeat the very ends the Maximalists are endeavoring to bring about. The Allies have been defeated in Russia, not so much by force of German arms as by German propaganda.

"Appearances indicate that the Bolsheviki have increased their hold upon the armies, and that there is a prospect of an armistice with the German powers. These are surface indications only. The people of Russia have been deceived by German agents and the Allies must undeceive them. They must be convinced that such an armistice as is proposed makes a democratic peace more remote, that it tends to prolong rather than to shorten the war, and to increase the task of the Allies and America.

"The Allies must realize that the Bolshevist Administration is temporary, that it must of necessity be shortlived, and that its downfall will mark the passing from power of all the extremist elements. Out of the present situation will arise a strong Government of permanent duration."

Although no statement has been made in an authoritative quarter, the impression has gained ground here that the American Government favors a policy of conciliation, rather than one that might further alienate Russians from the Entente cause. It is believed the position Colonel House will take in the Paris conference in respect to Russia will reflect this view.

## NAILS TROTZKY FALSEHOOD.

### Russian Minister at Stockholm Repudiates Alleged Dispatch.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29.—At least one of the alleged diplomatic documents now being published by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, is a fabrication, according to M. Goulkevitch, the Russian Minister here. The document in question purported to be a telegram sent by Goulkevitch to Petrograd declaring that he had been informed from Madrid of the proposed seizure of Swedish diplomatic pouches and protesting against it on the ground that it might alienate the new Swedish Government.

M. Goulkevitch authorizes the statement that this dispatch as published in the Petrograd newspaper, Pravda, by the Bolsheviki is a deliberate fabrication. He adds:

"I never sent such a telegram to anybody. Any non-partisan reader can understand how absurd it is in view of the fact that I could not possibly have received such information from Madrid."

The Minister also issued a warning to Swedes to be on their guard against further efforts of the same sort by the Bolsheviki.

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# TURN TO SEA TO GET COAL TO THE EAST

### Railroad Committee Wants Tugs to Tow Fuel There to Relieve Shortage.

### ROADS AT BLOCKADE POINT

### Resort to Priority, It Is Held, Would Simply Increase Congestion in East.

### TO PROLONG LAKE SEASON

### Navigation to be Kept Open as Late as Possible—Diversion to Northern Routes.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 29.—To enable the moving of more coal to the New England States, where a shortage is reported, and to relieve the congestion on the Eastern railroads, the General Operating Committee of the Railroads' War Board, at the close of its second day's meeting tonight, asked, through General Black, Chief of Engineers, and Dr. H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, that more seagoing tugs be furnished to move boats of shallow draught from the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to New England points.

Companies operating steamship lines on the Great Lakes were asked by the committee to extend the navigation season as long as possible with a view to relieving the railroads.

Amplifying the order issued yesterday diverting traffic from the Pittsburgh gateway, an order has been sent to all Eastern railroads, the committee announced, providing "that all freight, westbound, from New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and intermediate points be embargoed and diverted to northern routes."

The committee adopted a resolution asking the Eastern seaport lines to organize Overseas Committees, one for each of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk, "to secure close co-operation with the Allied Overseas Executive Committee and with the United States authorities and thereby obtain the best results in the rail movement of overseas traffic."

It was indicated that much of today's session of the committee, which was executive, was taken up with the New England coal situation and the effects on general railroad conditions of continued attempts to move coal by railroad into that district to relieve the shortage. After canvassing the situation the committee came to the conclusion that the water route to New England was the only means of solving the coal shortage problem there without creating a new problem in the greater blocking of railroad traffic.

"More serious congestion will occur this Winter unless this water route is opened up," says the committee in a statement issued tonight. Statistics presented by members of the committee, which is comprised of the operating Vice Presidents of the principal Eastern lines, are said to show that the Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, and Baltimore & Ohio Tidewater coal dumping facilities at the Port of Baltimore are only being used to about 25 per cent. of their capacity. The same condition, the committee found, prevails to a slightly less extent at Philadelphia.

"The Navy Department has commandeered 25 per cent. of the seagoing tugs owned by the Reading Railway," says the committee, "which has caused congestion on rail lines, due to the inability to move coal through all-rail routes."

In view of these conditions, the committee asked Chief Engineer Black and Fuel Administrator Garfield to take steps to furnish more seagoing tugs, and also steamers for the deep harbors of the northern coast.

## COAL MEN HERE SEE SHORTAGE RELIEVED

### *Hope for an Increased Supply, Following Announcement of Garfield to Aid Fuel Scarcity.*

Coal dealers in New York City yesterday expressed the belief that the fuel shortage here will soon be relieved. They based their expressions on the report from Washington that National Fuel Administrator Garfield had promised aid when the seriousness of the situation was called to his attention by Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator. The hope was expressed that by co-operation with Mr. Wiggin a supply of fuel adequate to relieve suffering would soon be available.

Many small dealers in the city have been without coal for several days or more, running on a small allowance, and had no assurance that they could get any more fuel. There have been large yards, it was said, where the bottoms of the bins have been in sight.

It was pointed out by one coal dealer that while it is true that there are empty coal yards and a less supply on hand than ever before, public service corporations, manufacturers, and apartment houses have sufficient supplies to last until increased shipments begin arriving.

Arthur Rice of the Coal Merchants' Association said that the report from Washington that the Fuel Administration would see that coal was shipped here and that empty cars would be kept moving, was gratifying news to the trade.

Mr. Rice said that the Government had been buying more coal than was needed to meet present demands in the camps, and in so doing it had hoarded fuel. He thought it would have been better co-operation if the orders for the army and navy had been distributed over a period of months, instead of putting through orders that made a surplus of supply at some points.

Officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said yesterday that that line was not responsible for any threatened shortage in New York's coal supply, as reported to the Fuel Administration at Washington by the New York State Coal Administrator.

"The only coal we have diverted," said President E. E. Loomis, "was at the express orders of the National Fuel Administration. At its request we have rushed coal particularly to the Northwest and more recently we have been urged to send all the coal possible to New England. Since Jan. 1, 1917, we have delivered more coal to New York than we did in a similar period in 1916. In the last three months we have unloaded more coal at our Perth Amboy piers, where coal for New York is handled, than in a similar period in many years."

The coal shortage situation is characterized as a menace to the war program of the nation in an editorial published in today's issue of The Railway Age Gazette. Coal operators of the country are attacked in the editorial for not attaining the height of production expected of them and for placing the blame for the shortage upon the carriers, declaring that the real blame rests upon the shoulders of the operators themselves. It says the Government Fuel Administration is not awake to the situation.

## OKLAHOMA COAL ADVANCED.

### Garfield Grants Operators 5 Cents a Ton More.

McALESTER, Okla., Nov. 29.—Oklahoma Coal operators and H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, have smoothed over their differences, according to a telegram received here tonight from William Wilkinson, President of the Oklahoma-Arkansas District, United Mine Workers of America, now in Washington.

A tentative agreement has been reached which will allow the operators an advance of 5 cents a ton, retroactive to Nov. 1, Mr. Wilkinson announced.

## Arrest Enemy Alien in Jersey.

Herman Pohlmeyer, 39 years old, a chemist, was locked up in Newark Police Headquarters yesterday by Special Agent Montpellin of the Department of Justice. Pohlmeyer is a German by birth and has been in this country nine years. He was arrested at his home, 146 Reynolds Avenue, Clifton, Passaic County. The charge against him on the docket is "enemy alien."

# PARKWAY BATHS GO IN A SWIFT FIRE

### Blaze a Spectacle for 100,000 Persons, Who Swamp Transit Lines.

### TWO HOTELS DESTROYED

### Gunboat Off Sandy Hook Aids Great Force of Firemen with Its Searchlight.

Blown along the Brighton Beach boardwalk by a sharp west wind, a fire that started at 6:20 o'clock last night under the office of the Parkway Baths, not far east of Ocean Parkway, was not checked until the baths themselves, two hotels, a drug store, a shooting gallery, and several small stands for the sale of knickknacks were destroyed. But for a shift in the wind, which turned the flames back upon the area which they had already devastated, the fire might have burned far down the boardwalk, notwithstanding the efforts of firemen summoned by five alarms from all over Brooklyn. As it was, the damage was estimated at more than $400,000.

The blaze was discovered by Policeman Thomas Prattock of the Coney Island station, who was walking along the boardwalk in front of the Parkway Baths, when he heard a crackling under his feet and looked down to see flames and smoke issuing from the landward side of the walk, under the offices of the baths. The bathhouse is headquarters for the Polar Bears, Arctics, and Snow Birds, three organizations of cold-weather swimmers, whose antics in the surf and on the beach had been watched by groups of boardwalk strollers in the afternoon; but they had all gone home and very few attendants were in the huge expanse of the bathhouse buildings when the fire was discovered.

**Many Firemen Summoned.**

Prattock turned in an alarm, and when Battalion Chief William Rodgers arrived with the first detachment of firemen he saw the Parkway Baths already ablaze and the wind threatening to sweep the fire further to the eastward. He turned in a second, third, and fourth alarm, bringing apparatus from all parts of the borough. With the new reinforcements came Deputy Chief O'Hara, in charge of Brooklyn and Queens. By the time he arrived the situation was so serious that a fifth alarm was turned in.

The building housing the Parkway Baths, with accommodations for 8,000 persons, runs for 200 feet along the boardwalk and 300 feet back into the sandy beach. This was all ablaze in a few minutes, and with it Hubb's Hotel, situated at the westward side of the baths building. At the beginning the flames were kept under and great clouds of black smoke swept eastward down the boardwalk, blotting out buildings only a few feet away and making difficult the task of the firemen, helped by comparatively few lights.

**Gunboat Aids with Searchlight.**

Out off the harbor entrance, toward Sandy Hook, a gunboat was on guard, and as signals came from the land she turned her searchlight on the drifting masses of smoke, giving the firemen such aid as was possible. Before long, however, the searchlight was not needed, for the huge bathhouse was ablaze. The flames leaped across the fifteen-foot alleyway to the eastward, aided in their progress by several wooden bridges, and caught the hot salt water baths, which had a hundred-foot frontage and the same extension back. Beyond this was the Brighton Inn, owned by Vincent Padula, and to the east of this Rawlinson's drug store. All these burned, and a shooting gallery beyond them, and the fire would certainly have gone further if the wind had not suddenly swung from the west to the south and then around to the east, driving the fire back on itself.

Meanwhile the light from the blazing wooden buildings had glared so widely that it could be seen from all parts of Brooklyn, and even from lower Manhattan. Far and wide families at leisure, through the holiday, turned out to look at the fire, and eventually a crowd collected which the police estimated at 100,000 persons.

**Sightseers Swamp Transit Lines.**

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Elevated facilities were almost swamped by the crowds of sightseers, and many hundreds of automobiles crowded the boulevards and parkways leading down to the beach. Captain Byron T. Sackett of the Coney Island Station called his reserves to keep the crowds back, but eventually had to be reinforced by fifty Home Defense Leaguers and the reserves from ten more precincts before he could hold them under restraint.

Meanwhile the flames had been blown back to the westward and caught hold in earnest of two buildings to the west of the baths already badly scorched. These were Meade's Casino in the angle of the Boardwalk and Ocean Parkway, and the New Brighton Theatre, fronting on the parkway just inland. But here, aided by the freedom afforded by the wide street, the firemen were enabled to stop the blaze. The Casino had its window casings burned and considerable damage done to hangings and furnishings inside, where firemen fought the fire at close quarters. The roof of the theatre was burned off, but the rest of the building was saved.

The properties destroyed belonged to the Realty Associates, of which Frank Bailey is President. Samuel W. Gumpertz, general manager of the baths, is now in Cuba, but an enterprising assistant, seeing the unaccustomed Winter crowds, opened the Eden Musee, under the same management, further up the boardwalk, and did a flourishing business.

Fire Marshal Brophy said last night that he had reported to Fire Commissioner Adamson that the blaze was caused by the rekindling of a fire which was discovered under the boardwalk in front of the Parkway Baths early yesterday afternoon. Peter Samaktes, a candy vendor, told the Fire Marshal that he had discovered fire under the boardwalk and after pouring several buckets of water on the small blaze he hed left for home.

## MANY HERE FROM WAR ZONE

### French and American Soldiers and Antilles's Crew Back from Europe.

Among those who returned from abroad on a passenger vessel which arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday was William T. P. Hollingsworth, Vice President of the American War Relief Clearing House. Before he left the other side Mr. Hollingsworth met several prominent Russians who had not been long out of their country. He said that it was their opinion that the Bolshevist heads could be dealt with more successfully if the Allies used the same methods as Germany. He would not discuss those methods, but said that they were not military. He added that in dealing with the Russian situation there should be a study of German financial methods.

Mr. Hollingsworth went over this time to attend the wedding of his daughter, Gladis, to Frederick Attwood, an American engineer.

Three envoys of French Fellowship, soldiers who have been decorated for valor, arrived on their way to Canada. Their object is to bring about a better understanding among the French Canadians regarding the war and the part the Allies are taking in the fight against autocracy. The leader is Captain Eugène Duthoit, who before the war was Professor of Law and Political Economy at the Catholic University at Lille.

"We are here to revive on the banks of the St. Lawrence the traditional friendship between us who speak the same tongue," said Captain Duthoit. "We bring the fraternal spirit of the common cause of the Allies. We will tell them how the laws of international right and humanity have been torn to pieces by the brutality of the Germans. France wants the Canadians who speak our language and are of our blood to know how much she appreciates their efforts and to stimulate them to greater endeavor."

Representative R. W. Parker of New Jersey, who was one of the ten Congressmen who recently visited the French battle front, returned, and Congressman Hicks is now the only member left in France.

MATERNITY-WEAR

Style perfect—that effectively conceal the condition and permit you to participate in your customary social duties and pleasures without the least inconvenience. Patented features automatically adjust themselves when figure returns to normal.

Lane Bryant
21-23 West 38th Street, New York

*Mildness* and *richness* are qualities very differently understood by cigar smokers. And yet there is wide consent that they are both found in—

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c. and Upward | DAVE SAGUE | Various Sizes and Shapes

*Where Good Cigars Are Sold*

Fine Winter Overcoats, Silk Lined, Special at $25.00

IN view of the growing demands of the Government upon America's best overcoating looms, the purchase of one of these coats is a very farsighted and substantial economy. . . . Particularly as the garments are cut over the Chesterfield model—never subject to sudden fashion fluctuations. . . . Tailored by the Kirschbaum shops in fine all-wool fabrics, Cambridges or Oxfords. . . . . Either skeleton or full lined. . . $25.00

**Stern Brothers**
WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes, Third Floor—Elevators Convenient

**Saks & Company**
Broadway at 34th St.

Athena Underwear
For Women and Children

The Usual Form of Knit Garment
The Athena Garment
This Curved Arm Hole
The Slanting Shoulder and Sleeve.
The Shoulder Stay
The Elastic Cuff
The fabric is cut this way and stitched together to form a fullness on each side of the seat.
The Patented Seat
LOW IN FRONT
Low Neck—Sleeveless

The principal difference between Athena Underwear and other kinds is that Athena Underwear is tailored to fit, while other underwear has to be stretched to the shape of the figure.

Athena Underwear is as different from ordinary underwear as a perfectly tailored coat differs from a shapeless cloak.

The correct tailoring of Athena Underwear makes it comfortable, dainty and in exact conformity with the figure.

It affords freedom of the arms and body. There is no stretching of the fabric at one point and no looseness or wrinkling anywhere.

Athena Underwear which is superior in every respect to any other kind is made in all sizes and of all weights and qualities, and at the prices you have been accustomed to paying.

When you put on your first suit of Athena Underwear you will realize that it is the only kind which is made in accordance with correct principles

Prices:
Vests and Tights......... Reg. Sizes 65c to $1.85
Extra Sizes 75c to $2
Union Suits............ Reg. Sizes $1,25 to $3.75
Extra Sizes $1.50 to $4.25

For Boys and Girls
Separate Garments..............50c to $1.50
Union Suits....................95c to $2.65

*Marshall Field & Co., Makers—Saks & Co., Sole New York Distributers*

HEALTH
IN EVERY PACKAGE OF THE DELICIOUS FOOD
Grape-Nuts

**Gimbel Brothers**
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men!

Generous Choice in Winter Overcoats & Suits at $18.50

Most high grade clothing concerns make good clothes—nowadays they couldn't stay in business if they didn't.

But—most of them do one thing particularly well, and rather than tie ourselves to one or two good ones, we represent nearly all.

The result is big, broad, generous variety at Gimbels. Hundreds of weaves, hundreds of ideas and effects, dozens of styles, and any man's fit.

Smart New Belted Overcoats at $18.50

Copies of the smartest coats and suits of the year at this popular price.

Other Suits and Overcoats up to $75.00

Headquarters for Foreign Model Overcoats.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

**Stern Brothers**
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

*A Display of Toys that will bring delight to the Children*

AN invitation is extended to children and their parents to visit this interesting exhibition on the Fourth Floor.

The girls will be particularly pleased with the pretty Dolls, and the boys will find lots of amusement in Mechanical Trains, Airships, Boats, Steam Engines, War Toys and other novelties.

*Moderate prices prevail.*

At Saks, To-day, Friday—An Important

Sale of Boys' Mackinaw Sport Coats at $5.25

Warm, serviceable Mackinaws in several smart models, offered at this special price because of an important purchase.

The variety of colorings is unusually large, and the tailoring of each model very carefully executed. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Sweaters for Boys and Girls Special at $2.65

A new shawl collar model for girls, in Rose and Copenhagen Blue. Also a real boyish model for boys, in Maroon, Navy Blue, Oxford Grey, and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 28 to 36.

**Saks & Company**
Broadway at 34th Street

# PRISONERS GUESTS OF MRS. DE SAULLES

### She Gives Thanksgiving Feast to the 52 Inmates of Mineola Jail.

### TRIAL RESUMED TODAY

### Lawyers for Defense Spend Holiday in Preparing 20,000-Word Hypothetical Question.

Mrs. Blanca De Saulles gave a Thanksgiving dinner yesterday at the Mineola Jail to her fifty-two fellow-prisoners. She did not act as the hostess personally, however. She had her son with her, and she was said to be too much preoccupied with her anxiety over the verdict which the jury will give in her case, probably next week.

Mrs. De Saulles eagerly questioned persons to whom she talked yesterday about their view of the outcome of the case. She was confident she would be acquitted, but she was worried and wanted confirmation of her own hope from every one to whom she talked. When her boy arrived, she asked a man who was with him what he thought of the way the trial was going. He said:

"Well, there may be a disagreement."

"Oh, don't say that," she said. "Anything but that. I don't want to go through this again."

Her maid, Suzanne Monteau, who was present, was as much shocked by this possibility as her mistress. She said:

"Would I have to testify again?"

She was told that she would. Mlle. Monteau had been handled very sharply during her cross-examination, and burst into tears on the witness stand. She exclaimed:

"I could not stand it, to have that District Attorney talk to me again."

**Eager as to the Future.**

Mrs. De Saulles's eagerness about her own future was manifested yesterday, in spite of the fact that she was reported by those who saw her to be suffering severely from the reaction after her two days' ordeal on the witness stand, followed by the testimony of the medical experts who went into hundreds of minute particulars in discussing her condition of health and her physical symptoms. Sheriff Phineas Seaman said that the young woman appeared to be in good spirits and more animated than usual, in spite of her appearance of weakness and exhaustion.

The boy had his Thanksgiving dinner with his mother and her sister Amalia together in the quarters of Sheriff Seaman, while the other prisoners were dining below in a large chamber known as the "thirty-day" room.

The guests of Mrs. De Saulles yesterday were fifty male prisoners and two women. Their dinner, bought by Mrs. De Saulles, consisted of turkey, fruit, ice cream, and soft drinks in which they drank success to the defense in the trial. Amalia, the pretty and lively sister of the accused woman, supervised the cooking of the dinner and helped to serve it.

Two of the prisoners who enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. De Saulles are, like her, under charges of murder in the first degree. One of these is a Polish man 25 years old, who is charged on circumstantial evidence with killing his wife, whom he married under duress. Another is a man named O'Brien, also charged with killing his wife during a drinking bout. Another of her guests was Dominick Damasco, who was recently tried for murder in the first degree for killing his wife and convicted of manslaughter. He has not yet been sentenced. Most of the other prisoners have only minor charges against them. One of the two women prisoners is charged with arson and the other with habitual intoxication.

**Prisoners Thank Hostess.**

After they had eaten the dinner a committee of the prisoners was appointed to convey the thanks of all to her. For this purpose the pen of Austin Reilly, a prisoner, widely known as "the educated bartender," was employed. The letter was as follows:

> Mrs. Blanca De Saulles, Mineola, L. I.
>
> Dear Madam: We desire to thank you sincerely for your kindness and thoughtfulness toward us today. It is impossible to put into words our kindly thoughts toward you. However, it is our earnest wish and desire that your next Thanksgiving will be spent with your darling family and your noble little boy. Very sincerely yours,
>
> JACK KARASEK,
> WILLIAM SUMMERS,
> JOHN COLEMAN,
> WILLIAM KELLY,
> JOSEPH WALTERS,
> JACK KIRKPATRICK,
> LOUIS McCAULEY,
> ARTHUR TIERNAN,
> Committee.

After she had finished serving the prisoners, Miss Errazuriz joined her sister and little Jack De Saulles, who was sent over for the Thanksgiving dinner with his mother by special consent of the family of De Saulles. While he was with his mother the boy dictated a letter to Santa Claus, which she took down for him. He asked for a toy stable and toy horses and a lot of other playthings.

The boy has no idea of the danger in which his mother is placed, but has recently begun to ask very many questions about the place in which she was confined. He was told that it was a hospital and that his mother was there because she was sick. This satisfied him for a long time, but he recently pointed out that there were chickens in the jail yard and asked if they belonged at a hospital. Gradually the boy, who is now 5 years old, came to learn that, whether his mother is under the Sheriff's orders or not, the other prisoners are, and that not all are treated as politely as his mother is. Yesterday somebody let the boy have the badge of a Sheriff. He went to one of the windows opening on the courtyard and called until he had attracted the attention of a few prisoners. Then he pointed at his badge and shouted:

"I'm the Sheriff."

While the boy knows that his father is dead, he has never connected this fact with his mother's imprisonment, according to his attendants. He came yesterday carrying a swagger stick, which he would twirl about on one finger. He asked Harry V. Dougherty, head of the Dougherty Detective Agency, who took him to the jail, if he did not remember that his father used to make a swagger stick pin.

Although Dougherty is the President of the agency, the relatives of De Saulles have insisted that he should take personal charge of the boy and not leave the child's safety to any of his employees. Dougherty said yesterday:

"I have been watching the boy now for more than a year. During the divorce proceedings De Saulles said to me: 'My wife is getting a divorce from me. We can't get along together. I haven't anything to say against her at all, but if the boy should ever be taken to Chile there would be no chance on earth that I could ever get him back again.' After that we had operatives constantly watching the boy while he was with his mother in the city and at her home in Westbury."

After De Saulles was killed other members of the family feared that an attempt would be made to kidnap the boy. Every time he has visited the jail he has been in charge of Dougherty. On the boy's first call at the jail, a few days after the killing, Dougherty said that the boy and his mother appeared to be very distant, but that since then they had become increasingly affectionate.

**Not a Holiday for the Lawyers.**

Henry A. Uterhart and ex-Judge Lewis J. Smith, counsel for the defense, were at the Garden City Hotel yesterday preparing for today's session in court with the alienists. The counsel for the defendant were dictating to stenographers the 20,000-word question, in which all the evidence for the defense will be massed.

District Attorney Weeks was in conference with experts for the prosecution, outlining his rebuttal of the medical testimony. The case of the prosecution was slightly weakened because of the fact that the District Attorney has decided not to put on the stand two county officials who were considered important witnesses for the State. While Mr. Weeks credits these two officials with perfectly good faith, he is unwilling to put them on the witness stand because of the fact that they have seen so much of the defendant it is feared her charm has created an unconscious bias in her favor which would be reflected in their testimony.

Mr. Weeks said yesterday that while the facts regarding the hypothyroid condition of Mrs. De Saulles might be true, as outlined by the defense, his information was that the thyroid disease never produced amnesia, and would not produce the alleged blank in the memory of Mrs. De Saulles for a period of ten days.

Mr. Weeks expects his experts to testify that the mental condition of Mrs. De Saulles, as observed in the Mineola Jail, was not due to her quarrel with De Saulles over the boy, but her own act in shooting De Saulles, her subsequent arrest, and the reflection that she had placed her own life in jeopardy. The prosecution expects to discredit the contention that Mrs. De Saulles was in such a condition at the time of the shooting and ten days afterward that she was later unable to recall anything about what had passed during this period. He said:

"I never heard before of a condition of amnesia which allowed a person to act normally and rationally, as she did after the shooting, but prevented those facts from being registered in her memory. The hypothetical question framed by the defense will be turned over to the prosecution, which will add to it or change it, and then present it to the three alienists for the State, Dr. George H. Kirby, Dr. Isham Harris, and Dr. Pilgrim of the Hudson State Hospital.

Sessions of court will be held today and Saturday, but it is expected that the few remaining witnesses and the expert testimony will take up all the time at both those sessions. It is thought that Monday will be the earliest day when the case may go to the jury, and that a prompt verdict will be returned.

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

## HELD AS A SWINDLER.

### New Yorker Arrested in Peoria for Fake Mining Transaction.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 29.—The police of this city today arrested William Thurston of New York City just as Michael Chapman, a wealthy distiller, was handing over $10,000 in cash to Thurston as the final move in a deal involving the transfer of a gold mine in Nevada. Chapman drew the money out of the bank yesterday, explaining that he was going to turn a farm deal and make $2,000 in two days.

Bankers became suspicious of his carrying $10,000 in cash and a detective was assigned to follow him. The transfer of papers was made in a Galesburg hotel when detectives waiting on the outside burst open the door just as the $10,000 was being turned over. Thurston was placed under arrest and returned to Peoria.

Thurston, according to the police, admitted that the deal was crooked. The police allege that Thurston is a member of a trio of expert confidence men who have been operating out of New York and Chicago. Thurston maintained two headquarters here, one an expensive suite of rooms at the Jefferson Hotel and another room in the underworld district, where he held conferences with confederates.

## ARREST COUPLE FOR FRAUD.

### Federal Officials Were After Them for a Year for Cashing Bad Checks.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 29.—A man and woman giving the names of Mr. and Mrs. R. Duncan were arrested here tonight by Federal officials who have been searching a year for a couple of that name wanted for fraudulent check charges in many sections of the country.

It is alleged that while pretending to seek storage accommodations for a large fruit company near army camps the pair succeeded in cashing bad checks at Spartanburg, S. C.; Clement, W. Va., and Atlanta, Ga. Similar complaints from California, Arizona, and other States also are charged against the Duncans.

## JAPAN'S THANKS TO WILSON.

### Emperor Sends a Message After Receiving Ishii's Report.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Nov. 28, (Delayed)—The Emperor today received the report of Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, which recently returned to Tokio.

The Emperor sent a message to President Wilson, thanking the President for the splendid reception accorded the mission, auguring the future happiness of the two nations, which would be forever gratefully remembered in Japan.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a cold in one day. 30c.—Advt.

Gidding
PARIS
5TH AVE AT 46TH ST
NEW YORK

Announce—beginning today—
Important Sales
Involving special groups of Fashionable Apparel taken from our regular stocks—
Gowns—Wraps—Suits—
Coats—Blouses—Millinery
and Furs.

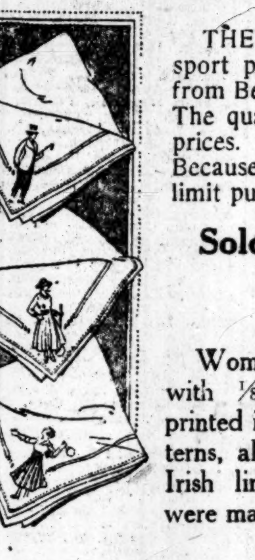
R. H. Macy & Co.

Save Wheat, Meat and Fats
Help win the war by using only as much as you need. Don't waste food

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only

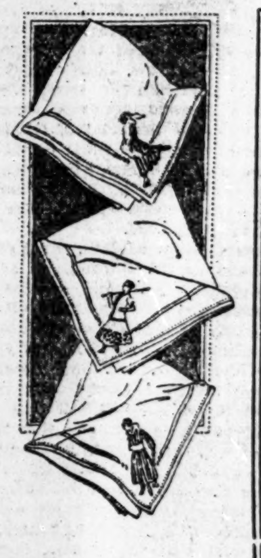
Fine Quality Broadcloth
54 inches wide $2.49 yd. Usually $2.97 yd.
The price is less than to-day's cost of manufacture. Made of fine stock, with lustrous finish. In a good assortment of street shades, plenty of men's wear blue and black.
All Sponged and Shrunk Ready for the Needle.
Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

PRINTED SPORT HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure Irish Linen—6 for 72c

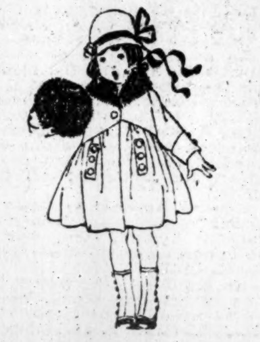


THE REASON WHY: They're printed in sport patterns, as *illustrated*. They arrived from Belfast too late for the sporting season. The quality is all there. But down go the prices. As Christmas gifts they're capital. Because there are only 604 dozens, we must limit purchases to six to a customer.

Sold by the Half Dozen only
72c
Women's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with 1/8-inch colored hems and borders, printed in a variety of 6 different sport patterns, all *illustrated*. Imagine an imported Irish linen handkerchief for 12c. They were made to sell at twice that.



1/3 to 1/2 less on
Children's Coats
$6.74
Fur trimmed coats—well made of bolivia, chiffon broadcloth and velveteen. Sizes 2 to 6 years. One model is pictured.
Not all sizes in all styles, but every size in some pretty model.



*A number of hats that will look well with these coats have been reduced to much less than our usual "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.*
Macy's—3rd Fl., 35th St., Rear.

Other Christmas 'Kerchiefs

FOR WOMEN
Linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with initial in wreath effect, 3 colored and 3 white initials to a box. Box of 6, 69c.
Linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with one corner of each embroidered in white or colors. 17c each.
A special lot of sample linen initial handkerchiefs, some sheer and some heavy linen. Several styles of initials, nearly all hand embroidered. 23c each.

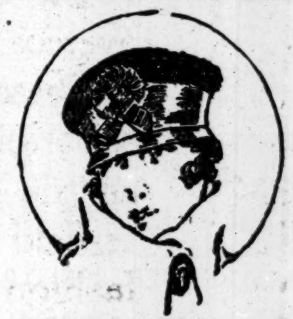
FOR MEN
Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs with block initial. Box of 6, 98c.
Irish linen initial handkerchiefs with block or openwork letter. Good quality. Box of 6, $1.39.
Khaki hemstitched handkerchiefs, extra large size, 26 inches. 23c each.

FOR CHILDREN
Printed picture handkerchiefs, Indian Hunter series. Box of 3, 12c.
Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Satin Lining
79c yd.
Specially Priced—Yard Wide
Satin Face—Smartness
Cotton Back—Durable.
White, Pearl, Myrtle, Steel, Tan, Brown, Rose, Gold, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Yellow, Reseda, Navy and also Black.
Macy's—Lining Dept., Second Floor.

Women's Skirts
$4.89
Plaids in Pleated and Shirred Models.
Corduroys in practical walking styles. Navy, brown, green, taupe.
Serges with smart pockets and detachable belts. Black and navy.
Unusually Low Priced
Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

WOMEN'S
SERGE DRESSES
In Navy Blue Only $11.74 Originally Priced $18.74
Some with long tunics, some surplice styles, in new, smart, yet practical styles, all trimmed with braid or buttons. Collars of white satin or organdie.
Every woman who buys one may be sure that she's purchased the best dress obtainable at that price.
Macy's—Third Floor, Broadway.



Satin Hats
Trimmed with Beaver Cloth or Kerami Plush
$2.69
*The price is a special feature.*
The instant favor accorded satin hats, and their becomingness when trimmed with soft fur cloth, approves them "correct" for December wear.
8 Smart New Shapes
including high-front turbans, Chin Chin sailors, and side roll effects. One *illustrated*.
*Brown Taupe Black*
Macy's—Second Floor, 34th St.

The SALE of
MEN'S SHIRTS
at 97c
Continues to Offer Big Savings
Woven Madras
Corded Madras
Mercerized Fabrics
Percale Shirtings
Plenty of Shirts
With Soft Cuffs
Hundreds of Shirts
With Laundered Cuffs
Thousands of men made the most of the opportunity which this sale presents—Thousands of them stocked up with enough shirts for the entire Winter. Still—you will find a good assortment to choose from even today.
Desirable Patterns. Colors Guaranteed.
Shirts of equal quality in tailoring and material will cost you much more elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, B'way.

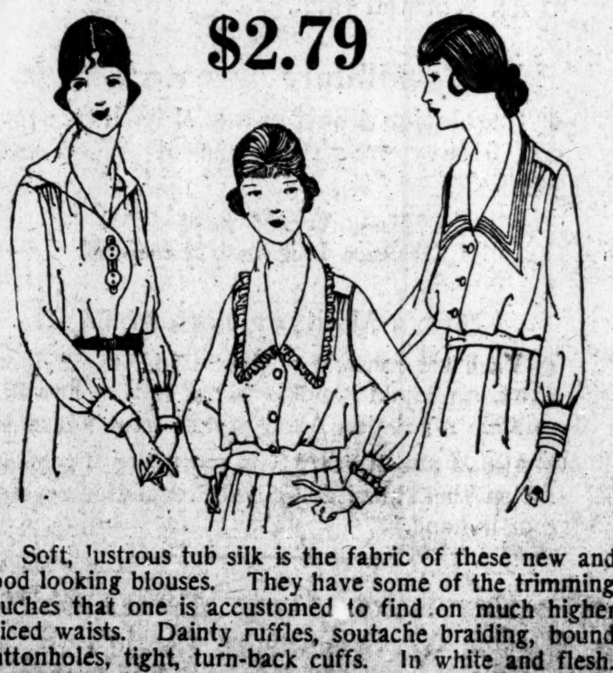
50 More Women's Suits
Joined the Sale of Reduced Suits
At $23.74
Suits originally priced up to $59.75
Imagine—smart, well-tailored suits of fine materials, in distinctive styles, at less than half in many instances. That's what this reduction means.
Fur-trimmed suits. Others strictly tailored with notched collars, some in swagger military effects. All silk lined and warmly interlined.
Silvertone Broadcloth Wool Velours and Attractive Mixtures
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Wonderlimericks

Whe-e-e-e! Scooters!
For fellows who want to keep going,
Wonderland has a wonderful showing
Of automobiles,
And scooters on wheels,
In varieties way beyond knowing.
For instance, this skatemobile's rippin',
Just straight as a dart without tippin'.
She'll skim over ground
Like a merry-go-round,
All boys will agree—she's a pippin!!
The one *illustrated* is $4.21.
Other Skaters and Scooters, 59c to $5.49.
Macy's—Wonderland, Fifth Floor

101 Women's Coats
From Regular Stock—Reduced
Large Variety of Styles $21.74 Originally Priced $23.74 to $37.75
Good Coats, every one of them. Every woman who buys one will have full reason to be satisfied.
Wool Velour Broadcloth Tweed Lambs' Cloth Novelty Fabrics
Many have large collars of fur, others trimmed with velvet, some of all self-material. Most of them lined throughout.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, B'way.

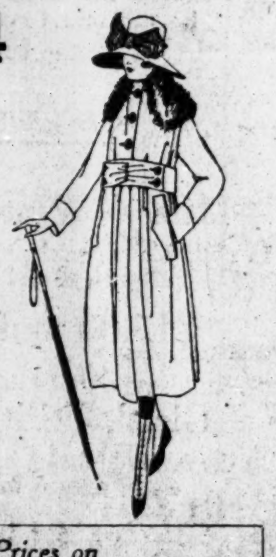
BLOUSES
With Smart Lines—Low in Price
$2.79



Soft, lustrous tub silk is the fabric of these new and good looking blouses. They have some of the trimming touches that one is accustomed to find on much higher priced waists. Dainty ruffles, soutache braiding, bound buttonholes, tight, turn-back cuffs. In white and flesh.
Christmas Gifts! These will surely please.
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street.

HUDSON SEAL
(dyed muskrat)
MUFFS
$8.49
Melon shaped of full prime lustrous skins.
SPECIAL!
Macy's—Third Floor, 34th St.

SPECIALLY PRICED
Fur Trimmed Coats
For Girls—$12.74

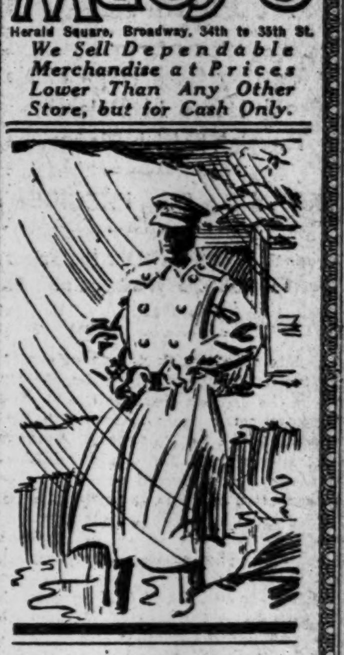


Here is proof that Miss 8 to 16 can be warmly and smartly coated for the Winter with very small expenditure. This appropriate model comes in wool velour, Burella cloth and kersey cloth. Large fur collars that crush closely to the neck. Slip through belt and pockets. In all the wanted colors. Lined and interlined.
We have reduced to this same price a number of well made and desirable styles, not fur trimmed.

Down Come the Prices on
Velveteen Frocks, $13.74
Formerly $18.74
For Junior girls (size 14 and 16 years) this is a pretty semi-bustle style that is modish and yet youthful. The bodice, girdle and cuffs are piped with self-color satin. Large white satin collar. Taupe, brown, green, Burgundy and black.
Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Raincoats that Repel the Trench Storms
Rain, snow, sleet and hail meet defeat when they attempt to break through these coats. Designed particularly for officers, but equally serviceable for men whose business takes them out-of-doors in various weathers.

Trench Coats from London $29.75
A recent importation of well made storm coats, of a good waterproofed fabric with warm plaid lining and an interlining of oilskin. Made with belt all around and collar which buttons to neck.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Army Shirts $3.29 to $4.39
Of fine quality Khaki Flannel, with interlined cotton khaki fronts, reinforced where most needed, designed to give room for action and assure comfort. Elsewhere they would cost you more.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Bedding Rolls at $9.74
Provide a convenient, practical method of carrying blankets. Made of heavy brown duck, waterproof and sanitary. Also used as a sleeping bag.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Folding Kit Bags, $28.50
Can be folded so that it may be conveniently carried in trunk when not in use. Brass fittings. Well made of fine, hand-boarded leather so pliable that it will stand hard usage and keep its good appearance. Size 22 in.
Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Comfort Kit De Luxe, $12.49
Water-proofed case, containing Gillette razor, talc, military brushes, trench mirror, shaving brush, tooth brush, comb and other necessities.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

French Books For Soldiers
"Over there" they speak a different tongue than we do. If you are going over you will want to know French, too. We have an assortment of French Conversation Books, some of them specially prepared for fighting men—all at prices less than elsewhere.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

A Guide for Shopping Soldiers

This booklet is full of money-saving suggestions. It tells of sweaters, leather coats, raincoats, hosiery, underwear, service watches, camp kits, cameras, books and other things at prices less than elsewhere. There's a copy here for you for the asking.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

# JEWISH SOCIALISTS ACCLAIM ZIONISM

### Big Meeting Sees Hope of National Home in Palestine Through British Pledge.

### ASKS AID OF PRESIDENT

### Convention Will Be Held in January to Mobilize Workers of the Race.

Zionists who are Socialists celebrated last night in Cooper Union the declaration of the British Government in favor of allowing the Jews to establish their national home in Palestine. A movement was started for a great international Jewish industrial army to return to Jerusalem as soon as political conditions allow, and do the pioneer work necessary for the return of Jews to Palestine. The audience packed the hall to the doors.

Beside the Stars and Stripes over the platform hung the flag of Zionism—the blue and white colors of the House of David. Baruch Zuckerman, General Secretary of the Peoples Relief Committee, presided. The speakers included Dr. Ch. Zhitlowsky, Dr. N. Syrkin, Ben Gurion, Ben Zevie, Dr. Hilel Solotaroff, and Joseph Slosberg, Secretary of the Almagamated Garment Workers of America.

The meeting adopted a resolution asking President Wilson to declare in favor of a Jewish home land in Palestine. It was also announced that a fund of $40,000 is to be raised with which to make the organization countrywide and to be used in organizing Jews of radical political tendencies so that they too will join the movement. The object of the meeting was to organize the Socialists and radicals of the Jewish faith, which it was said, means practically the Jewish working class, so that they would be ready to go to Palestine and upbuild the country. There will be no limit to the number in this army. The Socialists are optimistic. Those of the Zionist movement here believe that after the war even Germany will not place obstacles in the way of the realization of Jewish hopes.

"We hail from the bottom of our hearts the historic victory of the 2,000-year-old hope and belief of the Jewish people in its national rehabilitation," said the resolution adopted. "We greet with joy and a deep sense of happiness the official declaration of the English Government to the Zionist movement, in which there has been proclaimed the right of the Jewish nation to a national home in its historic motherland.

"We solemnly declare before the judgment of Jewish history that it is now the most sacred duty of every Jew to devote all his spiritual and material forces, and when necessary his life, for the immediate realization of Zionism and the upbuilding of the Jewish home in Palestine. We, Jewish workers, Socialists, and revolutionists, take upon ourselves to form the vanguard of the national movement for liberty and of the organized prolaterian Zionism, and to co-operate with all the forces at our disposal for the speedy mobilization of the Jewish working classes to, for, and in Palestine.

"We solemnly swear to take over and to control and to bring to a successful end the work of our fallen heroic pioneers, workers, and guards who have sacrificed their lives for the liberation and rehabilitation of the Jewish people in the Jewish land."

The speeches were made in Yiddish. It was said that many of those in the hall had come from Palestine or were the children of those who had been driven into exile. The speakers told of the centuries-old longing of the Jews to have a national home and to govern themselves, a respected nation contributing its share to the civilization and enlightenment of the world.

When the fund was announced there was much applause, and as the Chairman finished a man shouted, "I will give $10." It was the first English spoken at the meeting. Others followed, and soon there was a crowd about the platform handing up bills. They were mostly of small denomination. Several hundred dollars was raised.

The movement will be organized at a Socialist Zion convention here in January.

### College Club in Paris Big Success

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—The American University Union in Paris, a club for American college men who are serving their country, although open only three weeks, has already registered men from eighty-four different colleges, according to word received by Roger Pierce, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, from George H. Nettleton, Secretary of the union. The original quarters at the Royal Palace Hotel have been outgrown and more room has been provided at an adjacent hotel.

# CALL, UNDER EMBARGO, TO BE EVENING PAPER

### *Barred from Mails and City Distribution, It Will Serve Its Own Subscribers.*

Branding the Postmaster General as this country's "thought controller," Charles W. Ervin, managing editor of The Call, at an election celebration by Bronx Socialists in Burland's Casino, 809 Westchester Avenue, last night, announced that, because of recent strictures by the Post Office Department and "terrorism" by New York news-distributing corporations, The Call would become an evening newspaper after next Sunday and would handle its own distribution.

The celebration at which Mr. Ervin spoke was given to mark the Socialist victory in the Third Assembly District at the recent election, in which three Socialist Assemblymen and one Socialist Alderman were elected. The toastmaster, Mrs. Mary MacDonald, wife of a former managing editor of The Call, also stigmatized Postmaster General Burleson as a "thought controller." She and Ervin and other Socialist speakers attacked THE NEW YORK TIMES for what they said was its anti-Socialist attitude.

About 200 Socialists were present, and Ervin was cheered as the "champion of free speech in New York."

"I have just heard the cry, 'Long Live The Call,'" Ervin declared, "and I want to assure you that The Call is going to continue to live in spite of all the handicaps which it is meeting. Before I left my office tonight, I sent out a general notification that The Call would become an evening newspaper beginning next Monday. The nation's thought controller the Postmaster General, has sought to control it through cutting off the channels of its distribution. But we have backed the most important Government department off the map. Backed by Wall Street and the powers that prey, the corporations which have been distributing it throughout the city recently started a course of interference and terrorism against us. This has forced us to form our own distributing company, and next Monday evening The Call will be for sale throughout the Bronx. The Bronx was largely responsible for the 150,000 votes which were cast for Mr. Hillquit and for the victory of woman suffrage. If you don't believe this, read the explanation given by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Call has always been a prosperous newspaper until the thought controller came on the scene. If you continue to support it, The Call will defeat the purpose of every tyrant in America. Long live the Socialist movement, and long live The Call."

When asked, after the dinner, to explain his attitude regarding the Federal Administration and the war, Ervin, in addition to stating that he meant no attack on the former, added that he was making it his special duty to attack "Kaiserism in America." He also said he understood that Postmaster General Burleson's policies were not approved by "a large part of the Administration in Washington."

"I have always attacked Kaiserism," he said. "I attacked the German Kaiser and his militarism in 1913 when THE NEW YORK TIMES was praising him. I am not a pacifist. I am a fighter, and my ancestors fought in the civil war. Just now, however, I believe it most important for me personally to fight capitalism and Kaiserism in this country. If the Socialist Party were to be elected to control Congress and the Federal Administration, it would, if the country were attacked by Germany, take active steps to defend the nation."

Ervin said that he did not wish to be "interviewed," and protested against being quoted. He said that The Call's second-class mailing privileges had been taken away by the United States Post Office two weeks ago, and that the paper was now being mailed out of the city and paying full postage.

Socialist Assemblymen-elect Charles B. Garfinkle and Benjamin Gitlow also spoke. Gitlow said that, in the next election, the Socialists of the city would "give THE NEW YORK TIMES the biggest surprise it ever had."

### Superintendent Maxwell Recovered.

William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, who was operated on in the Flushing Hospital two months ago for intestinal trouble, has entirely recovered, and is now at his home in Franklin Place, Flushing. His attending physicians say that his recovery was remarkable. The operation was a very delicate one, and in spite of his advanced years Mr. Maxwell rallied, and it is now believed that he will soon be able to resume his duties.

# DOCTOR TESTIFIES MRS. KING WAS SLAIN

### Chicago Coroner's Physician Swears She Could Not Have Fired Shot Which Killed Her.

### DOOLING ACCUSES MEANS

### Tells the Court That Defendant Was Planning Forgery in Connection with One of the Wills.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 29.—Over the vigorous objections of the defense, Dr. W. H. Burmeister, pathologist and coroner's physician of Cook County, Ill., was allowed by the Court to testify today at the trial of Gaston B. Means that in his opinion it would have been impossible for Mrs. Maude A. King to have fired the shot which caused her death at Blackwelder Spring, near here, the night of Aug. 29.

An examination of Mrs. King's body at Chicago by Dr. Burmeister, after a local Coroner's jury had decided that her death was accidental, resulted in the starting of a new investigation and the subsequent arrest of Means on the charge of murder. Dr. Burmeister told the jury that the wound was in the back of the woman's head, that there were no powder stains, and that he believed it would have been impossible for a woman as stout as Mrs. King to have inflicted the wound upon herself.

Dr. Burmeister's testimony and the introduction of a number of letters, telegrams, and other documents, including a photographic copy of the probated will of J. C. King, husband of the dead woman, while Americus B. Melville of Chicago, Mrs. King's former lawyer, was on the stand, were the outstanding features of the second day of the State's presentation of its case.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling of New York told the Court that one of the letters was put into evidence in an effort to prove that at about the time of the discovery of the alleged second will of Mr. King Means was earnestly seeking to get into communication with a man named Sprague, who had served a prison term for forgery. Under the terms of the second will, it is alleged, Mrs. King would have received an additional large sum of money from her husband's estate, the funds now being held for charity.

While Mr. Dooling had been in the courtroom since the trial began, he did not take an active part in the case until today, when he began to assist Solicitor Hayden Clement in the examination of witnesses, and almost solely conducted the examination of Melville. Counsel for the defense asked whether Mr. Dooling also was to appear as a witness. Solicitor Clement replied that the matter had not been determined yet, and that he would temporarily cease to act in the rôle of attorney. This ended the incident.

Attorney Melville testified that he handled the settling of the estate of Mrs. King after the death of her husband, and also transacted much business for her. He met Means in 1915, being introduced by Mrs. King, who told him that Means was her business agent, and that she had an agreement with him by which he was to receive one-half of all the money he "saved" for her above $10,000 a year. Her income from the estate, it was testified, was $17,000 a year.

A paper, purporting to be a statement made by Means to Mrs. King, was presented in evidence. It showed profits of $26,000 on various transactions in 1915, which yielded Means $8,000 under the agreement. On cross-examination the witness said he never saw any evidence that Mrs. King was in any way dominated by Means.

Dr. Burmeister was called to the stand late in the day after I. J. Howard of Charlotte, N. C., had told of selling Means an automobile, which was paid for in cash from a large amount of bills Means had on his person. The Chicago physician was vigorously cross-examined by counsel for the defense, and they elicited from him a declaration that in his judgment a pistol held against human flesh and fired would not leave any powder stains.

By some in the courtroom this line of questioning was interpreted to mean that the defense would rely upon the theory of suicide rather than upon the contention that Mrs. King had placed her revolver in the crotch of a tree, and that when she slipped on a root and fell, breaking her ankle, the gun fell from the tree and discharged when it struck her head.

Most of the documents introduced while Melville was on the stand were offered, it was explained, largely to identify Means' handwriting and many of them were not read. They will be taken up later after the defense has had an opportunity to examine them, it was announced.

It was learned tonight that Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, the aged mother of the dead woman, had arrived in Concord from Asheville. She is stopping at a hotel, and is known to have told the proprietor that she did not wish to see any one, particularly her daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, who arrived earlier in the week, and is in constant attendance at the trial. The prosecution plans to put Mrs. Robinson on the stand tomorrow.

Means continues his smiling, unruffled demeanor and is apparently as confident of an acquittal as ever. He sits constantly beside his attorneys, frequently conferring with them and offering suggestions on points upon which to question witnesses.

# ARREST GERMAN WHO FLED PRISON CAMP

### *Carl Sabel, One of Ten Escaping from Fort McPherson, Was a Door Attendant Here.*

Carl Sabel, a petty officer of the German Navy, one of the ten interned Germans who escaped from the prison camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 23 last, was captured in New York last night. He is the last of the Germans who escaped under the leadership of Lieutenant Hans Berg, the officer who brought the British liner Appam into Hampton Roads, Va., as a prize of war in 1916, to be rounded up. He probably will be returned to Fort McPherson in a few days. When arrested Sabel was employed as a doorman of a Fifth Avenue store, the name of which is withheld by the Secret Service.

The arrest of Sabel by Secret Service agents was the end of a quiet chase which has extended half-way across the continent. When the Germans under Berg tunneled out of Fort McPherson they seperated, some going south, others west, and the rest north. Berg and Hans Loescher, the latter an officer who served on the raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, fled south with the intention of crossing into Mexico and identifying themselves with one of the German colonies in that country. They were arrested by Secret Service agents as they were about to cross the Rio Grande, near Laredo, Texas, on Nov. 7 last, and are now back at Fort McPherson. Both had large sums of money when arrested.

Sabel parted with Berg and Loescher in Atlanta. He assumed the name of Frederick John Belmont, and under that name obtained the position of doorman at the Fifth Avenue store in front of which he was arrested. William J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, in announcing the capture of Sabel last night, said he was not permitted to say how the Secret Service gained possession of the information which led to the arrest of the German sailor.

Sabel, after his arrest, admitted that he was the last of Berg's company of Germans. He is a well educated young man, and speaks several languages. He did not make any statement as to the source of the money supplied himself and others at the time of their escape.

Information is now in the possession of the Government which tends to confirm a report that a woman aided the Germans to escape from Atlanta once they had succeeded in getting out of the prison camp. The tunnel through which they escaped was fourteen yards long, and required two weeks to dig. This woman, who is said to be a New Yorker, arrived in Atlanta two days before Berg and the other Germans escaped, and went to board at a house less than fifty yards from the Fort McPherson barracks. So far as is known, the Government agents have not arrested the woman.

# KILLED BY OVERTURNED CAR

### Mrs. Lucius Henderson Victim of Auto Accident—Husband Escapes.

Mrs. Helen Studebaker Henderson, wife of Lucius Henderson of 10 Faneuil Place, New Rochelle, and daughter of the late Jacob F. Studebaker, one of the founders of the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend, Ind., was instantly killed yesterday morning when the automobile in which she and her husband were being driven from this city to their home skidded and overturned in Boston Post Road, near New Rochelle. Mrs. Henderson was pinned beneath the car, the chauffeur and her husband escaping with slight injuries.

Aid was summoned at once from New Rochelle, but when physicians arrived and the body of the car was lifted it was found that Mrs. Henderson had been crushed by its weight. She was prominent socially in this city, her home, South Bend, Ind., and Chicago.

# NEW YORK GUARDSMEN ON WEST POINT LIST

### *War Department Designates Candidates to Take Entrance Examinations in March.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The War Department today announced the designation of these candidates to take the West Point entrance examination in March:

NEW YORK.

Galloway, Donald H., Sergeant Major, Hq. Det. 53d Brig., at Camp Wadsworth.
Wood, Charles O., Private, Hq. Troop, Camp Wadsworth.
Young, Wm., Corp., M. G. Co., 12th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Davis, Kenneth, Sergt. Maj., Hq. Co., 74th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Helwig, Herbert A., Sergt., Co. K., 74th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Stansfield, Geo. E., Sergt., Co. A, 104th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Skinner, David L., Private, Co. B, 104th M. G. Bn., Camp Wadsworth.
Lane, Paul A., Private, Co. M, 106th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
MacDonald, Lewis R., Private, Co. B, 108th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Carey, John A., Private, Co. C, 108th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Wasson, Glen C., Sergt., M. G. Co., 105th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Bingham, Henry R., Corp., Co. L, 106th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Jensen, Arthur S., Sergt., Hq. Co., 106th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.
Haneke, Edwin, Private, Hq. Co. 105th F.A., Camp Wadsworth.
White, Lloyd C., Private, Bat. A, 104th F.A., Camp Wadsworth.
Norcross, Theodore, Sergt., Co. B, 106th M. G. Bn., Camp Wadsworth.
Davis, Paul Herbert, Corp., Co. D, 104th, M. G. Bn., Camp Wadsworth.
Alcott, Clarence W, Corp, Co K, 106th Inft., Camp Wadsworth.

OKLAHOMA.

Adams, Thomas G., Sergt. 1st Inft., at Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth.
Landrum, David S., Sergt. Troop B, 1st Cav., at Camp Bowie.
Curry, Cleo M., Sergt. Co. D, 1st Inft., at Camp Bowie.
Rascoe, George M., Private 1st Inft., at Camp Bowie.

VERMONT.

Howe, Edmund R., Corp., Co. I, 1st Inft., at Camp Bartlett, Westfield.

VIRGINIA.

Ford, William W., Sergt. 112th M. G. Bat., at Camp McClellan, Anniston.
Peyton, Benjamin G., Sergt. 116th Inft., at Camp McClellan.
Vanture, George D., Private Co. E, 116th Inft., at Camp McClellan.

KENTUCKY.

Woodward, James F., 1st Alt., Bereing.

MARYLAND.

Fowler, Halstead G., Baltimore.
Pollitt, L. Irving, 1st alt., Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Good, Harold P., Berwick.
Schoch, Lawrence A., 1st alt., Sonestown.

VIRGINIA.

Iliffe, Edgar W., 1st alt., Millsboro.

ALABAMA.

Moulton, John C., Sergt., Co. L, 123d Inft., at Camp Wheeler, Macon.
King, John P., Sergt., Battery B, 117th F.A., at Camp Wheeler.
Turner, Noel M., Corporal, Co. E, 123d Inft., at Camp Wheeler.
Mosley, William L., Corporal, Co. L, 123d Inft., at Camp Wheeler.
Long, Donald White, 1st alt., Birmingham.
Brothers, John T., private, F. Hosp. 124, 106th San. Train.
Box, Jefferson D., Bat. B, 117th F.A.

KANSAS.

Roberts, Frank N., Sergt. Maj., 110th Ammunition Train, at Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill.
Plank, Edward G., Sergt., Co. M, 137th Inf., at Camp Doniphan.

MAINE.

Benson, Clyde A., Sergt., 20th Co., C.A.C., at Portland.
Sargent, Richmond H., Sergt., 19th Co., C.A. C., at Portland.
Johnson, Henry D., 25th Co., C.A.C., at Portland.
Lombard, Carleton J., Corp., 19th Co., C.A.C. at Portland.
Smith, Mitchell H., Corp., 26th Co., C.A.C., at Portland.
Ferguson, Wilbur N., private, 19th Co., C.A. C., at Portland.
Vose, Frederick Bliss, Houlton.

MISSOURI.

Nicholson, Claude, Sergt., 137th Amb. Co., 110th San. Train, at Camp Doniphan.
Weir, Floyd A., Sergt., Batt. A, 129th F.A., at Camp Doniphan.
Sollars, Eugene K., Sergt., Batt. E, 139th F.A., at Camp Doniphan.
Bickers, Levergne M., Corp., band, 110th Trench Mortar Battery, at Camp Doniphan.
Yountz, William H., Corp., Co. B, 140th Inft.
Cullumber, William R., private, Co. B, 140th Inft.
Blackwell, Dick, private, Co. B, 140th Inft.
Warren, Henry, private, Co. B, 140th Inft.
Lacey, George T., private, Co. B, 140th Inft.
Broderick, Waldo O., private, Hq. Co., 140th Inft.
Mansell, Emmett L., musician, Bott. C, 129th F.A.
Bowman, Harold C., Sertg., Batt. D, 129th F.A.
Cole, Virgil B., Sergt., Co. F, 139th Inf.
Calvert, John F., Sergt., Co. F., 139th Inft.
Ingles, Robert G., Sergt., Co. E, 139th Inft.
O'Neal, Franklin E. C., Corp., Co. G, 138th Inft.
Thacker, Ralph A., Corp., Batt. C, 129th F.A.
Yankee, Compton, Batt. C, 129th F.A.

# GOULD DINES IN CAMP.

### One of 10,000 at Army Thanksgiving at Wrightstown.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Corporal Kingdon Gould, the son of George J. Gould, who is a member of the Division Headquarters troop at Camp Dix, was one of the 10,000 men who did not get a pass to spend Thanksgiving Day at home, and he messed with the men of his troop today and seemed to enjoy the dinner. The fact that he could have induced one of the men of the troop to exchange furloughs with him and did not make this request brought favorable comment from the other soldiers.

There were 12,000 of the boys who "dined out" today, practically all of them getting away from the camp yesterday afternoon. But those who remained had "the best meal ever furnished to an American army," according to Captain C. J. Kalbero, of the Cooks' and Bakers' School.

As an illustration of what the best meal was, he cited the menu prepared for the boys of Company A, 309th New York Infantry, which consisted of oyster cocktail, roast turkey, roast ham, cranberry sauce, sweet and white potatoes, pumpkin and mince pie, mixed candies and nuts, fruits, ice cream, cigars and cigarettes, coffee, and sweet cider.

General Kennedy and most of the officers at the camp remained here for dinner. Tonight there were special entertainments provided for the men in the Y. M. C. A.

On Saturday 8,000 men will make the trip to Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to witness the football game between Camp Dix and Camp Meade teams.

# FEAST AT WADSWORTH.

### 32,000 New York Soldiers Make Gallant Attack on Turkey and "Fixings."

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 29.—A dinner that had none of the regular fixings left out, a theatrical program with a Broadway flavor, community singing that ran from ragtime to the songs of the soldiers, and an athletic field day was the sort of warfare served up to the Twenty-seventh Division today. It was the second Thanksgiving the former guardsmen had celebrated in service in two years, and though last year's affair on the border was counted a great success, today's onslaught on menus certainly was a greater success.

From sunup to sundown, some sort of entertainment was going on, and although the men were at liberty to go into Spartanburg over the holiday without passes, the fun at camp was so jolly that scarcely a man left the reservation.

Among those who came down to participate in the jollification was Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., after whose father the camp was named. Senator Wadsworth, an ex-member of the former Troop M of the First Cavalry, was at the border this day a year ago, and he said tonight that he hoped to be with the Twenty-seventh next year when, according to the current issue of The Wadsworth Gas Attack, camp publication, the Thanksgiving menu will consist of "wieners and sauerkraut from the royal wine cellars of the Imperial Palace."

Here is the menu that the 32,000 healthy young men faced unflinchingly:

Olives, Celery Hearts.
Sweet Mixed Pickles.
Roast Spring Turkey, Giblet Sauce,
Oyster Dressing, Cranberry Jelly.
Creamed Mashed White Potatoes.
Candied Yams.
Creamed Spinach.
Pumpkin Pie, Mince Pie.
Chocolate and Lemon Cake.
Vanilla and Chocolate Ice Cream.
English Walnuts, Tokay Grapes,
Imperial Apples, Oranges.
Bread and Butter.
Cafe Noir.
Cigars and Cigarettes.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

THIS name on your title policy means much to you.

1. You have the most careful and painstaking examination of your title.

2. You have the best real estate law down to date and carefully digested both in our interest and in yours.

3. You have the advantage of the largest capital and surplus of any title company in the world.

4. You have the best policy that is issued, and it costs you no more than any other.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital $ 5,000,000
Surplus 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Safe Toys

Just as the Fourth of July has become safe, so have the toys of Christmas.

Rocking horses are taboo; instead one will see horses for little boys, made on much the same principles as the old "patent rockers" with a solid base, and no matter how hard he rocks, he is safe.

There are other motion toys—swings into which baby can be tied perfectly securely, and self-propelled Kiddie Kars, low enough to make a tumble no mishap, and so constructed as to develop not only the leg muscles, but to co-ordinate the head and hands in steering.

They are safe, and the most appreciated gift a small toddler can receive.

Best & Co.
[illegible]

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

*A Reduction Sale To-day and Saturday*

Misses' Winter Suits

at $15.00, 25.00 and 47.50

The models are from regular stock and of some there is only one of a kind. The materials comprise velour de laine, velveteen and wool velour; some fur-trimmed; coats silk lined and interlined.

*In addition, the following SPECIAL VALUES:*

Misses' Winter Coats
In desirable materials; some fur-trimmed; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years,
$15.00 and 25.00

Misses' Dressy Coats
Of Pom Pom cloth, wool velour and velour du nord; large fur collars; 14-16-18 years,
$34.50 and 55.00

Girls' Utility Coats
In the favored fabrics, including Pom Pom cloth; sizes 6 to 10 years,
at $11.50

Girls' Winter Coats
Of Broadcloth or Pom Pom; lined throughout; sizes 10 to 16 years,
at $18.75

Clearance of Girls' Shoe Top Suits
Smart styles, in desirable materials; sizes 12 to 16 years,
*Values up to $29.75*
at $14.75

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Now Offer a Most Extensive Collection of

Appropriate Gifts for Soldiers

at very reasonable prices

¶ The various articles listed below have been assembled with the requirements of our boys in khaki uppermost in mind. Each and every item will prove a very acceptable gift, and help to create the spirit that will send our boys "over the top" in good shape.

Khaki Fitted Roll-ups, with Toilet, Shaving and Sewing requisites ........ $5 to $8.50
Cases designed for holding Toilet requisites in minimum of space........$1.25
Writing Cases in various sizes..$1.50 to $13
Wash Basin, Soap and Towel..........$2.25
Emergency Cases............$1.25 to $2.75
Handy Sewing Kits..............59c to $1.25
All kinds of Pipes...............95c to $1.50
Trench Mirrors..................25c to 95c
Well Constructed Money Belts..50c to $2.95

Men's Military Sleeveless Sweaters at $2.95

¶ Exceptional value. In khaki color, made of All Worsted yarn.

Men's Military Sweaters, $4.95

¶ Regulation 4-button model with two pockets. Heavy weight—made of All Worsted yarn.

Military Worsted Wristlets, 50c
Regulation Lambswool Mufflers, $2

Men's Military Sets at $4.95

¶ Each set consists of one official O. D. Woolen Shirt, six khaki handkerchiefs, and an all-silk reversible regulation Army scarf—wear guaranteed.

Also at $2—Military Sets consisting of regulation cotton khaki shirt and all-silk regulation reversible four-in-hand.

Regulation Army Woolen Shirts Special at $3.95

¶ These shirts are very scarce, and cost almost $3.95 wholesale today. Warm and unusually serviceable. All sizes.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Annonnce a Most Extraordinary Special Offering of

Men's London-Made Wool Robes at $10

¶ Imported direct from London by Saks & Company, and made by Lloyd, Attree & Smith. Tailored in heavy Woolen cloth, bound with Melton and Silk cord. All Wool girdle and hand-worked buttonholes. Colors: Grey, Brown, Heather, Blue and Tan. Sizes 36 to 46. Quantity limited.

¶ We shall also offer Men's imported Woolen Robes of Double-faced Cloth in Camel's Hair, Grey, Khaki, Blue, Oxford and Tan at $15, $16.50, $17.50 and $18.50.

Men's House Gowns and Lounging Robes at $12.50 to $20

¶ In shawl collar and button-to-neck models, in novel combination effects of Wool and Silk.

Men's Silk Robes at $16.50 to $65

¶ In robe and kimono-sleeve models, made of domestic and imported silks.

Men's Woolen Smoking Jackets at $3.95 to $15

¶ Smart shawl collar and tuxedo models, made of fine quality double-faced cloth. All sizes.

Enlarged Xmas Department on Second Floor.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

PROTECTION against chilling of the body; often a fore-runner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

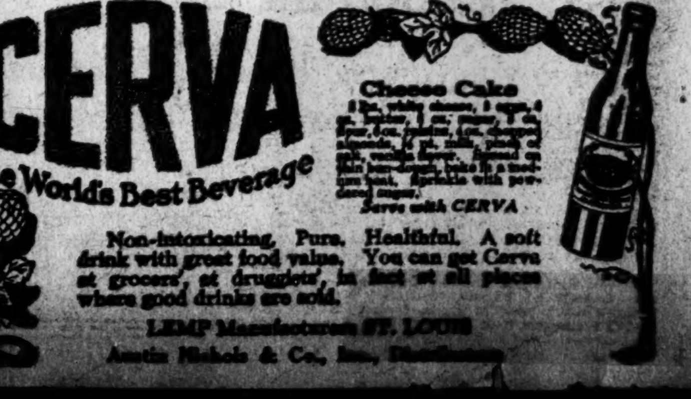
Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat Knit Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

Adjustable drawer bands on all except two styles.

130 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.
330 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.
3005 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight.
A H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight.
G-H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight.
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight.
C B Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight.
90 Natural Gray Wool, light weight.

FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS

ROBERT REIS & CO., Wholesale Distributors, NEW YORK
Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 3.
GLASTONBURY KNITTING COMPANY, Glastonbury, Conn.



CERVA
The World's Best Beverage

Cheese Cake
[illegible]
Serve with CERVA

Non-intoxicating. Pure. Healthful. A soft drink with great food value. You can get Cerva at grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.

LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS
Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., Distributors

# BELL CONTROVERTS HUMISTON CHARGES

### Camp Upton Commander in His "Final Word" Defends Morality of Troops.

### NEARLY READY FOR FRANCE

### Soldiers, He Asserts, Constitute a Remarkable Body, "Self-Respecting and Morally Clean."

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding at Camp Upton, last night issued a statement regarding the latest charge made by Mrs. Grace Humiston regarding moral conditions at the camp. General Bell denounced the charge and said that his statement was his "last word" regarding it. General Bell took occasion in his statement to praise highly the men under his command. "Unless weather prevents," he said, "they will soon be ready to begin training beside their brothers in France." General Bell's statement follows:

"Camp Upton, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1917.

"Respectable persons have sufficient reason to be tired of reading more on the subject of Mrs. Humiston's unfounded charges of immorality at Camp Upton. Excepting those who are naturally inclined to believe ill of others regardless of facts, I hardly think any intelligent person acquainted with the facts really believes that even one young girl has died at Camp Upton because she was about to become a mother, much less seven. Not a particle of real evidence has yet been produced indicating the existence of immoral conditions at Camp Upton. Though she claims to be freely consulting and co-operating with my comrades in arms at Governors Island, who personally know nothing whatever about moral conditions at Camp Upton, Mrs. Humiston refuses to consult or co-operate with me, though I have complete personal knowledge thereof.

"At my solicitation she promised ten days ago to talk with me on the subject at an early date, but she has thus far failed to keep her promise, and now announces that she will disclose what she knows to the Secretary of War alone, and to him only in case he listens sympathetically. Adkins testified that Mrs. Humiston did not want me to know that he was here with 'Miss Francis.'

**Bell Praises His Troops.**

"Incidentally, neither Mrs. Humiston nor Governors Island have ever given me or my camp a hearing. Mrs. Humiston, a shrewd lawyer, accustomed to carefully weighing the credibility of testimony, listened to random talk. Based on naught but such gossip she publicly made grave charges against the morality of this camp.

"I have never known a body of men as self-respecting, as morally clean as these. The pride they exhibit in avoiding anything which might reflect discredit upon themselves or their camp is as remarkable as it is gratifying. The most enthusiastic body of men in this camp is the handful of regular officers it contains. They are enthusiastic over the results of our first experiment in creating a national army. They have never dreamt that such a cheerful spirit of subordination, of pride in good behavior, of zeal to learn could be exhibited save by the exceptional members of long-established, crack military units which have acquired a high degree of esprit de corps. Their good behavior is really extraordinary; their zeal to learn only less astonishing than their progress. Unless weather prevents, they will soon be ready to begin training beside their brothers in France.

"Under such circumstances as are enumerated above, I should not feel justified in saying another word in reply to Mrs. Humiston's baseless charges, were it not for the fact that there are many thousands of parents, brothers, sisters, and other relatives of soldiers in this camp who, disgusted at seeing her unjust charges continued, may wonder why some one does not refute them. I am responsible for the welfare of the men in this camp. I am their natural defender. Their relatives have a right to expect me to defend them.

"In her recent interviews for the press, Mrs. Humiston alleges in effect that conditions in Camp Upton must be immoral, because she believes that men and women registering as brother and sister, or as man and wife, have secured and can secure rooms for immoral purposes at the hotel in Camp Upton. She preens herself upon having proved this belief to be well-founded by succeeding in getting a room at this hotel assigned to a forty-year-old man and a sixteen-year-old girl, registering as man and wife. A room was assigned them. The clerk, who assigned it, states that he asked if they were man and wife and received an affirmative answer.

"He took no other action, whatever, to develop the facts as to their real relations. He claims to have suspected them at first, but to have had his suspicions allayed by the frankness and straightforward manner of the man who claimed to have come to visit a relative in the camp, expecting to return to Brooklyn that night, but missed the train. This has frequently happened. The clerk did not even report his suspicions to the manager. His conduct was inexcusable. His services have been dispensed with, not because it is believed he had any actual intention of doing wrong, but because he is too lacking in perspicacity to be trusted with such a responsible duty under such necessities as exist here.

**Camp "Hotel" a Makeshift.**

"The circumstances narrated in the last paragraph are certainly suspicious in appearance. But they really have little value as evidence in substantiation of Mrs. Humiston's contention that she succeeded in proving the existence of immoral conditions here by securing the assignment of a room to her protéges through their registration as man and wife. The actual facts concerning this hotel wlil constitute far better evidence than any one isolated circumstance.

"It is not a hotel at all in the usual sense of the word. It is a grocery, restaurant, and luncheon counter, with a few rooms in the second story which can be rented as lodgings by transient guests. There are not more than five or six such rooms. There is little or no privacy to be had about the place. It would be impossible for immorality, in its ordinary sense, to exist there without its soon becoming extensively known. No one can be found about this camp who has ever observed any indication of such immorality.

"The first guest was registered on Nov. 17. The total number of rooms which have been assigned to different persons since that date is sixty-eight.

"No rooms have been occupied by a brother and sister together; no rooms have been sought for joint occupancy by a brother and sister; no room would be assigned to a brother and sister for such occupancy, even if asked for. 'Miss Francis' is the only young girl who ever occupied a room.

"Of the sixty-eight rooms assigned, a total of fourteen have been occupied by persons registered as man and wife. Of these, nine were occupied by officers and their wives, well known in this camp. Five have been occupied by citizens registered and claiming to be man and wife. Four of these couples are well known at the camp to be man and wife. One room was occupied on the fourth day after the establishment opened its doors by a couple registering as man and wife from Jamestown, N. Y. I have been unable to secure any additional information as to the identity or actual marital relations of this couple. I have personally made this investigation and am solely responsible for the accuracy of the facts stated above.

"A statement has been quoted from 'Miss Francis' in some of the daily papers that Lieutenant Brown, one of the officers who examined her, had offered her money. The statement was made in such way as to insinuate that his motive was questionable. This was a shameless attempt to pervert the facts and a conscious effort to create a false impression. The young lady claimed she had not a cent, not even a ticket to return to the city. Lieutenant Brown, pulling what money hed had out of his pocket, generously offered to assist her in getting away from the camp. This offer was made in the presence of Major Lloyd C. Griscom, who was present during the entire examination. This is the last word I shall say touching this incident."

## CAMP PNEUMONIA SPREADS.

### General Gorgas Orders Vigorous Steps to Check It at Macon.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Vigorous steps are being taken on recommendation of Surgeon General Gorgas to check the development of pneumonia at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., where there has been a sharp epidemic of measles, accompanied by 300 cases of pneumonia.

General Gorgas, who has just returned from an inspection trip to Camp Wheeler says the height of the measles epidemic has passed but there had been sixty deaths from pneumonia during the last month and that as pneumonia does not develop until a week or ten days after the incidence of measles a considerable number of deaths from pneumonia can be expected.

"A large proportion of the cases of pneumonia were evidently contact cases and I am anxious on this score, fearing that we may be beginning here an epidemic of septic pneumonia," he said.

As a result of his inspection trip, General Gorgas has insisted that each man in the camp have fifty feet of floor space, that additional shelter be supplied, that no new men be brought into the camp until the epidemic has subsided, and that an observation camp be established. General Gorgas asserts that the tendency to pneumonia has been increased by the fact that the men have been exposed to cold weather for a month "with no other protection than their Summer clothing," but adds that clothing is now rapidly coming into the camp and about two-thirds of the men have been supplied with woolen garments.

Steps have already been taken to separate the men to a greater degree and by supplying more tents the number of men to each tent will be reduced from nine to five.

The supply of sufficient clothing has been delayed by the necessity of equipping first those divisions in northern latitudes and those which have been sent abroad. The men at Camp Wheeler now have a good supply of warm underwear and heavy outside clothing was shipped some days ago; it should be arriving at the camp now, but congestion of railroad traffic has caused some delay in its delivery.

## SOLDIERS AT McCALL HOME.

### Governor Shares His Thanksgiving Dinner with Four Corporals.

WINCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—Governor McCall shared his Thanksgiving feast at his home here today with four young Corporals of the national army from Camp Devens.

He asked divisional officers to extend his invitation to soldiers who would be unable to reach home for the holiday, and Corporals Samuel J. Dunn and H. E. Johnson of Saratoga, N. Y.; A. W. Harrington of Watervliet, N. Y., and George Stuart, Jr., of Colorado were selected.

It soon developed that Corporal Stuart, who entered the army from New Haven, Conn., was a college mate at Yale with the Governor's son-in-law, Alfred Chapell, and before the dinner was over many mutual acquaintances were discussed.

# PAY INTERNED MEN ONLY FOR WORK DONE

### Department of Labor States That German Merchant Crews Get No Compensation.

### TREATED AS IMMIGRANTS

### Formal Denial Made of Any Food Favors to Men Held in Hot Springs Camp.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Denial was made by the Department of Labor today that Germans interned at the concentration camp at Hot Springs, N. C., received compensation. These men were taken off the German merchant vessels in American ports when this nation entered the war. They receive pay only for actual work performed at the rate of $20 a month, with additional pay of $5 a month for those acting as foremen. Officers are permitted to receive not more than $10 a month from friends.

"The inmates of this camp," said the official statement, "are not prisoners of war. They comprise officers and crew of the German merchant vessels which were interned in the ports of the United States at the time of the declaration of war. As aliens they were amenable to the immigration laws, and 'as alien enemies' under the terms of the President's proclamation they were also subject to the provisions of the Revised Statutes on which such proclamation is based. Their deportation, which would follow in the ordinary course of events, was impracticable in view of the international situation.

"It early became apparent that provision must be made for some central concentration camp which would be adequate to house these aliens who were temporarily detained at various immigration stations throughout the country. After a careful survey of available sites the department selected the resort at Hot Springs, N. C., which offered an admirable location from the standpoint of isolation as well as that of climate, accessibility to the railroads, and a hotel of adequate proportions for all immediate needs. More recently additional buildings have been constructed, so that now quarters, similar to those which would be provided in immigration stations for first-class passengers arriving at ports of the United States, are furnished officers, and lodgings similar to that which would be given steerage or third-class passengers, are furnished to the crew men.

"Contrary to the general impression, these aliens receive no compensation from the Government except such as is allowed them for work actually performed. Those who engage in construction work of one sort or another are paid at the rate of $20 a month, with an additional allowance of $5 per month to those acting in the capacity of foremen. The interned officers have been permitted to receive from any source not to exceed $10 and the crew men not more than $5 a month. Receipts in excess of these amounts are placed to the credit of the aliens in a postal savings bank or otherwise disposed of as desired. Permission is, of course, granted for legitimate purchases of clothing and other necessaries.

"Sanitary conditions are maintained under the direction of an experienced officer from the Health Service, who has been detailed for this purpose. Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association suitable facilities have been provided for recreation of a healthful and wholesome nature. Arrangements are also made that married men may have opportunity to see their families once a week, under the supervision of Government officers, in quarters provided for this purpose.

"There is no warrant whatever for the statement that these aliens are allowed an excessive amount of food. Three meals a day of plain but thoroughly palatable and substantial food are provided for each man. A limited number of eggs is furnished. For the most part evaporated milk such as seamen prepare on shipboard is used. There is no waste, and the same measures of economy and conservation which are being urged upon every American housewife are being practiced at Hot Springs."

The denial thus issued by the Department of Labor deals only with officers and men of the interned merchant ships, who are under its jurisdiction, and does not apply to officers and men from interned German warships, held in concentration camps under the jurisdiction of the army. Secretary Baker has explained that these officers and men are allowed compensation, in accordance with international law, and that Germany is expected to deal similarly with American soldiers and officers who are taken prisoner. The interned German naval officers and men do not receive cash, but obtain a credit, with which they may make purchases.

## MISSED ONLY 'HOME FOLKS.'

### New Englanders Helped Men at Camp Devens to Enjoy Real Holiday

AYER, Mass., Nov. 29.—"It lacked nothing but the home folks," was the report of their holiday that 6,000 troops detailed to guard Camp Devens gave to their comrades who flocked back to the cantonment tonight after a day spent at the family table in various sections of New England. Numerous organizations, co-opearting with individuals in surrounding cities and towns, joined the army cooks in giving the boys left behind a real holiday feast.

Hundreds of automobilists took the soldiers on spins over the snow-covered country, and nearly every company, it seemed, had its dance some time during the afternoon or evening.

Forty barrels of apples were sent into camp, and there were so many home-made pies that in many detachments each soldier had a whole pie to himself. From soup to cigars nothing was missing from the feast, and in many of the barracks the men had home folks for guests.

## BIG DINNERS AT THE FRONT.

### Great Quantities of Turkey Disappear "Somewhere in France."

PARIS, Nov. 29.—American soldiers stationed in Paris and the suburbs, as well as those at training camps and bases, sat down today at noon to an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. Specially detailed officers had been scouring the country for the last two weeks buying up all available turkeys, which averaged twelve pounds in weight.

The dinner menu for the men stationed in Paris included soup, turkey, potatoes, turnips, peas, white bread, butter, apple and peach pie, apples, raisins, nuts, figs, dates, and coffee. Individual turkey portions ranged from a pound and a quarter to a pound and a half.

A small group of American soldiers quartered at a French barracks, who had been receiving French rations, also had a special dinner. While the men did not enjoy a holiday today, reveille was omitted and other rules were relaxed for the day.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of
Women's Serge Dresses
will commence to-day (Friday)

The offering will consist of several hundred dresses in about fifteen of the newest styles, and will afford an unusual opportunity for economical purchasing at the reduced price of

$16.75

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks' Popular Priced Overcoats

None Better

$23 and $25

A POPULAR price often means a mediocre coat, but this cannot be said of Saks overcoats either at $23 or $25. While they are made to sell at these two popular prices, they are also tailored to outpoint in every particular any alternative choice—North, South, East, or West.

¶ Our models have a smoothness of line and a quality of workmanship such as was seldom embodied in overcoats at a popular figure.

¶ We have our own designers and our own tailors, and we are not confined to the limits in either models or fabrics which hamper those shops dependent entirely upon an outside source for their selections. At $23 and $25 we offer you every overcoat style that is correct and worth while.

Saks & Company
Broadway at Thirty-Fourth Street

Protection depends as much upon the form of a policy as upon the size. What is the best form?

MELLOR & ALLEN,
Life Insurance
149 Broadway New York

WORRY

With the right contractor there is no *need* to worry—with the wrong contractor there is no *use* to worry!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Stores Do Not Open Until 10 This Morning

No Mail or Telephone Orders Accepted—No Goods Delivered

Stores Do Not Open Until 10 This Morning

Brill Brothers

Commence at 10 o'Clock This Morning a Great

WAR TIME SALE

Which Offers Men and Young Men

Every $22.50, $25, $28 and $30 Overcoat and Suit in Stock

At $17.50

Without a Single Solitary Exception or Reservation

This is no special purchase for sale purposes, no season-end accumulation of odd sizes and left over stock, nor is it a rag-tag collection of clothes of doubtful pedigree. It is, on the contrary, one of the most momentous stock disposal movements in the history of the Clothing Business, and it is inaugurated in the midst of a season which has had no equal for high prices, for rising markets and for merchandise shortage; it offers Clothing of Known Merit and Highest Reputation at absolutely Remarkable Reductions. It has been arranged by us for the single purpose of disposing, as quickly as possible, of clothing purchased by us in anticipation of a rising market; stocks of clothing which have not moved with the speed to which Brill stores are accustomed because weather conditions have been highly unseasonable and because more than a million men are wearing Uncle Sam's Khaki and have no earthly use for civilian clothes. We choose therefore to "Get from Under" and offer men and young men what we honestly believe, considering present conditions of the clothing market,

The Greatest Clothing Sale New York Has Ever Known

Big Men, Stout Men and Tall Men Are Well Provided For in Big Sized Suits

| Former Prices | WINTER O'COATS | Sale Prices |
|---|---|---|
| $30.00 | Chesterfield Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Satin Lined Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Trench Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | D. B. Melton Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Fancy Raglan Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | S. B. Form Fitting Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $22.50 | Black Dress Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Fancy Striped Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Herringbone Effects | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Storm Collar Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $22.50 | Balmacaans | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Gray Frieze Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Black Kersey Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Fancy Back Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Scotch Mixture Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Grey Mixture Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Fancy Overcoatings | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Plaid Back Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Black Melton Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $22.50 | Heavy Cassimere Overcoats | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Dress Overcoatings | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Black Thibet Overcoats | $17.50 |

| Former Prices | ULSTERS | Sale Prices |
|---|---|---|
| $30.00 | Plaid Ulsters | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Storm Ulsters | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Grey Mixture Ulsters | $17.50 |
| $22.50 | Ulsterettes | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Long Driving Ulsters | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Touring Coats | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Touring Coats | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Convertible Collar Ulsters | $17.50 |

| Former Prices | WINTER SUITS | Sale Prices |
|---|---|---|
| $30.00 | Silk Mixture Suits | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Blue Flannel Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Unfinished Worsted Suits | $17.50 |
| $22.50 | Fancy Cassimere Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Blue Serge Suits | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Fancy Flannel Suits | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Black Unfinished Worsteds | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Grey Cheviot Suits | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Striped Worsted Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Blue Unfinished Worsteds | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Grey Flannel Suits | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Scotch Mixture Suits | $17.50 |
| $22.50 | Fancy Cheviot Suits | $17.50 |
| $28.00 | Green Flannel Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Fancy Worsted Suits | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Black Thibet Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Straight Front Suits | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Pencil Stripe Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Tartan Check Suits | $17.50 |
| $25.00 | Patch Pocket Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Cambridge Grey Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | Quarter Silk Lined Suits | $17.50 |
| $30.00 | D. B. Flannel Suits | $17.50 |

Plenty of Plain Black Suits, Plenty of Plain Blue Suits, in All Sizes.

Fall Overcoats
Formerly $22.50
$25.00, $28.00 & $30.00,
All Now $17.50

| Former Prices | BOYS' CLOTHING | Sale Prices |
|---|---|---|
| $5.95 | Corduroy Suits | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Corduroy Suits | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Corduroy Suits, 2 Trousers | $4.75 |
| $5.95 | Blue Serge Suits | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Blue Serge Suits | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Blue Serge Suits | $4.75 |
| $5.95 | Mixed Cheviot Suits | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Mixed Cheviot Suits | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Mixed Cheviot Suits | $4.75 |
| $5.95 | Trench Overcoats, 3 to 9 | $4.75 |
| $5.95 | Belted Chinchilla Coats | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Belted Chinchilla Coats | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Belted Chinchilla Coats | $4.75 |

| Former Prices | BOYS' MACKINAWS | Sale Prices |
|---|---|---|
| $5.95 | Shawl Collar Mackinaws | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Shawl Collar Mackinaws | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Shawl Collar Mackinaws | $4.75 |

JUVENILE SUITS
For Boys 3 to 8.

| Former Prices | JUVENILE SUITS | Sale Prices |
|---|---|---|
| $5.95 | Mixed Cheviot Suits | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Mixed Cheviot Suits | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Mixed Cheviot Suits | $4.75 |
| $5.95 | Blue Serge Suits | $4.75 |
| $6.95 | Blue Serge Suits | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Blue Serge Suits | $4.75 |
| $7.95 | Velvet Suits | $4.75 |

Full Dress Coats and Dinner Jackets, Silk Lined, formerly $25.00 and $30.00/on sale at 49th Street, only—at $17.50.
Cutaway Coats with Vests, Silk Lined, formerly $25.00, on sale at Broadway, at 49th Street, only—at $17.50.

Sale Commences This Morning at 10 o'Clock

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway

Broadway at 49th St.
1456 B'way at 42d St.

47 Cortlandt St.
125th St. at 3d Ave.

2 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn

14th Street, 1456 Broadway, 125th Street and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening

To Relieve a Cold in One Day
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.—Adv.

# LIST DRAFT NEGROES NOT ANSWERING CALL

### Sherrill Names Men Who Failed to Respond to Red Cards for Military Service.

### SUMMONED A MONTH AGO

### Adjutant General Believes Address Changes May Have Caused Some to Fail to Report.

Adjt. Gen. Sherrill yesterday gave out the names of negroes who had failed to respond to the red cards sent to them by the various local selective boards in New York City calling them to military service on Oct. 30. Adjt. Gen. Sherrill said he had no doubt that many of those named had left New York City without leaving their change of address, which accounted for their failure to answer the summons, and hoped that publication of their names would assist in having them respond or that their friends or relatives on being acquainted with the fact that they had failed to answer the call would notify them should they know of their whereabouts. Mr. Sherrill asks all citizens to furnish information as to their present addresses. When apprehended the men will be taken before their local boards, which will determine whether or not they are to be treated as willful deserters. The names, given addresses, and order numbers of the men are as follows:

| Name. | Address. | Order Number. |
|---|---|---|
| Robertson, John J. | 17th St. & 6th Av. | 315 |
| Shelby, Jesse C. | 1,772 7th Av. | 565 |
| Jacobs, John W. | Pier 48, N. R. | 486 |
| Fowler, James | 2,240 5th Av. | 1,055 |
| Clark, Tobias | 280 E. 161st St. | 354 |
| Washington, Chester A. | 280 E. 160th St. | 526 |
| Moore, L. | 398 Gold St. | 148 |
| Townsend, Jos. P. | 163 Prince St. | 241 |
| Daniel, James | 143 Duffield St. | 267 |
| Richards, James | 52 Lafayette St. | 450 |
| Dunker, Alfred | 109 Prince St. | 539 |
| Hazel, George | 104 Fleet Place | 13 |
| Alders, Constantine | 124 Willoughby St. | 20 |
| James, Reginald | 99 Fleet Place | 75 |
| Laidley, Manuel | 362 Bridge St. | 77 |
| Taylor, Herbert | 25 De Bevoise St. | 87 |
| Farmer, James B. | 369 Bridge St. | 130 |
| Reno, John | 129 Duffield St. | 487 |
| Epps, Herbert | 93 Fleet Place | 380 |
| Watkins, James | 352 Adams St. | 1,170 |
| Booker, Robert | 57 Fleet Place | 412 |
| Allen, Marcus | 610 Warren St. | 355 |
| Young, George | 161 Third Av. | 336 |
| Raines, Charles | 411 Ralph Av. | 287 |
| Pardo, John | 13½ St. Felix Av. | 4 |
| Edghill, Conrad | 407 Cumberland St. | 66 |
| Wright, James B. | 143 Ashland Pl. | 116 |
| Forbes, Harold | 120 Ashland Pl. | 359 |
| Davis, Howard | 384 Cumberland St. | 202 |
| De Palm, Alphonso F. | 12 St. Felix St. | 436 |
| Edwards, Thomas M. | 423 Waverly Av. | 41 |
| Mihares, Martin | 413 Waverly Av. | 278 |
| Charlton, Eustace J. | 1,094 Fulton St. | 19 |
| Cumberbatch, Holman | 66 Putnam Av. | 290 |
| Small, Edward | 1,064 Fulton St. | 407 |
| Rawlins, Kenneth | 1,065 Pacific St. | 411 |
| Small, Louis W. | 1,065 Pacific St. | 465 |
| Gibson, Neil Donald | 58 Putnam Av. | 557 |
| Jones, Herman | 2,170 81st St. | 191 |
| Hayes, Carl T. | 227 Herkimer St. | 505 |
| Walker, Alfred F. | 572 Herkimer St. | 444 |
| Williams, Stedman | 510 Hendricks St. | 130 |
| Simons, William H. | 1,781 Prospect Pl. | 2,006 |
| Patrick, Harold | 1,870 Dean St. Reported at 5,606 Mignonette St., Pittsburgh. | 1,297 |
| Reed, Walter | 296 Blake Av. | 755 |
| Wyatt, Walker | 120 Kimball Road | 437 |
| Clayton, Walter | 180 Park Row | 665 |
| Robinson, John J. | 17 6th Av. | 315 |
| Jacobs, John W. | So. Pac. S. S. Co. | 486 |
| Shelby, J. C. | 122 Bank or 1,772 7th Av. | 565 |
| Rion, Victor Ed. | 328 W. 37th St. | 66 |
| Corbett, Lou. | 324 W. 37th St. | 144 |
| Ryan, Frank | 208 W. 37th St. | 147 |
| Harvin, Louis | 418 W. 36th St. | 185 |
| Willis, Louis | 362 W. 35th St. | 308 |
| Valentine, Samuel | 217 W. 35th St. | 626 |
| Dickenson, Alex P. | 344 W. 52d St. | 70 |
| Neiler, Abraham | 414 W. 52d St. | 153 |
| Willis, Joseph Green | 416 W. 56th St. | 322 |
| Hudson, John | 295 3d Av. | 16 |
| Henton, Walter | 332 E. 23d St. | 780 |
| Green, Burness | 430 W. 52d St. | 462 |
| Thurston, John | 409 W. 52d St. | 318 |
| Holmes, Wallace | 229 W. 162d St. | 20 |
| Meyers, Neville | 243 W. 63d St. | 67 |
| Bligen, Benjamin | 230 W. 60th St. | 132 |
| Woodley, William | 244 W. 64th St. | 141 |
| Gadsden, Julius | 241 W. 61st St. | 144 |
| Yearwood, Norman | 224 W. 61st St. | 160 |
| Taylor, John J. | 205 W. 61st St. | 204 |
| Gibbons, William | 237 W. 62d St. | 205 |
| Saunders, John H. | 245 W. 61st St. | 222 |
| Leary, Frank | 222 W. 62d St. | 245 |
| Wilkenson, Arthur | 234 W. 65th St. | 247 |
| Haynes, Wm. | 244 W. 64th St. | 558 |
| Turpin, Frank | 226 W. 62d St. | 561 |
| Thomas, Harold | 230 W. 62d St. | 623 |
| Williams, Peter | 159 W. 61st St. | 682 |
| Dennis, Julius | 211 W. 63d St. | 715 |
| Amos, Alex | 237 W. 61st St. | 769 |
| Zylks, Alvin | 204 W. 61st St. | 259 |
| Williams, Ed | 228 W. 63d St. | 298 |
| Saitch, Wm. | 220 W. 64th St. | 336 |
| Doyling, James | 217 W. 63d St. | 337 |
| Butler, Williams | 229 W. 62d St. | 343 |
| Pearman, Phillip | 230 W. 60th St. | 366 |
| Dioze, Sam | 248 W. 62d St. | 457 |
| Stephens, Marshall | 228 E. 41st St. | 91 |
| Alexander, Samuel | 100 W. 80th St. | 111 |
| Simpkins, Thomas | 145 W. 98th St. | 34 |
| Healey, George | 38 W. 98th St. | 112 |
| Covington, J. | 15 W. 99th St., or 58 W. | 230 |
| Holder, Caster | 26 W. 99th St. | 235 |
| Ross, Leo G. | 18 W. 99th St. | 325 |
| Scott, John | 216 W. 100th St. | 386 |
| Etwick, Samuel | 41 W. 99th St. | 387 |
| James, Arthur A. | 37 W. 99th St., or 20 W. 99th St. | 702 |
| White, James | 136 W. 99th St. | 786 |
| James, Thomas J. | 41 W. 99th St. | 908 |
| Bismond, Samuel | 122 W. 143d St. | 835 |
| Billups, Harry H. | 125 W. 142d St. | 970 |
| Washington, F. M. | 131 W. 138th St. | 3,934 |
| Holdon, Adron | 135 W. 142d St. | .. |
| Dennison, Thomas | 131 W. 143d St. | .. |
| Cotten, Charles | 100 W. 138th St. | .. |
| Wilson, John | 101 W. 137th St. | .. |
| Russell, Geo. Brown | 132 W. 139th St. | .. |
| Bell, Arthur | 130 W. 143d St. | 982 |
| Miller, Louis, Jr. | 167 W. 143d St. | .. |
| Denzy, William F. | 2,453 7th Av. | .. |
| Williams, Le Roy B. | 165 Audubon Av. | .. |
| Green, Charles | 208 E. 97th St. | .. |
| Holand, William | 1,773 3d Av. | .. |
| Gord, Alfred | 209 E. 97th St. | .. |
| Williams, John D. | 449 7th Av. | .. |
| Mattocks, Alex | 318 W. 59th St. | .. |
| King, Wilton | 27 W. 139th St. | .. |
| Jenkins, Walter | 342 W. 59th St. | .. |
| Smith, William | 1,125 Lexington Av. | .. |
| Brooks, Odie | 646 Lenox Av. | 363 |
| Brighthaupt, R. C. | 45 W. 137th St. | .. |
| Caperos, Prince | 7 E. 132d St. | 805 |
| Deravin, Erich | 2,137 Madison Av. | .. |
| Davis, Simon F. | 508 Lenox Av. | .. |
| Dillard, John | 15 W. 137th St. | .. |
| Fuller, James | 560 W. 124th St. | 713 |
| Yates, Morgan | 158 W. 131st St. | 64 |
| Des Isles, Jose F. | 210 W. 133d St. | 141 |
| Wallace, William | 122 W. 132d St. | 144 |
| Alexander, Benjamin | 154 W. 132d St. | 172 |
| Chisholm, Ed. | 8 Harrison Av., Asbury Park, N. J. | 342 |
| Dreyton, Thad. A. | 155 W. 132d St. | 234 |
| Robins, Henry H. | 205 W. 131st St. | 403 |
| Fennicks, Samuel | 155 W. 132d St. | 454 |
| Feilds, Raleigh | 373 W. 126th St. | 485 |
| Ford, Archibald | 153 W. 131st St. | 502 |
| McDonald, Buster | 2,268 7th Av. | 524 |
| Porter, Leo | 158 W. 131st St. | 618 |
| Jackson, Howard A. | 69 W. 132d St. | 59 |
| Sampson, Leon David | 53 W. 134th St. | 137 |
| Payne, Philip | 19 W. 131st St. | 93 |
| Lewis, Patrick | 5 W. 133d St. | 145 |
| Rector, Edward | 101 W. 133d St. | 183 |
| Taylor, William | 100 W. 135th St. | 247 |
| Drayton, Paul | 122 W. 134th St. | 285 |
| Berkel, James C. | 4 W. 135th St. | 353 |
| Hinds, Ambrose | 26 W. 132d St. | 705 |
| Taylor, Hubert | 154 W. 131st St. | 751 |
| Williams, Accola | 60 W. 131st St. | 40 |
| Pinder, James B. | 45 W. 132d St. | 118 |
| Brown, Clinton | 469 Lenox Av. | 519 |
| Green, William | 144 W. 136th St. | 438 |
| Crump, John E. | 111 W. 132d St. | 346 |
| Wright, John | 93 W. 134th St. | 661 |
| Taylor, Henry F. | 106 W. 143d St. | 11 |
| Hammond, Boaz | 149 W. 136th St. | 18 |
| Henry, Louis B. | 118 W. 143d St. | 20 |
| Scott, James | 122 W. 139th St. | 25 |
| Fulcher, John | 163 W. 136th St. | 151 |
| Morrell, Julius | 122 W. 143d St. | 171 |
| Wells, Clarence Eugene | 157 W. 143d St | 180 |
| Briggs, Benj. | 101 W. 141st St. | 184 |
| Samuel, Joseph | 117 W. 138th St. | 241 |
| Smith, L. J. | 131 W. 138th St. | 248 |
| McKay, Claude | 255 W. 143d St. | 263 |
| Hilton, Samuel | 189 W. 136th St. | 303 |
| Shorter, John Francis | 625 Lenox Av. | 325 |
| Higgins, Alfred | 102 W. 142d St. | 381 |
| Coleman, Perry | 102 W. 137th St. | 386 |
| Francis, Stephen B. | 10 W. 138th St. | .. |
| Garnes, Lawrie | 54 W. 144th St. | .. |
| Hubert, James | 22 W. 137th St. | .. |
| Williams, Jerry | 39 W. 139th St. | .. |
| Williams, Cecil | 435 W. 135th St. | .. |
| Clayton, Harry | 35 W. 135th St. | .. |
| Prescott, Ivan A. | 46 W. 131st St. | .. |
| Young, Elijah | 18 or 25 Carlton Av., Arverne | .. |
| Brown, Seymour | 144 Washington St., Jamaica | .. |
| Mitchell, Louis H. | 23 Jacobs Place, Jamaica | .. |
| Ferguson, Jerry | 128 Prospect St., Jamaica | .. |
| Johnson, Harrison | 37 South St., Jamaica | .. |
| Lamb, Walter | Seaview Hospital | .. |
| Lawrence, Edward | 145½ Tompkins St., Stapleton | .. |
| Rose, Noel Cyril | 133 Tompkins St., Stapleton | .. |
| Grant, Charles | 73 Hannah St., Tompkinsville | .. |
| Nichols, William | 73 Van Deuzer St., Tompkinsville | .. |
| Gibson, Adrian | 53 W. 135th St. | 293 |
| Green, L. | 16 E. 132d St. | 621 |
| Morris, Arthur | 39 W. 135th St. | 190 |
| Holder, Urban | 7 W. 137th St. | 369 |
| Hopkins, Jacob | 4 E. 134th St. | 784 |
| Howell, Samuel | 51 W. 139th St. | 488 |
| Johns, Victor | 20 W. 137th St. | 29 |
| Jones, Americus | 38 W. 137th St. | 159 |
| James, Mack A. | 48 W. 136th St. | 379 |
| Johnson, Jos. | 26 E. 131st St. | 542 |
| Johnson, William | 60 W. 140th St. | 578 |
| Johnston, Hy. | 42 W. 139th St. | 294 |
| Julien, Michael | 2,227 5th Av. | 27 |
| Kernon, Hodge | 69 W. 135th St. | 188 |
| King, James J. | 53 W. 137th St. | 34 |
| Marks, Cornwell | 25 W. 135th St. | 447 |
| Marshall, A. E. | 508 Lenox Av. | 219 |
| Markland, Archie | 75 W. 141st St. | 35 |
| Moore, Edward | 582 Lenox Av. | 813 |
| Moses, Alb. J. | 8 W. 137th St. | 2 |
| McCoy, Joseph | 78 W. 139th St. | 424 |
| Pierce, Howard C. | 64 E. 134th St. | 68 |
| Pitt, Robert | 59 W. 139th St. | 282 |
| Reid, Fritz C. | 62 W. 140th St. | 38 |
| Raynor, Hy. | 8 W. 136th St. | 764 |
| Scott, Harry | 42 W. 137th St. | 742 |
| Skeete, Walter | 14 W. 137th St. | 668 |
| Thomas, Charles | 14 W. 132d St. | 715 |
| Williams, Arthur | 19 W. 137th St. | 593 |

All Federal, State, county and municipal officers are directed to arrest the above named men.

## 7,000-Ton Shop Launched in Canada

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The largest ocean-going vessel ever constructed in Canada, the 7,000-ton steamship Porsanger, built for a Norwegian concern, was successfully launched here today.

# ALL POLICE TO HELP ROUND UP DRAFT MEN

### Gen. Crowder Notifies Peace Officials Everywhere That They Must Arrest Evaders.

### CALL ON POSTMASTERS, TOO

### Burleson Instructs Them to Furnish Addresses and Be Prompt in Delivery of Notices.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Major Gen. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, has formulated plans, approved by the War Department, under which every police official of the nation is to become part of the army building machine. Through the local boards this great agency for utilization of the police in running down deserters or evaders of the draft law will be put into operation from 5,000 separate points. Postal authorities also will play an active part in helping to carry out the regulations.

The attitude of the Government was outlined today in the announcement by General Crowder of the following new regulations:

"Those who fail to return the questionnaire, or to appear for physical examination, or to report change of status, or to report for any duty, or to perform any act at the time and place required by these regulations, or by directions by local or district boards in pursuance thereof are guilty of a misdemeanor under Section 6 of the selective service law. Under authority granted in Section 6 of that law it is hereby made the duty of all police officials of the United States and of any State, or any county, municipality, or other subdivision thereof, to locate and take into custody such persons and to bring them forthwith before local boards to determine whether their cases shall be reported to the Federal Department of Justice for prosecution, and to serve the summons to witnesses issued by local or district boards.

"Persons who, after induction into military service, with intent to evade such service, willfully fail to report to local boards for military duty, or fail to entrain for a mobilization camp, or who absent themselves from entrainment or from their parties of selected men en route to a mobilization camp, are deserters and are subject to military law. It is hereby made the duty of all such police officials to apprehend and arrest such deserters and proceed against them.

"A reward of $50 is payable for the apprehension and delivery to a military camp, post, or station of a deserter from the national army when the person making such delivery presents the certificate of a local board."

The postal authorities will work hand-in-hand with the local boards in every direction, and every possible clue will be run out to trace the registrants in order that they may have no possible excuse for their failure to return their questionnaire within the seven-day period prescribed by law.

This order has been issued by direction of the President, calling on the postal authorities to aid in this work:

"Postmasters and all postal employes shall promptly forward all mail of local boards, district boards, and other officials connected with the administration of the selective service law, bearing the frank of the Provost Marshal General.

"They shall also give every aid to local boards and other such officials in securing the address of registrants, and upon request of local boards Postmasters shall furnish to them the forwarding address of all registrants whose mail has been forwarded to an address in possession of the postal authorities for the confidential use only of the boards and persons charged with the administration of the Selective Service law and these rules and regulations.

"Upon the request of the Governor of the State Postmasters shall receipt to local boards, upon a list prepared by the latter, for any of the notices prescribed by these regulations to be delivered to the Post Office arranged in the order in which they appear upon such list so to be signed by the Postmaster."

This has been supplemented by an order issued to 56,000 Postmasters by Postmaster General Burleson as follows:

"Postmasters should exercise every effort to make delivery of letters addressed by local or district exemption boards to registrants under the Selective Service act, and particularly the notices which those boards send to registrants calling them to places of entrainment. Serious consequences ensue to a registrant who fails to respond to this latter call, as the law classifies him as a deserter, and unless an explanation is made he must be dealt with as such. It is therefore of the greatest importance that Postmasters see that such notices reach the addressees if possible."

## NEW PRUSSIA REFORM BILL.

### Proposed Measure Has Restrictions That Hamper Lower Classes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.—The new Prussian Suffrage Reform bill has been introduced, and may be regarded as another compromise or a clever piece of jugglery.

Every male Prussian, over the age of 25, is to have a direct vote by secret ballot, but this provision is accompanied by restrictions which are apparently aimed directly at Social Democrats and the working class generally.

Thus a voter must have lived three years in Prussia and one year in the municipality or electoral district, instead of six months as formerly. In Berlin, where in votes the Social Democrats outnumber the other parties, further restrictions are proposed regarding the movement from one electoral district to another whereby the right to vote is lost.

The press seem satisfied with the bill, but admit that the battle is only just begun and will be a long one.

## NEW STRIKE IN ARGENTINA.

### Workers Aim at Taking Control of the Railways.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 29.—Traffic on the General Railway of Buenos Aires is almost at a standstill because of a strike of the employes. Workmen employed at the General Produce Markets and those of several frozen meat companies are also on strike.

All the railway workmen's associations, it is reported, plan to merge for the purpose of defending the workers and for preparing them to assume the management and direction of the railway industry in accordance with the principle that the means of work belong to the workers.

## Find Girl Unconscious in Street.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 29.—A well-dressed young woman, who gave her name as Amy Byum, 128 West 164th Street, New York, was found unconscious by a policeman late last night near the Lackawanna terminal in this town. She was taken to Mountainside Hospital. Upon recovering consciousness, she said she had come to Montclair to visit a family named Simmons, but they were not at home. It was while on her way to the railroad station again that she was stricken suddenly ill and fell unconscious.

# NEVER SAW SOLDIERS DEVELOP LIKE OURS

### *General of Division Says Our First Contingent in France Has Done Remarkable Work.*

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 28, (Associated Press.)—The development of the men of the first American contingent in France in the science of war was described today as truly remarkable by the General commanding the division, who has been in the service for years.

"I have been in the army since I was a boy," he said. "During that time I have observed many American and many foreign soldiers, but never in my life have I seen anything equaling the men now here. When my division landed we had shock-headed boys, (I call them shock-headed because they were just that,) by the hundreds. They were clerks, mechanics, day laborers, farmer boys, old and young, from every walk of life. Some spoke English and some did not. There were Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Jews, Gentiles. But in this short time they have all become first-class soldiers, energetic to the extreme, and have fallen into the ways of army life as I never thought possible.

"They are game to the core and their one idea is to beat the Germans, and give them a good beating. There isn't a streak of yellow in the whole lot and their morale, even in the trenches, is fine.

"Here is an example. One night recently an officer called for volunteers to go patrolling in No Man's Land. He asked for twenty men. The whole company volunteered on the spot. Twenty were picked, and lamp-black was provided for them to put on their bayonets so that the light would not shine on them. During the blacking one private, who had been in the army for four months, stopped a moment, turned to a comrade and said: 'Gee, if I can run this into one of those boches I bet he'll get blood poisoning, and I hope he does.' The boy knew the place he was to patrol was extremely dangerous and that he might be a casualty within thirty minutes.

"At another time I had just passed a line of soldiers walking along a road in the rain, when I came across one who was hatless, mud-covered, and limping. I stopped my automobile and asked him what was the matter. The soldier stood on one foot, the other being injured. He saluted, and said his horse had started to run into a stone wall, so he threw him down, but fell under him. That's the spirit we are getting. The man was badly hurt, but even that did not make him forget his training of a few weeks.

"I was returning at that time from the hospital, where I saw a few wounded men. Some of the men's proudest and most valuable possessions on earth are bullets and pieces of shrapnel which thoughtful surgeons saved for them on extracting. Every man wanted to exhibit the cause of his wound. Their thoughts were all about recovering, rejoining their regiments and getting a chance to pay back the enemy in his own coin."

The uniform of American soldiers is undergoing a further change. It is a small one made necessary by conditions. A large number of troops have turned in their long overcoats to receive in exchange coats of the same material but much shorter. The new ones strike the men above the knees, while the old ones, issued in the United States, usually hit them at the ankles. Because of the mud it was found that the long coats soon became caked and heavy. They flopped about the legs of the soldiers, hindering the free movement of the wearers. Many of the men who have not received the new coats have shortened the old ones.

The business of cutting and transporting wood has become one of first importance with the American force. For several weeks large detachments have been deep in the forests in France, some near the Swiss border, others near the coast, and some far south. Products of their labor are being shipped by rail and motor to various localities for use in heating and cooking.

So great has been the scarcity, which is now beginning to be alleviated, that troops on their hikes have been marched through nearby forests where very man picked up pieces of wood to carry back to the billets. In this way the marching troops brought into the billet towns many cords of wood.

American ordnance experts have figured that the Germans in raids on American trenches have expended thus far more than $100,000 worth of ammunition.

The killing of two American soldiers and the wounding of five others last week were due to a heavy German shell, which hit a loaded ammunition wagon. Some of the men were on the wagon and others were nearby when the shell, which was a chance shot, struck. The wagon with it cargo was blown up. Some of the wounded are in a serious condition, and all are in a hospital.

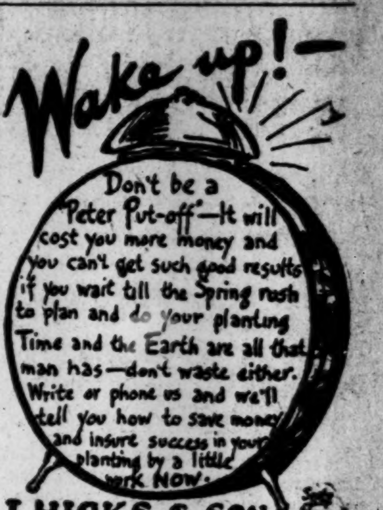
## CHARGES UNFAIR METHODS.

### Complaint Against Curtis Publishing Co. to be Taken Up Dec. 6.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Announcement was made by the Federal Trade Commission today that it had designated Charles F. Moore, examiner, to hear testimony and take evidence in the formal complaint issued against the Curtis Publishing Company. The hearings will be held in New York, beginning at 10 A. M., Dec. 6.

The Curtis Publishing Company is accused of "using unfair methods of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Trade Commission act." This alleged violation, the complaint asserts, consists of refusal on the part of the Curtis Company to sell its periodicals and publications to any dealer who will not agree not to sell or distribute the periodicals and publications of certain competitors of the respondent.


Wake up!—
Don't be a "Peter Put-off"—It will cost you more money and you can't get such good results if you wait till the Spring rush to plan and do your planting. Time and the Earth are all that man has—don't waste either. Write or phone us and we'll tell you how to save money and insure success in your planting by a little work NOW.

I. HICKS & SON
WESTBURY (Phone 68) L. I.

Ethical Culture Society
INDUSTRIAL MEETING
At the Meeting House, 64th St. and Central Park West, at 8:15 This Evening, to Settle Industrial Disputes of War.
Mr. Louis B. Wehle will preside.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

"MODERATION SERIES" NO. 5

'Too Much Food Is Bad for Man —and So Is Too Little

WE can overindulge in almost anything, such as tea and coffee drinking, and even in the use of water. There is such a thing as "Aquamania" (water lunacy) and we also have food drunkards. Everyone knows that the intemperate use of alcoholic beverages is unquestionably injurious, just as every sane man knows that the temperate use of a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew, such as BUDWEISER, is the drink of moderation. BUDWEISER sales exceed other beers by millions of bottles, because it is brewed in the good old honest way. Quality has for 60 years been the secret of its success.

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Visitors to St. Louis are courteously invited to inspect our plant — covers 142 acres

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Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors, Brooklyn

Budweiser
Means Moderation

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The Motor Robe Dep't

has for selection a remarkably large and attractive assortment of new Motor Robes, embracing styles and materials adapted for every type of car. The prices, considering quality, are extremely moderate. Of special interest are

Imported Robes of silk plush in a variety of colors . . . . . . $35.00 to 75.00

Robes of heavy box cloth, with plush lining, at . . . . . . $30.00 to 40.00

Robes of cloth or mohair plush, at . . . . . . $12.00 to 55.00

Also included in the stock are
IMPORTED STEAMER RUGS
at . . . . . . $12.00 to 55.00

Motor Robes made to order, in materials and colors harmonizing with upholstering of car.

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34th and 35th Streets New York

The Child's Allowance Chart

IF your children leave their toys, books, or coats and hats around the house, the Child's Allowance Chart will teach them orderly habits.

A SIMPLE, practical plan for making children earn a "salary" based on their own efforts.

At department and book stores, or mail $1 to
ROWLAND & IVES, Publishers, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

*Literature of 1917*

The Holiday Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday will contain a list of 200 leading publications in every branch of literature, classified and with brief descriptions of each.

Survey of the year's fiction, poetry, history, travel, and biography, children's books, and a special article on gift books of the season. News of authors and publishers and of latest literary developments throughout the world.

Louis Graveure
*is appearing at Aeolian Hall Dec. 1st*

During the past year, Louis Graveure has won deserved recognition as one of the great baritones of the present day.

Possessed of a voice of rich and resonant lower range, clear and powerful as a *bel canto* tenor in his higher notes, he has proved his ability to sing with equal charm all the wide range of vocal music, from operatic arias to simple ballads.

There has been great demand for the records which Graveure has made exclusively for the Columbia, and this demand will be understood by any lover of true music who hears them.

At any Columbia dealer's you may enjoy Graveure records played for you on the Columbia Grafonola. When you listen to them, you will realize the wholly satisfying qualities of this artist's voice and of Columbia reproduction.

*New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month*

Columbia Grafonola
Price $215

Columbia Records

If your millionaire relatives wouldn't even pay your $10-a-week board bill, would you do what Patricia does in Kathleen Norris' new serial, "Birthright," starting in December GOOD HOUSEKEEPING?

Now on sale at your newsdealer's—Buy it today!

# ARMY AND NAVY MEN FETED BY CITY FOLK

## Homes, Clubs, and Hotels Vie in Giving Them a Thanksgiving Treat.

## 5,000 FED IN THE GARDEN

### Stage Stars Volunteer at Many Entertainments—Dance in Armory Stopped.

Soldiers and turkey, turkey and sailors! That about expresses the material side of a Thanksgiving made notable in New York yesterday because not since civil war times, if then, have persons so opened their hearts to men in the uniforms of the country's service. All during a day of feasts and entertainments and lavish hospitality of all sorts there was sounded a deeper note of "sending along the boys who are to do the job" which served to knit together the fighting men and the civilian population in bonds of mutual understanding and appreciation that grizzled men in the service felt last night was to be a very real force hereafter.

America's men were not alone welcome in the hearts and the homes of the city. Great bodies of the soldiers and sailors of our allies, and wandering strays among them, as well, were gathered in everywhere, quite as a matter of course. They, too, were made to share in the purely American institution of official and national gratitude.

If New York had a rival in either its organized or its spontaneous hospitality, that rival was in the suburbanites and the more strictly country folk who dwell in the environs of the training camps. These had few clubs and hotels and institutions in which to welcome the men in khaki or the men in blue, but they had their homes. Everywhere those homes were thrown wide open, nor did their doors close till the last possible man in uniform was pressed into a seat at a heavily laden table. Whatever the price of turkey yesterday—and its cost was at real war prices—there was enough of it for every army and navy man.

### Find Impromptu Guests Quickly.

An example of the impromptu way things were done was to be found at the Hotel St. Regis, where an elaborate feast had been arranged for 150 men from the Sunset Division at Camp Mills. R. M. Haan, the proprietor, had prepared a vaudeville program as well and had sent a representative to the camp to provide transportation for the guests. Somehow the plans went awry, and at 4 o'clock, when the dinner was to have been served, but four soldiers appeared. It looked bad for a few minutes, but the four were turned into a recruiting party. They stationed themselves in Fifth Avenue to gather in comrades. Twenty minutes later they marched into the hotel, 150 strong, and men of all branches of the service crowded about the tables.

Though every camp and every service station had released all officers and privates who could be spared from duty, those whom the exigencies of the service kept at their posts were not forgotten. In all the camps there were turkey and the things that go with it, and every man had his fill. Even the guards about the waterfront barred zone were remembered—and fed.

The presence of men in uniform at the tables in hotels and restaurants and clubs and homes worked one radical alteration in the Thanksgiving customs of other times. There was mighty little to drink. The military guests are barred by regulations from partaking and most hosts had the tact and kindness not to set forbidden fruit before them. As a result something of the hilarity of peace days was missing perhaps, but that there was ample of earnest sentiment of rejoicing to replace it every one testified.

Though it was a day of big, satisfying dinners primarily, there was as well a plenitude of diversion of all sorts to which amateurs and professionals contributed their services in generous numbers. Vaudeville numbers, concerts, bands and singers added their bit to the entertainment that followed both public and private dinners, while hundreds of entertainers took advantage of the clement weather to take strangers in uniform about the city in their automobiles.

The theaters in both afternoon and evening were crowded with uniformed guests, many of them privates from far places who witnessed a great New York production for the first time.

### 5,000 Dine in the Garden.

Perhaps the most ambitious of the entertainments was that in Madison Square Garden, where the Patriotic Service League held open house from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to midnight. A uniform was all the ticket a hungry man or a lonesome one needed. It was estimated that 5,000 in relays partook of the edibles and the entertainment. Mrs. Leopold Alfaro, Chairman of the committee of hostesses, captained a body or 250 young women clad in white and decorated with red, white, and blue sashes, who welcomed and served the guests. Cigarettes and cigars were handed to the men as they rose from the tables and took seats in the arena, where military band concerts, moving pictures, and boxing bouts amused them. Edward Steele Jones, Chairman of the Dinner Campaign Committee, and Miss Rebecca M. Solomons, Chairman of the Home Dinners Committee, reported that every man who came had been provided with all he wanted of turkey, baked potatoes, mince pie, ice cream, coffee, and mineral waters.

The entertainment features were in charge of John K. Gleason of the Friars Club. The entertainers included George M. Cohan, Louis Mann, Frank Tinney, James J. Corbett, Mme. Dora de Phillippi, Miss Helen Zagat, Baby Roslyn and sister, and many other well-known performers on the dramatic, operatic, and vaudeville stages. Enrico Caruso was a visitor during the evening and occupied one of the arena boxes in company with several other members of the Metropolitan Opera House organization.

The music was provided by bands from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Naval Reserve training station at Pelham Bay Park, and the naval station at Bensonhurst. Representatives of the Friars, Green Room, Lambs, Harvard, Rotary, and Yale Clubs assisted in providing entertainment.

Another who offered hospitality on a big scale was Adolph Lorber, Broadway restaurant proprietor, who met 1,200 officers and men of the Sunset Division with several Fifth Avenue buses at the Pennsylvania Station and, after showing them about town, served them dinner at his restaurant, which he closed to regular patrons. Marcus Loew treated the guests to a show on the New York Theatre roof later, and Daniel G. Reid send them 2,400 packages of cigarettes.

Among other hotels and restaurants which entertained military men in varying numbers were Mandel's, 31 West Twenty-sixth Street; Drake's, 111 West Forty-second Street; the Waldorf, where Frank H. Maynard of 400 Park avenue was host to 250; the McAlpin, where Jacob Sperber and Edwin Polasky were hosts; the Great Northern, where the Catholic War Council gave dinner to fifty; the Silver Lunch, at 803 Sixth Avenue; the Pavilion d'Orient, where Armenian soldiers and sailors were entertained by their friends; Halloran's, at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; the Knickerbocker, where Mrs. James G. Regan "mothered" 500 sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Goldstone had 20 soldiers at the Ansonia; a hundred were guests of the Newton and Miss Matilda Auerbach; the Rev. S. D. Townsend invited 40 to the Endicott, and Miss B. M. Uhlfelder had 23 soldiers at Bretton Hall and later at the Garden Theatre. August Janssen had 150 men in uniform at his resaurant, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, where the Rotary Club also entertained a large party.

### Stop Dance in Armory.

Twelve hundred soldiers and sailors who had gleefully eaten a Thanksgiving dinner given in the Twelfth Regiment Armory by the National Service Commission were disappointed when they were not allowed to continue the dancing, already begun, with the women and girls who were their hostesses. The dinner was over, the tables had been pushed out of the way, and as the band struck up a one-step soldiers in khaki and sailors in blue started around the floor with the girls who had served at the tables and the older women who had chaperoned the dinner. Then there was a blast on a bugle, calling everybody to attention, and an officer shouted that Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer had issued orders forbidding any dancing in armories.

On all sides there was the buzzing of bitter disappointment. The band stopped playing, the hosts and hostesses gathered together in little groups and stated their opinions of the order without much modification, and the soldiers and sailors, after a period of hesitation and uncertainty, eventually made their farewells and drifted out of the armory in couples, squads, and groups.

"Perhaps they are going to places where they can dance," said J. Varnum Mott, one of the officials of the entertainment; "going just where the Government doesn't want them to go, and where we are trying to keep them from going. But we are going to provide dances for them even if the State will not allow us to use its armories."

Amelia Bingham, who was in charge of the Program Committee, said that the order was "a crying shame." It is not only an insult to every one of those fine boys who are going to fight for us women," she said, "but an insult to every woman who has given her time and her work to this cause. One would think from this that they were beasts. If we can invite them into our homes, as I have done, why cannot we dance with them?"

Rowland Haynes, director of the National Service Commission, said that it was not a matter of that dance only, but a vital consideration connected with the social standing of every soldier who comes to New York. "Our commission has in many ways been striving to help these boys who are away from their homes," he said. "We have introduced them into our homes and to the wives and daughters of our best families. It is human nature to want to dance, and if they cannot dance in the right place they will dance in the wrong one."

Before the party got around to the stage of dancing everything went well. The dinner was a large affair, and was heartily enjoyed, not only by the soldiers and sailors who were guests, but by the civilians, men and women, who entertained them.

### Soldiers at Union League Club.

The Union League Club entertained 200 men from Camp Upton in the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. William R. Willcox and George T. Wilson spoke, and Charles Evans Hughes and Chauncey M. Depew were among those who welcomed the guests.

At the Lybia Café, 139th Street, near Seventh Avenue, the club was host to 150 negro troops from Camp Upton. Among the speakers were Charles W. Anderson, former Collector of Internal Revenue; James H. Anderson, editor of The New Amsterdam News, and George W. Harris, editor of The New York News.

At St. George's Club in Stuyvesant Square about fifty soldiers from nearby camps and a number of sailors and marines from French ships in and near an Atlantic port were the guests of honor. An entertainment and dance followed. The Freundschaft Society at 105 West Fifty-seventh Street entertained fifty soldiers and fifty sailors and gave them the freedom of the clubhouse at the conclusion of the dinner. The New York Athletic Club at 58 West Fifty-ninth Street entertained a large number of enlisted men. The National Arts Club had twenty-five guests, the Columbia University Club about fifty.

Officers from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., were guests at the Engineers' Club, 32 West Fortieth Street. A musical program followed the dinner. Many officers from Camp Mills were entertained at the Racquet and Tennis Club, 27 West Forty-third Street, and forty men from a Montana Regiment at the Players' Club in Gramercy Park.

The Rotary Club entertained 300 soldiers, many of them from the Pacific coast, at the Hotel Majestic.

Cardinal Farley sent greetings and blessings to soldiers and sailors who attended a dinner of the National Catholic Service Club; Thomas J. Colton was host to 150 at the Catholic Club. Other national service clubs offered hospitality to enlisted men. Among those whose families entertained in their homes were Mrs. James B. Taylor, 903 Park Avenue; Mrs. George D. Pratt, 640 Park Avenue; Mrs. Morris Loeb, 273 Madison Avenue; Mrs. William Scott Pyle, 375 Park Avenue; David R. Reynolds, 1 West Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. W. E. Loeb, 547 West 157th Street; Mrs. H. C. Frick, 1 East Seventieth Street; L. B. Elliman, 122 East Sixty-fifth Street; Fred Hausman, 110 Madison Avenue; Mrs. G. D. Horton, 104 West Seventieth Street, and Nathan Straus, 27 West Seventy-second Street.

Three hundred soldiers from Camp Upton and the "Sunset Division" at Camp Mills were the guests of the Rocky Mountain Club at "Hitchy Koo" yesterday afternoon and afterward at dinner in the clubhouse, at 67 West Forty-fourth Street. Raymond Hitchcock led the men from the theatre to the club.

A shaving kit, in which was a picture of and a message from Princess Henriette, sister of King Albert of Belgium, was given each guest. The message read:

"I would be so glad to see and help some of your boys coming to France. Do say if they are in trouble or want anything, a faithful friend of America, who has a debt of gratitude to pay, would be happy to help and comfort them."

Not to be thwarted when they learned that the National Service Commission was unable to send men to eat the 120 dinners which they had prepared, members of the Young Women's Hebrew Association commandeered friends' automobiles, loaded the dinners into portable ovens and drove with them to Camp Mills, where they found willing and appreciative guests to avail themselves of the good things provided.

# DINES NEWPORT NEWSBOYS.

## Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt Gives Her 24th Thanksgiving Feast.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 29.—Three hundred or more news and messenger boys enjoyed a dinner in Masonic Hall this afternoon through the kindness of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, which marked the twenty-fourth affair of this kind she has given. An orchestra played patriotic and popular songs, which the boys sang.

Mrs. Vanderbilt observed food conservation by giving the boys instead of candies, ice cream and a bag of apples and oranges to take home. Even cranberry sauce was omitted from the meal because of sugar shortage. The Rev. William Safford Jones of Channing Memorial Church asked for three cheers for Mrs. Vanderbilt.

"How many of you boys have fathers, brothers, or relatives in the army or navy?" he asked, and one-half of the number stood up.

"How many of you boys would like to be in the army or navy?" he next asked. Every boy, including those using crutches, stood up.

# ALL CHURCHES OFFER WAR THANKSGIVING

## Preachers Grateful for Bountiful Harvests and Quick Response of Citizens to Nation's Call.

## STAND BY GOVERNMENT

### Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Pastors Devote Sermons to the Great Struggle.

Thanksgiving sermons preached in the churches of the city yesterday echoed the sentiment of President Wilson's proclamation—that America should be thankful because she has a chance now to do for all mankind what she did for herself in 1776. There was also an echo of the first Thanksgiving days in gratitude rendered for the big crops of the year—a gratitude that the big crops will help to beat the Germans.

A special feature of the services at Trinity Church was the unfurling of a service flag with 450 stars at the close of the service. Each star represented a parishioner of Trinity or one of its chapels. The flag was placed on the altar and blessed, after which the congregation joined in singing "America."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of the church, who is soon to take up duties at Camp Upton, said that some might think this a strange time for America to be giving thanks. "But," he added, "in the midst of the anxieties, the trials, the unknown possibilities of this war, we have really the deepest cause for thanksgiving." He said that America should be thankful for her big crops, which enable this country to give needed aid to her allies. He said America should also be thankful "because our eyes have been opened to see with absolute clearness our duty in this war," and because we are now "able to do for other nations what we did for ourselves when we promulgated the Declaration of Independence."

At the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Dean Robbins took for his text the parable of the loaves and fishes, and made a comparison between the words of Jesus directing that every broken piece be gathered and nothing be lost and the wastefulness of the United States in the use of food.

"As a nation we are not provident," he said, "and the text has a great lesson for us. All over the land we are beginning to realize the wickedness of extravagance, and we rejoice that the evil is being checked. To gather up the broken pieces is an admonition we are beginning to heed, and for this we are thankful today. Another thing for which we should be thankful today is, not that we are very prosperous, but that we are a free people, united with other people for freedom all over the earth."

### Anthems of the Allies.

After the recessional, the congregation stood while the national anthems of the United States, Great Britain, and France were played.

The annual memorial service for deceased members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Albert acted as celebrant of the mass, and was assisted by Father James J. Talbot as deacon, and Father John Quinn as subdeacon. In his sermon Mgr. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, spoke of the rôle of Catholics in the war.

"The Catholics of the United States have much to be thankful for on this Thanksgiving Day," he said, "for while the census figures of the nation show that the Catholics of the country make up between 17 and 18 per cent. of the whole population, it is estimated officially that of all the American soldiers now at cantonments and now in the field, 25 per cent. of the whole number are of the Catholic faith. These figures show that there are now in the service of the country about twice as many Catholic soldiers as the Catholic population would call for.

"I want to quote a remarkable statement made a few days ago by an American army General, setting forth reasons why the American people on this day should be thankful in spite of the horrors of war, grateful for the spirit of patriotism that prevails throughout the length and breath of the land. These reason are: A minimum of sickness at army camps, hundreds of thousands of troops transported across the ocean without the loss of a single life. Despite the elements and a deadly enemy who is anxious to strike from below, the nation has been able to report that not an American troop ship has been lost or a soldier been killed in being transported to the other side."

### Guarding Morals of Soldiers.

Mgr. Lavelle spoke of the need of more Catholic chaplains, saying there was need for 500 or more. He said also that more chapels must be built at army cantonments, and added:

"Perhaps the greatest cause for our rejoicing at this time is the attitude of the Government officials in safeguarding the morals of the men engaged in national service. Since the beginning of the world it made no difference about the composition of a soldier, just so he was brave. But our Government has done, and is continuing to do, a great service in throwing about our boys all the safeguards they possibly can, to save them from harm when away from active war duty. The Government has acted wisely in enforcing regulations regarding drink, and now it is going further than any government has ever dared to go before by enforcing rules that practically insure our boys in cantonments and in the field against the corruption which has in the past undermined the health and wrecked the bravest of men who ever wore a uniform. But it is up to us to see that when boys leave the cantonments on brief visits to their home cities they are made really at home. Greet them with open arms and see to it that when they are away from the grind of army service they are kept away from temptation. We must give our time as well as our money to see that all soldiers shall be supplied with all the comforts they really need and all the Government wishes them to have."

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, pastor of Madison Square Presbyterian Church, said that the one big result being accomplished by the pressure of war upon the American people is the development of a sense of nationality. He said that in the degree that the war has shown up this infirmity of the nation it would serve to cure the malady.

"We need the strain of the last six months to show that as a democracy we do not make an encouraging exhibit," he said. "We have been learning some things about our national condition that we had scarcely suspected. We knew we had opened the doors very widely, had practically taken the doors off their hinges and invited all peoples of every sort and description to come and make themselves at home, and without waiting until they had acquainted themselves with the elemental principles of democracy permitted them to have a hand in administering the Government.

### Slow Fusing in the Melting Pot.

"And when they appeared before the courts for naturalization papers, and upon being asked what was the capital of the United States, said it was Hoboken, we solaced ourselves by the reflection that Rome attributed its ultimate strength to the heterogeneity of its population, and that we had vitality enough to fuse into homogeneity contributions from all over the seas in one melting pot. This pot we have, but it is considerably filled with unredeemed chunks of humanity. That renders difficult the attainment of any comprehensively popular will and renders difficult loyal acquiescence to the demands of that will when expressed."

President Wilson received a pledge of the support of the Jews of the country in his prosecution of the war at a Thanksgiving service of the Institutional Synagogue held in the Mount Morris Theatre, Fifth Avenue and 116th Street. Representative Isaac Siegel, who presided, said that the pacifist views attributed to certain elements of the Jewish people did not represent the general attitude of the Jews of the country.

"There are 62,000 loyal Hebrews in the drafted army throughout the country," he said. "Four thousand are already with General Pershing in France, over 13,000 are at Yaphank, 3,100 at Camp Mills, 3,500 are at Camp Grant, Chicago, and over 3,000 at Camp Gordon, Georgia."

Addresses were made by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, Justice Edward Lazansky, Past Commander in Chief Maurice Simmons of the Hebrew Spanish War Veterans and Nathan Straus. Mr. Straus was several times cheered by his audience. He said that he was formerly opposed to war, and when asked to raise funds for the veterans of the Spanish War told General Miles he did not approve of war. But in the present struggle for humanity, he said, he was an ardent supporter of the cause of America.

### Would Transport Pro-Germans.

"I feel so terribly about the slackers," he said, "that it takes my strength away. We have not only got to fight those in this country who talk pro-German but those who think pro-German. I would be glad to subscribe funds to secure a boat to take every pro-German over to Germany."

Mr. Straus said he was proud to be on a committee to raise funds for "our brethren at the front. And by 'brethren,'" he said, "I mean Christians, Jews, whites and blacks. They are not the same color, but they are the same under the skin."

Rabbi Goldstein said he shuddered when he thought about an element in Russia "flirting" with German autocracy. Justice Lazansky told his hearers that, whether any one was or was not opposed to war, he owed it to his country to abide by the decision of the duly elected representatives of the people of the nation.

Mr. Simmons recalled the fact that the United States has revoked a treaty with Russia because it did not recognize full rights for Jews.

"Shame on the Jew who would raise a hand to cripple the United States in this war," he said. "After 2,000 years of persecution and the scattering of the Jews throughout the world, comes now the word from the Allies that small nations will be free.

"Do you stand with the President and our ultimate restoration to Jerusalem or do you stand with the madman of Potsdam?"

Among the other special Thanksgiving Day services were those held at Christ Church, where the Rev. Dr. J. R. Atkinson preached on "America, the Champion of Democracy"; Old First Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Dr. Duffield preached on "Over the Top"; Temple Beth-El, where Rabbi Schulman spoke on "The Moral Value of a National Thanksgiving"; Church of the Messiah, where Dr. John Haynes Holmes spoke on "Thanksgiving or Penitence"; Church of the Divine Paternity, where the Rev. Dr. Allan McRossie spoke on "The American Soldier at the Front," and at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and at St. Bartholomew's.

Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, preached on "Why Give Thanks This Year?" There was a special musical program.

Thanksgiving services were held at the Bowery Mission, celebrating the thirty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the mission. In the afternoon addresses were made by the Rev. R. F. V. Pierce, "the Bishop of Wall Street," and by Dr. F. Ernest Johnson of the School of Christian Work. At night the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of Cavalry Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon of the Reformed Church of the Heights, Brooklyn, were the speakers. After each service a dinner was served to "Bowery men."

Dr. Malcolm James McLeod, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, preaching at the Marble Collegiate Church, said that one of the things for which America should be thankful was that she had a chance to fight the Germans until they lost the idea that every one else in the world was poor trash.

"Though we are at war," he said, "I doubt if there is a nation on earth that has greater reason for gratitude than we have right here in America. Think, for instance, of the loyal spirit of our soldier and sailor boys. How proud we are of them! Ought we not to be supremely thankful that not a lad has been lost in transporting our troops across the Atlantic? Ought we not to be thankful for the glorious work of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.?

"I believe that what we need to fear most today is not the German army, but the German spy talking peace. The only ghost of a chance that Germany has of winning this war—and she knows it—is to sow the seeds of friction among the Allies through an insidious peace propagandism and then getting good-natured, gullible Americans to believe it. The Kaiser himself is the chief pacifist today.' He abhors the war, he says. How tender-hearted he has become! No, the war must go on to a knockout. Life will not be worth living if we lose."

# DAY OBSERVED IN LONDON.

## Page and Others Attend Thanksgiving Services in Hudson's Old Church

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving was observed in London by the flying of American flags, an informal dinner at the American Officers' Club, and a picturesque united service on behalf of the United States and Great Britain in the historic church of St. Ethelburga. It was this church in which Henry Hudson was a parisioner and made communion before starting on his first voyage of discovery in the New World more than 300 years ago.

Ambassador Page and Consul General Skinner were represented officially at the service, which was attended by several distinguished Englishmen and a number of American residents of London. The quaint old church, which is one of the landmarks of the city, was decorated with American and British flags. The service included prayers for King George, President Wilson, Great Britain, and the United States, and the singing of "Hail, Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner," the "Battle-Hymn of the Republic," "God Save the King" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The Rev. W. F. Cobb, the rector, in his sermon spoke of President Wilson as a worthy successor to Washington and Lincoln, and as in some respects even stronger than they. No man, he said, ever so well expressed the great cause of freedom and justice for which America and Great Britain are striving, united in a bond such as now exists between the two countries, a bond of the heart, which never can be undone.

# DINNERS FOR THE POOR.

## Beneficiaries of Peace Times Not Forgotten in Thanksgiving

Though the major share of the city's Thanksgiving hospitality went to men of the army and navy, those who have been the chief sharers in beneficence in peace times by no means were forgotten. The Salvation Army held its usual "rummy" dinner and service, at which it seeks to find a way through stomach or heart to reclaim some of the confirmed drunkards who seek its shelter. Eleven converts on the platform testified from their own experiences of the possibilities of reformation, and a lone woman joined in the prayers of Bowery derelicts to be saved from the clutches of the drink habit. The woman said her vice had lost her husband, home, and children.

There was both a plentiful turkey dinner and a religious service in the Tombs, and all the city prisons and county jails had similar observances. Most, if not all, the hospitals had special menus with turkey a prominent feature. The high price of turkey led the Catholic Protectory in the Bronx to substitute ham for turkey for its 2,500 girls and boys, but all the trimmings of a regular Thanksgiving feast were there, except that jelly was substituted for the prohibitive-priced cranberry sauce.

Many well-known women helped to make the Children's Society's celebration a source of real joy to the little ones who were fed and amused in the society's rooms. The St. Andrew's Society, which maintains the one-cent coffee stands, stretched its purse to provide more than 2,000 dinners, and joined with many other welfare organizations to distribute baskets in the homes of the poor.

With the membership of the Newsboys' Home depleted by enlistments there were only 200 of the regular "home" boys to partake of the annual dinner. The annual check of $1,000 from Baron William Waldorf Astor was more than enough for the feast.

# 1,500 SAILORS MISS A TREAT.

## Sent to Sea with Turkey Dinners Awaiting Them in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Fifteen hundred turkey dinners intended for sailors from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station went uneaten today, leaving disappointed hosts.

The explanation of the officials at the station was that 1,500 of the 5,000 men who had accepted invitations were sent away suddenly on sea service without opportunity to notify their hosts.

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Tan Cape, wool lined 1.50 and 1.75
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# QUAKERS' SEASONED BACK FIELD FAR TOO STRONG FOR CORNELL IN ANNUAL GRIDIRON BATTLE

## CORNELL BATTERED BY PENN VETERANS

### Nervy Novices from Ithaca Fight Bravely but in Vain Against the Quaker Eleven.

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### Red Team Gets Off with a Rush at Outset, but Three Efforts to Kick Field Goals Fail.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Cornell's green, unwieldy football eleven journeyed to Franklin Field this afternoon to keep up the appearance of the traditional rivalry with Pennsylvania and was battered down to defeat by a score of 37 to 0. In the wreck of the Ithacans' war-time team, which took gruelling punishment on a snow-covered and mud-splashing gridiron, there was one bit of consolation—they had the satisfaction of knowing that they were doing their best for their college home, while the husky lads in whose places they were playing were off somewhere doing their best likewise in a sterner and graver game.

Pennsylvania, with a backfield of schooled veterans and with a superior line, riddled the Cornell team with thrust after thrust, assault upon assault, until they had scored five touchdowns and booted over a field goal. There was nothing for Cornell to do but stand up and take her medicine, and this the boys did with a gameness and courage which will make Captain Fritz Shiverick and all the other Cornell veterans who are now wearing the khaki, proud of this band of clumsy youths who jumped to Coach Sharpe's call when the war stripped the Cornell gridiron of all its best talent.

Eleven youths never fought more desperately in a lost cause. Even in their overwhelming defeat the Cornell team commanded the greatest admiration from the Thanksgiving Day crowd of 15,000 which was banked around Franklin Field. A faithful band of Cornell rooters, not more than 200 of them, cheered the big Red eleven in defeat as enthusiastically as they could have cheered them in triumph.

**Crowd Much Smaller than Usual.**

There was the unusual sight for this annual fixture of rows of empty seats around the gridiron today, seats which would have been jammed by the youths who are far away from the fireside and the turkey. But all the pretty girls were there, and the proudest were those whose escorts wore the khaki. Instead of going to the game today with the college boys who live next door, the girls were in charge of their fathers or their uncles. Against their furs they wore great red chrysanthemums or bunches of violets and orchids. The day was sunshiny and warm, the snow covered ground furnishing the only touch of winter. Pennsylvania did its best to keep up the glitter of the gridiron's spectacle, but there were many in the crowd who could not avoid sombre reflection concerning those who were absent.

Cornell started out as if the Red team was going to hand out the greatest surprise of the football season, for throughout the first period the Ithacans outplayed Pennsylvania, playing with a rush which seemed to be irresistible. Three times during that first quarter Cornell with a furious attack came within striking distance of the Penn goal, and three times Hoffman attempted to kick goals from the field. All three attempts failed, two of them being blocked, while the other failed because the ball was muddy and slippery.

The failure to gain anything by their great efforts seemed to unnerve the inexperienced Cornell players. At first they were dumfounded when Penn fell back before them. They were just as astonished as Penn. In the first quarter Cornell made five first downs, rushing the ball 69 yards to Penn's 47. The realization of strength keyed the Cornellians up to fighting pitch, and they were hammering away at the Quakers in surprising fashion when the Ithaca line suddenly collapsed and let the Penn players through to block a punt. Then the whole complexion of the game changed. The blocked punt resulted in a touchdown, and the Pennsylvania eleven picked up courage, and from that time on had Cornell on the run.

**Try for Field Goal Is Blocked.**

Just as the first quarter ended Penn had the ball in midfield. Bert Bell smashed through the Cornell line for seven yards, and Penn was then set back 15 yards for holding. Berry was forced to punt when the Quakers failed to gain anything with a forward pass and Nethercott got the ball on Cornell's 33-yard mark. Cross, the Cornell left half back, then dodged his way through Penn for a spectacular run of 25 yards, racing clear of all his tacklers except Bell, who brought him down. When Carry and Hoffman were unable to penetrate the Penn line Hoffman dropped back to punt from midfield.

Maynard, Penn's left tackle, broke through with a rush and blocked the kick, the ball rolling away over the muddy field toward Cornell's goal line. Then began a wild race for the truant ball. Heinie Miller, Penn's Captain, outraced the other players, and as he flashed along at top speed, he scooped the ball up on the thirty-yard-line, continuing his flight until he had slipped away from the Cornell tacklers and had tumbled over the goal line, his togs caked with mud. This unfortunate break was the undoing of Cornell. If the Ithacans had had any chance at all, it was gone now. That touchdown, after which Berry kicked the goal, seemed to take all the heart out of Cornell.

After the next kick-off Penn started in and ripped the Cornell line to bits. The inexperienced Cornell forwards were thrown into confusion, and Berry, Joe Straus and Light punctured the red line in an all-powerful march down the field until Straus plunged through for another touchdown. This procession by Penn covered sixty-five yards, and every step of the way Cornell fought back in a hopeless fight. After each scrimmage the Ithacans unravelled themselves from the heap of players, covered with mud from head to foot. On the play before the touchdown was scored Cornell was completely fooled when Berry dropped back as if to make a try at field goal. Instead Berry made a pretty forward pass to Bell, who rushed to the one-yard line, and Straus carried the ball over on one headlong dive.

**Hoffman's Toe Valuable.**

Throughout the third period the Cornell players again made a desperate fight, and their resistance was so stubborn that Penn was unable to score in that quarter. Hoffman got away several long kicks in this session, and each time that Penn worked the ball down into the Cornell bailiwick, Hoffman's foot came to the rescue and booted the ball far into Penn's territory. Cornell gained consistently in this period by punting.

All the time Penn kept pegging away at Cornell so persistently that the strength of the Ithacans was ebbing constantly. It could easily be seen that it was only a question of time before the superior Penn eleven would get under way and crush their opponents into submission. Cornell knew it, too, but the Ithacans' spirit and courage was an inspiring thing to watch.

Beginning with the fourth period Cornell began to crumple, and Penn's attack met with weak opposition. Lining up at the beginning of the last quarter on the 30-yard line, Light took the ball and darted through the left side of the Cornell line on a mad rush which did not end until the Penn back sprawled his mud-covered body over the goal line for Penn's third touchdown. Cornell was pretty well spent now and Penn came on with a rush. The Quaker backs, Straus, Light, Berry, and Bell picked great gaps in the line of red and shot deceptive forward passes over the heads of the bewildered Ithacans.

Cornell's game but unskilled eleven was being banged and smashed in every direction to complete the Pennsylvania holiday. There was no holding Penn now. Keyed up to a high pitch by success, the Quakers ran wild through the youths from Lake Cayuga. The sharp staccato yell of Cornell echoed in the ears of the overpowered Cornell players as they faced the terrific battering.

**Another Touchdown Recorded.**

After the next kick off, when Cornell was unable to gain Hoffman punted out of bounds on his own 45-yard line. Line smashing by Straus and Berry, a forward pass of 15 yards from Berry to Bell, and then another aerial outbreak, Berry to Bell, landed the ball on the six-yard line, and Howard Berry catapulted his way through the tiring Cornell players for another score.

Again the performance was repeated. Penn ripped off big gains through the crushed Cornell forwards. Bell skirted the Ithacans' left end for a 25-yard dash and then Berry hurled a 20-yard forward pass to Miller, who nailed the ball on the 12-yard line. On came Berry again with an irresistible rush, jamming his way over the goal line again. The Penn full back booted over the goals from touchdowns with deadly regularity.

The score was now 34 to 0, and the cheers of triumph from the Pennsylvania stands drowned the yells of encouragement which came from the handful of Cornell's faithful.

Cornell was a sad-looking aggregation, bruised and plastered with mud. Penn kept up the unrelenting advance, brushing the Ithacans aside like so many tenpins. "Fight, fight, fight!" howled the Cornell rooters, but by this time most of Cornell's fight was gone. Down the field came Penn, slamming Cornell back for yards at every plunge, Straus, Berry, and Light bowling along with ceaseless fury.

Penn again rushed the ball down to the 15-yard line, and the backfield was so tired that Bell ordered Berry back and he kicked the ball through the uprights for a field goal.

The lineup and summary:

| Penn, (37.) | Position. | Cornell, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Van Ginkel | L. E. | Colvin |
| Maynard | L. T. | Harris |
| Cook | L. G. | Pendleton |
| Wray | C. | H. Strauss |
| Cleary | R. G. | Swanson |
| Thomas | R. T. | Harriman |
| Miller, (Capt.) | R. E. | Eisenbrandt |
| Bell | Q. B. | Nethercott |
| J. Straus | L. H. B. | Cross |
| Light | R. H. B. | Carry |
| Berry | F. B. | Hoffman, (Capt.) |

Score by periods:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penn | 0 | 13 | 0 | 24—37 |
| Cornell | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— 0 |

Touchdowns—Miller, Straus, Light, Berry, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Berry, 4. Goal from field—Berry.

Referee—C. J. McCarty, Germantown Academy. Umpire—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Field judge—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh. Linesman—David L. Fultz, Brown. Substitution: Cornell—Van Horn for Pendleton. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

**FOOTBALL RESULTS.**

EAST AND SOUTH.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 37; Cornell, 0.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 28; Penn State, 6.
At Richmond—Washington and Jefferson, 14; Washington and Lee, 0.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech., 68; Auburn, 7.
At Fordham Field—Fordham, 35; Camp Upton Engineers, 0.
At Washington—Georgetown, 27; Allentown Ambulance Corps, 0.
At Polo Grounds — Mineola Aviation Corps, 14; Pelham Bay Naval Reserves, 7.
At Boston—Camp Devens, 0; Newport Naval Reserves, 0.
At Providence—Fort Greble, 18; 301st Engineers, 0.
At Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, (A. M.)—Fort Hamilton, 69; Fort Hancock, 0.
At Chester—Pennsylvania Military College, 30; Albright, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 45; Hobart, 0.
At Allentown — Muhlenberg, 0; Ursinus, 0.
At Lancaster—Franklin and Marshall, 7; Gettysburg, 0.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 7; Bucknell, 0.
At Baltimore—Maryland State, 7; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 13; Springfield College, 7.
At Morgantown—West Virginia, 21; North Carolina A. and M., 0.
At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 13; Sewanee, 6.
At Baton Rouge—Tulane, 28; Louisiana State, 6.
At Memphis—Mississippi A. and M., 7; Haskell Indians, 6.
At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky, 52; University of Florida, 0.
At Austin—Texas, 20; Arkansas, 0.
At Lexington, Ky.—Central, 13; Georgetown College, 0.

WEST.

At Lincoln—Syracuse, 10; Nebraska, 9.
At Columbus—Ohio State, 28; Camp Sherman soldiers, 0.
At Fort Riley, Kan.—Illinois, 28; Camp Funston, 0.
At Cleveland — Western Reserve, 2; Case, 0.
At Marietta—Marietta, 6; Ohio University, 0.
At Cincinnati—Miami, 40; University of Cincinnati, 0.
At Columbia—Kansas, 27; Missouri, 3.
At Des Moines—Ames, 47; Drake, 0.
At Chicago—Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 27; Fort Sheridan officers, 0.
At Milwaukee — Marquette, 21; Wabash, 0.
At Oklahoma City—Oklahoma A. and M. College, 9; University of Oklahoma, 0.
At Sioux City—Morningside College, 14; University of South Dakota, 7.

SCHOOL GAMES.

At Ebbets Field—New Utrecht H. S., 14; Commercial H. S., 6.
At Ebbets Field—Boys' H. S., 13; Manual Training H. S., 0.
At Washington Park, (A. M.)—Brooklyn Prep, 14; Fordham Prep, 6.
At Washington Park, (P. M.)—Erasmus Hall H. S., 13; Poly Prep, 0.

## GEORGIA TECH IN A GALLOP.

### Crushes Auburn, 68 to 7, Keeping Slate Clean for Third Year.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29.—Georgia Tech's Golden Tornado closed its third consecutive season without defeat by annihilating the Auburn Plainsmen this afternoon, 68 to 7, the worst defeat ever handed an Auburn football team by any other eleven.

The scoring also put Georgia Tech in the front rank as the best scoring team in America, topping the Navy, who prior to today's game led them by nineteen points. End runs by Guyon and Strupper, line bucks by Hill, and forward passing by Guyon were the features. Guyon sped over twenty-five yards at a clip several times, while Strupper got a 45, a 50, and 65 yard broken field sprint.

Tech worked twelve forward passes successfully. Auburn's tally came as the result of a forward pass from Ducote to Donahue, which gained 20 yards, the latter, after catching the pass, speeding through a broken field 40 yards more to a touchdown, aided by wonderful interference, which spilled all Tech tacklers.

The tackling of Guyon and Strupper also featured in addition to their offensive play. Fully 20,000 fans witnessed the game.

The lineup:

| Tech, (68.) | Position. | Auburn, (7.) |
|---|---|---|
| Fincher | L. E. | Gibson |
| Higgins | L. T. | Martin |
| Mathes | L. G. | Sizemore |
| Phillips | C. | Caton |
| Dowling | R. G. | Warren |
| Carpenter | R. T. | Bonner |
| Bell | R. E. | Styles |
| Hill | Q. B. | Robinson |
| Strupper | L. H. B. | Donahue |
| Guyon | R. H. B. | Ducote |
| Guill | F. B. | Revington |

SCORE BY PERIODS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tech | 20 | 13 | 21 | 14—68 |
| Auburn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7— 7 |

Touchdowns—Hill, (2,) Guill, Strupper, (2,) Guyon, (4,) Shaver, Donahue. Goals from touchdowns—Fincher, (8,) Ducote.

Substitutions: Tech — Shaver for Guill, Smith for Strupper, Rogers for Johnson, Johnson for Higgins, Thweatt for Mathes, Nesbit for Dowling, Simpson for Shaver, Ansley for Fincher. Auburn—Blackshear for Gibson, Creel for Blackshear.

Referee—Mr. Elcock, Dartmouth. Umpire—Mr. Councilman, V. P. I. Linesman—Mr. Wood, Notre Dame. Time of quarters—15 minutes each.

## USAAC ELEVEN BEATEN.

### Georgetown Finds Former College Players Easy, Winning, 27 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Georgetown defeated the Allentown, Penn., Army Ambulance Corps football team of former college players here today, 27 to 0. Two field goals by Captain Maloney and Half Back Gilroy's broken field running were outstanding features of a game played on a wet and soggy field.

## PITT CLOSES THIRD SEASON UNBEATEN

### Warner's Panthers Conquer Penn State, 28 to 6, Keeping Their Slate Clean.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 29.—The University of Pittsburgh football team maintained their Eastern supremacy today when they won their last college game of the season, with Penn State, by a score of 28 to 6, giving tehm a clean slate of victories in the last three seasons, since Glenn Warner took hold. It also makes five straight victories over the Blue and White.

The visitors bothered the Panthers in the second and third periods with several trick plays and shift formations that gained ground, but the Blue and Gold line always held when their goal line was in danger. The one touchdown scored by Penn State came on a triple pass in the second period, and in this style of play Gross, Way, Rauch, and Czarneckie excelled. The line plunging of Gougler and McLaren was remarkable, and in the last period of play these two men broke down every bit of defense Penn State possessed and smashed their line for gains of fifteen and twenty yards. The end runs of Easterday were the best seen here this year.

McCarter was sent over for the first touchdown after three minutes of play and a little while later a double pass from McLaren to Gougler enabled the latter to cross the Penn State line. Then came the visitors' score in the second period. The play was even in the third fifteen minutes.

Two touchdowns were scored by the Panthers in the last period, Gougler and Easterday crossing the line after McLaren had gained enough ground by hitting the centre for the others to score. Gougler and Sies converted all Pitt's touchdowns into goals, while Coniver failed in his attempt at goal after Czarnecki had raced over the line on a triple pass.

The lineup:

| Pittsburgh, (28.) | Position. | Penn State, (6.) |
|---|---|---|
| Harrington | L. E. | Rauch |
| Pearlman | L. T. | Hills |
| Sutherland | L. G. | Kraft |
| Stahl | C. | Griffiths |
| Sies | R. G. | Czarnecki |
| Seidel | R. T. | Firshing |
| R. Allshouse | R. T. | Coniver |
| McClelland | Q. B. | Way |
| McCarter | L. H. B. | Robb |
| Easterday | R. H. B. | Pond |
| McLaren | F. B. | Gross |

SCORE BY PERIODS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14—28 |
| Penn State | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0— 6 |

Touchdowns—Gougler, 2; McCarter, Easterday, Coniver. Goals from touchdowns—Gougler, 3; Sies.

Substitutions—Pittsburgh: Gougler for McCarter, Henry for R. Allshouse, Mitchell for Seidel, Miller for McClelland, Carlson for Henry, V. Allshouse for Pearlman, Pearlman for Carlson; Penn State: Wolf for Gross, Gross for Wolf, Ullery for Gross, McKelvey for Ullery, Clark for Way.

Referee—J. A. Evans, Williams. Umpire—R. W. Maxwell, Swarthmore. Field Judge—W. M. Hollenbach, Penn. Linesman—S. A. McFarland, W. & J. Time of periods—15 minutes each.

## AVIATORS DOWN SAILORS.

### Watkins Leads Mineola Eleven to 14 to 7 Victory Over Naval Team.

Led by Ray Watkins, a former Colgate football star, who played quarter back, the Aviation Corps Station of Mineola, L. I., football eleven triumphed over the team of the Naval Reserve Training Station of Pelham Bay, N. Y., at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the score of 14 to 7. This victory, in the final game of the tournament, gives the aviation pupils of Mineola championship prestige in the New York Athletic Club's Army and Navy Posts Metropolitan District Football League.

The teams, both of them made up principally of former college gridiron players, furnished a large crowd with one of the best service games seen on a local gridiron this season. The victorious eleven, despite the treacherous, slippery field, played brilliantly throughout, and won the game on its merits. The Naval team, however, made frequent fumbles, some of them caused by the condition of the turf, but more of them due to jumbling of signals, which marred and retarded their efforts to overcome the first period lead of the black-sweatered team from Mineola. The appeals of the 800 bluejackets of the Naval Training Station, who arrived late, went unanswered, and the final whistle found the jackies trailing by seven points in the score, but fighting to the last ditch.

Watkins was the individual star, and his performance thrilled the spectators. He was a factor in almost every play started in each of the four periods, and his line bucking, his long runs around ends and through holes in the naval team, together with his accurate kicking, served as the cornerstone of the Aviators' victory. The comparatively diminutive ex-Colgate player injected himself into the game right after the kickoff, and, with well-chosen plays, guided his teammates on a successful series of line plunges which sent Clark, formerly of Muhlenberg, over the Navy line for the first score of the game.

From this Watkins kicked the goal. The former Colgate player shortly afterward sent a forward pass accurately to Johnston for a gain of twenty-five yards, but the latter was tackled before starting on a run. In another series of fast plays the Mineola team again toppled over the opposition, and on what would have been the fourth down Watkins was forced over the line with the second Aviation touchdown. He kicked the goal himself.

In the second quarter the Aviators seemed well on their way to another touchdown completely outclassing their opponents with a massed attack, until Peacock, also a former member of the Colgate eleven, intercepted a forward pass from Watkins and dashed thirty yards to a touchdown. Peacock then kicked the goal and raised the hopes of the Navy's supporters, but they were dashed in the remaining two periods by the consistency with which the Mineola eleven made futile the desperate efforts of the jackies to score again.

In the last two quarters the keenest playing of the game came, with both elevens contesting hard for every inch of ground, but the Aviators consistently showed themselves superior and kept the ball almost constantly in Navy territory. Particularly in the last period did the teams strive hard for additional points, but the Navy team, reinforced with fresh reserves from the bench, held the Aviators safe until the whistle.

The lineup:

| Aviators, (14.) | Position. | Naval Res., (7.) |
|---|---|---|
| Johnston | L. E. | Johnston |
| Lowery | L. T. | Griffen |
| Gates | L. G. | Cox |
| Neubig | C. | Todarelli |
| Templeton | R. G. | Jacques |
| Redfield | R. T. | Dickenson |
| Loucks | R. E. | Tabor |
| Watkins | Q. B. | Miller |
| Moore | L. H. B. | Peacock |
| Clark | R. H. B. | O'Boyle |
| Cronin | F. B. | Donnelly |

Score by periods:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aviators | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0—14 |
| Naval Reserves | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0— 7 |

Touchdowns—Clark, (1.) Watkins, (1.) Peacock, (1.) Goals from touchdown—Watkins, (2.) Peacock, (1.)

Substitutions for Aviators—Hazelton for Gates; Gates for Templeton; Templeton for Gates; Lawson for Moore; Roberts for Cronin. For Naval Reserves—Goodie for Johnston; Holden for Griffen; Brand for Cox; Merwin for Todarelli; Olson for Tabor; Hull for Miller; McDermott for Donnelly; Johnston for Goodie; Griffen for Holden; Cox for Brand; Todarelli for Merwin; Emanuel for Olson; Miller for Hull; Hull for Miller.

**Sunflower Eleven Beats Missouri.**

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 29.—Smashing its way through the line almost at will, the University of Kansas football team today won its football game with the University of Missouri by a score of 27 to 3. Missouri at no time was a dangerous opponent for the Lawrence eleven. Pringle, the Kansas left half, made two of the four touchdowns.

## SYRACUSE VICTOR IN WEST.

### Successfully Invades Nebraska Field, Winning by 10 to 9.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 29.—Syracuse won from Nebraska on Nebraska Field by a score of 10 to 9 today. Nebraska's failure to kick goal after the final touchdown prevented the game from ending a tie. Nebraska scored first in the first quarter, while Syracuse did not register a counter until the third quarter. Syracuse forced her way down the field for a touchdown in the third, kicked goal, and later scored on a drop kick.

Meehan kicked goal for Syracuse and also scored on the drop kick. Nebraska scored on a drop kick in the first, Dobson trying from the forty-yard line. In the fourth quarter Nebraska made a touchdown following a twenty-yard forward pass. Shaw failed to kick goal.

The lineup:

| Syracuse, (10.) | Position. | Nebraska, (9.) |
|---|---|---|
| E. Brown | L. E. | Rhoades |
| Cobb | L. T. | Wilder |
| Alexander | L. G. | Kositzky |
| Robertson | C. | Day |
| Thompson | R. G. | Duteau |
| Segal | R. T. | Shaw |
| Schwarzer | R. E. | Kellogg |
| Barsna | L. H. B. | Scheltenberg |
| Malone | R. H. B. | Hubka |
| Meehan | Q. B. | Dobson |
| M. Brown | F. B. | Cook |

Touchdowns—M. Brown, Rhoades. Field goals—Meehan, Dobson. Goal from touchdown—Meehan. Referee—Mr. Birch, Eatham. Umpire—Mr. Gordon, Harvard. Field Judge—Mr. Reid, Michigan. Linesman—Mr. Haines, Yale. Periods—15 minutes.

## W. AND J. CURBS GENERALS.

### Metzger's Eleven Defeats W. and L. by a Score of 14 to 0.

*Special to The New York Times.*

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—Washington and Jefferson this afternoon defeated the Washington and Lee eleven by a 14 to 0 score in a game played on a quagmire in a cold, drizzling rain. McCreight, who replaced Smith early in the game, made all of the points during the last part of the fourth period.

The first touchdown followed the intercepting of an attempted forward pass by Carroll, who was downed on the seven-yard line. McCreight leaped the scrimmage line for the score. Later, Henry blocked Larkin's kick, attempted while near his goal, and Reese recovered the ball on Washington and Lee's five-yard mark. McCreight again went over for a touchdown after the ball had been rushed to the two-yard mark. McCreight kicked both goals.

Washington and Lee was on the defensive far within its own territory during the greater part of the first three periods and had no scoring opportunities.

The lineup:

| W. & J., (14.) | Position. | Wash.&Lee, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Carroll | L. E. | Fox |
| Henry | L. T. | Atkins |
| Garbisch | L. G. | Patterson |
| Guy | C. | Pierotti |
| Straw | R. G. | Bailey |
| Stein | R. T. | Bethel |
| Reese | R. E. | Larkin |
| Bixler | Q. B. | Bain |
| Tressel | L. H. B. | Moss |
| Stobbs | R. H. B. | Raines |
| Smith | F. B. | Silverstein |

SCORE BY PERIODS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington and Jefferson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14—14 |
| Washington and Lee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Touchdowns—McCreight, (2.) Goals from touchdown—McCreight, (2.) Substitutions—Washington and Jefferson: McCreight for Smith; Smith for Tressel; Ruble for Smith; Brown for Garbisch; Creel for Brown, Brown for Henry. Washington and Lee: Watts for Fox; Blain for Moss. Referee—Mr. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Brown. Head Linesman—Mr. Crowell, Lafayette. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

## BLACK'S TEAM IN A DRAW.

### Camp Devens Men Hold Newport to Scoreless Tie.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Percy Haughton's football team from Camp Devens played Cupid Black's Newport Naval Reserves to a 0 to 0 tie score in the snow at Braves Field this morning, the soldiers being saved from a bad beating by a good goal line defense.

The Devens team, with many former Harvard 'Varsity men in the lineup, crossed the middle of the field only once, this on a 41-yard run by Thacher and then immediately lost the ball on the Navy's 27-yard line by fumbling.

Charley Barrett of Cornell was Newport's great ground gainer, but slipped up in the second quarter when, after a 25-yard run he dropped the ball four yards from the Army's goal. Barrett also missed a try for field goal from the 26-yard line in the first period, the ball striking one of the uprights. The Navy gained 239 yards to 50 yards for the Army, which covered only nine yards in addition to Thacher's run.

Black's team made two advances of 40 yards and one of 68 yards, once losing the ball on downs on its opponent's seven-yard line, later being set back from 20-yard line for holding, and at the end of the game throwing a forward pass from the 11-yard line, but the play failing of completion.

The summary:

| N'portNavals, (0.) | Position. | Camp Devens, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Green | L. E. | Whitney |
| Bigelow | L. T. | Henry |
| Schiacter | L. G. | Weston |
| Callahan | C. | Wiggin |
| Black | R. G. | Barton |
| Grotmat | R. T. | Day |
| Elward | R. E. | Coolidge |
| Purdy | Q. B. | Robinson |
| Barrett | L. H. B. | Minot |
| Gerrish | R. H. B. | Thacher |
| Gardiner | F. B. | Palmer |

Substitutes—Camp Devens, Donovan for Whitney; Whitney for Donovan; Donovan for Whitney.

Referee—Dr. Edward J. O'Brien of Tufts. Umpire—Roderick Beebe of Yale. Field judge—Lothrop Withington of Harvard. Linesman—John H. Madden of Amherst. Time of periods—10 minutes each.

## FORT HAMILTON RUNS WILD.

### Lieutenant Hayes Star in Victory Over Fort Hancock Eleven.

The soldier football eleven of Fort Hamilton easily triumphed over the Fort Hancock team in their game yesterday morning at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn. The final score favored the soldiers of Brooklyn by 69 to 0, and this margin clearly illustrates the manner in which the Sandy Hook team was outclassed and outplayed. Almost from the starting kick-off the Fort Hamilton representatives made their superiority manifest, and when once they started scoring, the Hancock line was mowed down like chaff before them.

The big cog in the Fort Hamilton machine was Lieutenant Hayes of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn. A former Muhlenberg player, Hayes was in every play on the field, and his line plunging, for gains of from ten to fifteen yards, led his teammates in most of their scores. Lieutenant Hayes also scored one touchdown, and tallied nine goals from touchdown. The line-up:

| Ft. Hamilton, (69.) | Position. | Ft. Hancock, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Howard | L. E. | Keenan |
| Sittig | L. T. | Caffery |
| Frankenfeld | L. G. | Boyle |
| Cook | C. | Schmelk |
| Carroll | R. G. | Kiernan |
| Ridenboch | R. T. | Gidding |
| Warren | R. E. | Faber |
| O'Brien | Q. B. | Ryan |
| Snyder | L. H. B. | Kane |
| Hayes | R. H. B. | Gallagher |
| Beckthold | F. B. | Levy |

Touchdowns — Beckthold, Warren, (2,) Hayes, Snyder, Carroll, O'Brien, Howard, Traver, (2.) Goals from touchdown—Hayes, 9. Substitutions—For Fort Hamilton—Warren for Beckthold, Askline for Warren, Warren for Askline, Bechtold for Warren, Piccirrillo for Ridenboch, Baird for Frankenfeld, Wagner for Sittig, Reves for Carroll, Howard for Snyder. Fort Hancock—Czegledy for Keenan, Priestly for Kiernan, Lebowitz for Schmelk, Jaffee for Boyle, Ferguson for Faber. Referee Abel Kiviat. Umpire—I. McCormack, St. John's College. Linesmen—Harry Basset, Fort Hamilton, and L. Andrews, Fort Hancock. Timekeeper—Captain Campbell, Fort Hamilton. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

**Hoving Gets Brown Insignia.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Walter Hoving of New York City, a graduate of the De Witt Clinton High School, has received his 'Varsity "B" in football, by the Brown University Athletic Association. Hoving has played at centre.

## FORDHAM DEFEATS UPTON ENGINEERS

### Maroon Rides Roughshod Over Soldiers and Rolls Up a Score of 35 to 0.

Fordham capped its football season on Fordham Field yesterday afternoon with a victory over the eleven of the 302d Engineers from Camp Upton by a score of 35 to 0. Measuring the game by the relative power in the two teams, the score should have been much larger in favor of the Maroon. Fordham, however, was handicapped by lack of cohesion in its attack during the first half, and this saved the soldiers from a more disastrous beating. The engineers had no attack and little defense that was adequate to stay the assault of the heavy Maroon backfield men, and it was evident after only a few minutes of play that the size of the score which the Maroon would roll up was really the only issue at stake. As far as really threatening Fordham, the Upton men had neither the physique nor the knowledge of team work to make their attacks hold any terror.

It had been heralded from Fordham that the Maroon was to play Frank Glick's eleven, but this proved to be a false rumor, which was doubtless as much of a surprise to the Fordham men as it was to the spectators. To be sure, Upton had one or two men from Glick's eleven in its lineup, but the team was really the outfit from the 302d Engineers, a regimental team which had not met defeat this season, while Glick's eleven was a divisional team.

As football goes, even in this period of war-time activity, when the game has been struck hard, the contest could hardly be called worth while, from the standpoint of either Fordham or Upton. The Maroon was weakened by the absence of some of its star players and appeared to be a bit disrupted. The football was ragged and lacked any livening quality in the entire first period.

During this time Fordham could score only one touchdown, and this came after Frisch, the star back of the maroon, had injected his brilliant play into the contest near the close of the second quarter. Just a few minutes before time was called he raced seventy yards for a touchdown and gave the Fordham stand its first opportunity to let its multitudinous voice ring across the gridiron. From then on, Fordham feasted its eyes on the play of Frisch, who was capable of making big gains nearly every time he carried the leather. The final Fordham touchdown was due to another of his brilliant runs. This time he again covered seventy yards, slipping through the entire soldier team on his way to the goal line.

Although the first half had been tame, the second half fairly bristled with excitement, but it was not so much a matter of football as it was of fisticuffs. Near the middle of the third quarter Frisch was tackled hard after running back a punt and for a time there threatened to be a free-for-all affair. Just who started the trouble will remain a mystery, but at any rate it was only a second before the players of each team began to take up the cudgels of battle. Harry Fisher, the referee, and Mr. Cook, the umpire, succeeded in quelling the outbreak after a time and banished McGrath of Fordham from the field. This bit of sideplay to football engendered bad feeling between the elevens, which was not lessened by the fact that Fordham now and again was a bit rough and squalls threatened on several later occasions. They blew away, however, without any noticeable exchange of blows.

One difficulty which led up to the boxing bouts was the fact that the Upton soldiers were not conditioned to play such a strong and heavy team as Fordham. While the Maroon was not by any means playing the highest type of football, the men were at all times struggling fiercely, and sometimes perhaps a bit viciously, but on the whole it could not be said they were roughing, with that the prime intention. The lack of condition of the Upton men was evident in the many injuries which resulted from plays through the line.

The Maroon showed its best football at the opening of the third quarter. It was plain from the manner in which they started to tear asunder the opposing line that a heart-to-heart talk with the coach between halves had instilled a better quality of football into the team. Upton kicked off and Fordham began a battering assault that drove the soldiers back into their own territory and right up to the shadow of their goal posts. Frisch, Galligan, Coletti, and Ryan all contributed in the advance and the score was accomplished when Brennan shot out a forward pass of twenty yards to Du Moe, who raced over the line for Fordham's second score.

Near the close of the quarter Fordham again got its battering ram working, to the confusion and dismay of the soldiers, and while Upton once succeeded in hurling the assault back from near its goal posts, Fordham would not be denied, and a few minutes later was again pressing along to another touchdown. The quarter ended with the ball on Upton's ten-yard line, and it was only a minute's work at the start of the fourth quarter to make the touchdown a certainty.

From then on the defeat of the soldiers was turned into a rout.

The line-up:

| Fordham, (35.) | Position. | Engineers, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Fitzpatrick | L. E. | Minski |
| Christensen | L. T. | Lehman |
| Kendricks | L. G. | Glenn |
| Golden | C. | Mulqueen |
| McGrath | R. G. | Anaducci |
| Gulick | R. T. | Reich |
| Du Moe | R. E. | Salisbury |
| Brennan | Q. B. | Blair |
| Galligan | L. H. B. | Mulehan |
| Coletti | R. H. B. | Gilman |
| Ryan | F. B. | Royer |

SCORE BY PERIODS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fordham | 0 | 7 | 7 | 21—35 |
| Engineers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0— 0 |

Touchdowns—Frisch, (2,) Brennan, (2,) Du Moe. Goals from touchdowns—Du Moe, (5.)

Substitutions: Fordham—Gilmartin for Galligan, Frisch for Gilmartin, Abbott for McGrath, Crowley for Christensen, Crovat for Ryan. Engineers — Lehman for Gilman, Drexel for Salisbury, E. Lohman for Mulehan, Mulehan for Blair, Hesser for Gilman, Phillips for Lehman, Tablo for Drexel, O'Brien for Glenn, Drexel for Mulqueen.

Referee—Harry Fisher, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Cook, Commerce. Time of periods—Two of 10 and two of 12 minutes.

## VICTORY FOR HOLY CROSS.

### Eleven Closes Season by Defeating Springfield, 13 to 7.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 29.—In a spectacular contest this afternoon Holy Cross College finished its football season by beating Springfield College, 13 to 7. Line plunges and a forward pass advanced the Purple to the visitors' two-yard line in the first period, from where Mitchel carried the ball over. In the final period Mitchell again made a touchdown for Holy Cross. Linden scored the only touchdown for his team in the last quarter.

Early in the first period Bertsnider, full back for Springfield, went out of the game with a broken ankle.

The linup.

| Holy Cross, (13.) | Position. | Springfield, (7.) |
|---|---|---|
| Connors | L. E. | Mansfield |
| Conway | L. T. | Eggbrecht |
| Lynch | L. G. | Clarke |
| Dulligan | C. | Quinlan |
| Kelly | R. G. | Lavick |
| Sullivan | R. T. | Johnson |
| Duffy | R. E. | Tenneson |
| Higgins | Q. B. | Drew |
| Mayo | L. H. B. | Sharpe |
| Keating | R. H. B. | Otto |
| Mitchell | F. B. | Bertsnider |

Touchdowns—Mitchell, 2; Linden. Goals from touchdowns—Walsh, Sharpe. Substitutions—Holy Cross: Maloney for Dulligan, Walsh for Mayo, Dignen for Keating. Springfield: Linden for Bertsnider. Referee—Daniel Kelly of Springfield College. Umpire—William H. Burke of Worcester Polytechnic. Linesman—John McAuliffe of Dartmouth. Time of periods—10 minutes.

**Texas Solves Nebraska's Attack.**

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 29.—University of Texas broke down Arkansas University's forward [illegible] and won their [illegible] game by a [illegible] to 8 score.

## EASY FOR MOUNTAINEERS.

### Outplay North Carolina A. and M. and Pile Up Score of 21 to 0.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 29.—West Virginia toyed with the North Carolina A. and M. football team here this afternoon, piling up a score of 21 to 0, which seemed to satisfy the local players, and after which they did not extend themselves. The North Carolinas made but three first downs.

Forward passes from Rodgers to Harrick, King, Ice, Hager, and Mills were repeatedly called for, and on nearly every occasion they worked for big gains. Three times West Virginia lost the ball almost upon the A. and M. line, and was thus prevented from further piling up the score.

Once King fumbled just as he went over the line; on another occasion the ball was lost on downs when A. and M. made the best defensive stand of the game on her three-yard line. Early in the game Faquette, the A. and M. half, grappled a West Virginia pass just behind his goal, and, with an open field, dashed to the West Virginia 18-yard line before Rodgers caught him from behind. The game was played on a muddy field and fumbles were frequent, though they had no decisive bearing on the result.

The lineup:

| West Va., (21.) | Position. | N. Car., (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Hager | R. E. | McMurray |
| Harrick | R. T. | Wagoner |
| McCue | R. G. | Wagner |
| Bailey | C. | Whitaker |
| Meredith | L. G. | Ripple |
| Ice | L. T. | Homewood |
| Mills | L. E. | Black |
| Lewis | Q. B. | Gurley |
| King | R. H. B. | Faquette |
| Lentz | L. H. B. | Hudson |
| Rodgers | F. B. | Murray |

Touchdowns — Lentz, Mills, Lewis. Goals from touchdown—Rodgers, (2,) King.

Substitutes—West Virginia: Emsweller for Rodgers, Knight for Lewis, Rodgers for Emsweller, Lewis for Knight, Heavener for Hager. North Carolina: Brown for Gurley.

Referee — Mr. Gass, Lehigh. Umpire — Mr. Chenoweth, West Virginia. Linesman — Mr. Lanham, West Virginia-Wesleyan. Time of quarters—Two of 14 minutes each and two of 12 minutes each.

## DICKINSON EARNS DECISION.

### Defeats Bucknell in Closely Fought Game by 7 to 0.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 29.—Dickinson defeated Bucknell this afternoon in the first college Thanksgiving game played here in twenty years by a score of 7 to 0. Dickinson's superiority was at all times manifest, but the visitors gave a good account of themselves. The contest was notable for the brilliant work of Captain Swope and Goldstein of Dickinson.

The lineup:

| Dickinson. | Position. | Bucknell. |
|---|---|---|
| Boews | L. E. | Hall |
| R. Young | L. T. | Lees |
| Hoff | L. G. | Boswell |
| Wertacnic | C. | Smith |
| Mastand | R. G. | Kline |
| Healey | R. T. | Newcomb, (Capt.) |
| Pritchard | R. E. | Wargo |
| Goldstein | Q. B. | Kostos |
| Rockwell | L. H. B. | Spotts |
| Young | R. H. B. | Morrison |
| Swope | F. B. | Lewis |

Touchdown—Swope. Goal from touchdown—Swope. Substitutions—Dickinson: Brady for Boews, Puderbaugh for Mastand, Mastand for Healey; Bucknell: Baird for Hall, Brandt for Lees, Moore for Brandt, Bell for Moore, Kostos for Bell, Brandt for Wargo, Bortz for Kostos, Gearhart for Bortz.

Referee—Mr. Eckels, Washington and Jefferson. Umpire—Mr. Palmer, Colby. Head linesman—Wittmer, Mercersburg. Time—15-minute periods.

## OHIO STATE IS UNBEATEN.

### Finishes Season with Easy Victory Over Camp Sherman Eleven.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Ohio State University, big ten champion, kept her season's slate clean by beating the Camp Sherman, Ohio, all-star eleven here this afternoon by 28 to 0. The 'Varsity had little trouble in passing and made big gains around the wings, playing an open, running game almost throughout. The army was kept largely on the defensive, Rupp's forty-yard spring standing out as the feature of its play.

A crowd of 10,000 paid $15,000 into the Camp Sherman trust fund to see the game and a military exhibition by selective draft soldiers, a feature of which was a platoon of boxers, trained by Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, who is Camp Sherman's boxing instructor.

**Maryland State Retains Title.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29. — Maryland State College of Agriculture retained the football championship of the State today when Johns Hopkins was defeated, 7 to 0. Fletcher, State half back, who scored the touchdown, played a spectacular game.

## ERASMUS CONQUERS POLY PREP ELEVEN

### Brooklyn's Scholastic Champions Victorious by 13 to 0 as Season Closes.

### FORDHAM PREP IS BEATEN

### Coach McCarty Says Officials Favored Brooklyn Prep and Orders Team from Field.

Brooklyn interscholastic football concluded yesterday with four games on the leading gridirons of the borough across the bridge. Erasmus Hall High School's eleven, the season's champions, was opposed by the Poly Prep team at Washington Park in the afternoon, and, though forced to extend itself because of the surprising form of the Poly Prep team, the Brooklyn championship aggregation emerged victorious by a score of 13 to 0.

In the morning on the same gridiron Brooklyn Prep won the Manhattan-Brooklyn private schools' championship title by scoring over the Fordham Prep eleven by a score of 14 to 6. This game was somewhat of a disappointment and ended five minutes before the scheduled time for the whistle when Coach McCarty ordered his Fordham team to leave the field. The Fordham coach said that he took this action when he became convinced that the officials of the game were prejudiced in their decisions. At Ebbets Field a double-header was held and resulted in New Utrecht High School defeating Commercial iHgh School 14 to 6, and Boys' High School triumphing over the Manual Training High School team by a score of 13 to 0.

The Erasmus Hall-Poly Prep game furnished the feature of the day. By scoring this victory the Buff and Blue eleven clearly illustrated their right to the Brooklyn title. The field was in poor condition and the result was that both teams had many fumbles. This condition, however, was turned to the advantage of the Erasmus Hall team in that they were quick to recover fumbles and stave off threatened danger to their goal line.

The team from Dyker Meadows showed up creditably against the championship eleven, but was outplayed in every stage of the game with the exception of the second quarter. In this period a Poly Prep score was averted by the timely interruption of the whistle after the team had rushed the ball down the field for forty yards.

Erasmus Hall High School's team scored its first points in the third quarter on a fumbled punt. A long forward pass, Gobel to Mahr, and the latter's run of fifteen yards, gave the champions their first touchdown and MacPhee kicked the goal. In the fourth quarter, shortly before the final whistle, penalties forced Poly Prep back on its goal line and in a wild scramble after a bingled forward pass Mahr fell on the ball for Erasmus Hall's second touchdown.

The lineup:

| Erasmus H., (13.) | Position. | Poly Prep, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Whitan | L. E. | Lucas |
| Wolf | L. T. | Petherbridge |
| Mueller | L. G. | Farran |
| Haasmot | C. | Green |
| Wilkinson | R. G. | Stratton |
| Franklin | R. T. | Kendall |
| Souville | R. E. | Lundbeck |
| Meistrel | Q. B. | Schell |
| MacPhee | L. H. B. | Pinner |
| Goebel | R. H. B. | Schiebler |
| Mahr | F. B. | Carroa |

Touchdowns—Mahr, 2. Goal from touchdown — MacPhee. Substitutions — Lane for Lucas, Lucas for Lane, Jelliffe for Carroa, H. Botting for Whitan, Salmon for Wolf, Green for Mueller, Ross for Frankin, Franklin for Ross, Oldaker for Frankin, Whitan for Meistrel, Meistrel for Whitan. Referee—R. J. Shearer, Dickinson. Umpire—J. C. Hennessy, Brown. Linesman—Ed Donnelly, Trinity. Time of quarters—12 minutes.

By ordering his football players off the field five minutes before the final whistle, Coach McCarty of Fordham Prep automatically conceded the private schools championship of Manhattan and Brooklyn to the Brooklyn Prep team. This game was played on the Washington Park gridiron in the morning, and at the time that the Bronx team left the field Brooklyn Prep was leading in the score by 14 to 6. Coach McCarty withdrew his team from the game after alleged unfairness by the officials in rendering their decisions. The Brooklyn Prep eleven showed surprisingly good form and outplayed the Bronx team, particularly in the second and final quarters, when the Brooklyn Prep points were made. Fordham Prep's only score came near the end of the game, when a forward pass, Kearns to Garvey, resulted in the latter going over the Brooklyn Prep goal line.

The line-up:

| B'klyn Prep, (14.) | Position. | F'dham Prep, (6.) |
|---|---|---|
| Beatty | L. E. | Garvey |
| Marshall | L. T. | Brennan |
| Boynton | L. G. | Ginelli |
| Hehl | C. | O'Grady |
| Harden | R. G. | Jones |
| Sweeney | R. T. | Gies |
| Dobbins | R. E. | Sheridan |
| O'Rourke | Q. B. | Barnes |
| Eschman | L. H. B. | Kearns |
| Laflin | R. H. B. | Schoppert |
| Masterson | F. B. | Butler |

Touchdowns—Hehl, Sweeney, Garvey. Goals from touchdowns—Hehl, 2.

Substitutions—Ughetta for Boynton, T. Brennan for O'Grady.

Referee—R. Hart, Princeton. Umpire—S. Darby, Syracuse. Head linesman—M. W. Kearney, Holy Cross. Time of quarters—Ten and twelve minutes.

The football elevens of New Utrecht and Boys' High Schools emerged victorious in a brace of games which furnished the Thanksgiving Day attraction at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon. The New Utrecht eleven, in its victorious game with Commercial H. S., put forth the best playing of the afternoon, and there were times when the team was pressed hard by the Commercial team in its effort to overcome an early lead. George Smith, at quarter back, played the star rôle for New Utrecht, and accounted for both of the team's touchdowns. He started his school in the lead in the first quarter, when, after successful line plunges, the ball was brought to Commercial's 5-yard line, and Smith went over for a touchdown. Hettrick kicked the goal.

Shortly after the start of the second quarter Smith's drop kick placed the ball on Commercial's 1-yard line. From there it was gradually rushed back to midfield, where, on Korinsky's fumble of a punt, Smith recovered the pigskin and raced 30 yards for another touchdown. Hettrick again kicked the goal. In the third quarter Commercial scored when, after rushing the ball to New Utrecht's 20-yard line, Jonassohn and Shuter successfully worked a forward pass. Shuter was within easy distance of the New Utrecht goal line when he received the ball, and just stepped over the line for Commercial's touchdown. Manley missed the goal.

Effective line plunging and long runs arounds ends for large gains by Spiers and Daniels enabled the Boys' High School eleven to trounce Manual Training High School in the first part of the double bill by a score of 13 to 0. Both teams played disappointingly, and at times the game was uninteresting. Spiers and Daniels each tallied touchdowns, and Daniels also scored a goal from touchdown, all the scores coming in the third quarter.

The lineups:

| New Utrecht, (14.) | Position. | Commercial, (6.) |
|---|---|---|
| Sadler | L. E. | Shuter |
| Ritter | L. T. | Hoople |
| Bianchi | L. G. | Ogden |
| Rothstein | C. | Chasin |
| Coughlan | R. G. | Sontag |
| Shevlin | R. T. | Reynolds |
| Morton | R. E. | Lebowitz |
| Smith | Q. B. | Korinsky |
| Sehres | L. H. B. | Dickman |
| Hettrick | R. H. B. | Gaud |
| Ginsberg | F. B. | Jonassohn |

Touchdowns—Smith, (2,) Shuter. Goals from touchdown—Hettrick, (2.) Substitutes—La Feltra for Ginsberg, Manley for Hoople, Hoople for Odgen. Referee—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin College. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth College. Linesman—Dr. Aldridge, Syracuse. Time of periods—Twelve and eight minutes.

| Boys' High, (13.) | Position. | Manual, (0.) |
|---|---|---|
| Spiers | L. E. | Zeitz |
| Smith | L. T. | Logan |
| Balish | L. G. | Ward |
| Rosenstein | C. | Cooper |
| Rambusch | R. G. | Schwartz |
| Quail | R. T. | Daisley |
| Hendricks | R. E. | Sparks |
| Bloomgarden | Q. B. | Leahy |
| Blair | L. H. B. | Lange |
| Daniels | R. H. B. | Tobey |
| Palmer | F. B. | Moszczenski |

Touchdowns—Daniels and Spiers. Goal from touchdown—I. Daniels. Substitutes—Warren for Logan, Scofield for Ward, Kamian for Tobey, Korinsky for Moszczenski, Tobey for Latimer, Latimer for Korinsky, Crane for Blair. Referee—Mr. Crowley, Bowdoin. Umpire—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth. Time of periods—Twelve and eight minutes.

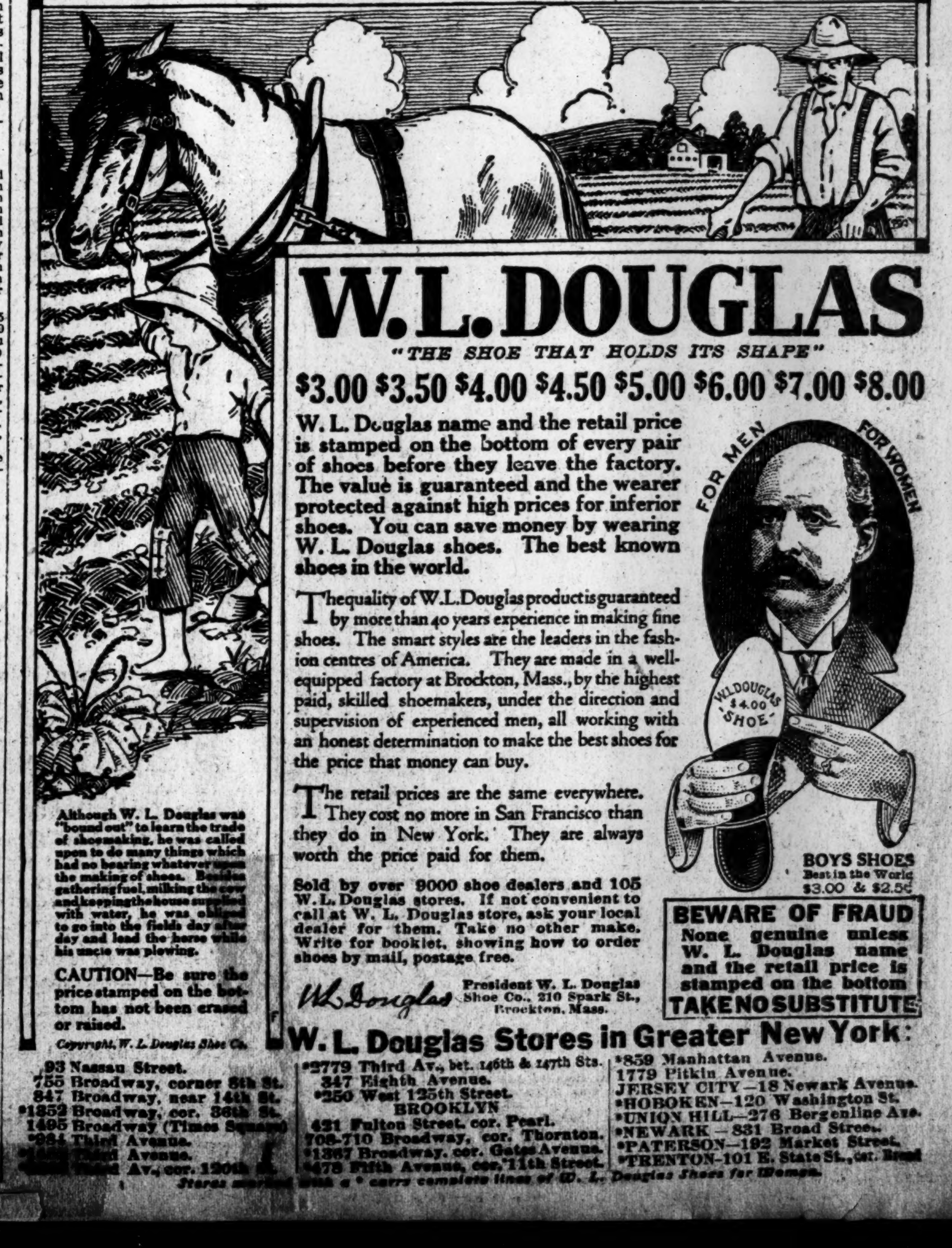
## GAME NETS FUND $20,000.

### Training Station Eleven Defeats Fort Sheridan at Chicago, 27 to 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station football eleven easily triumphed over the Fort Sheridan officers, by 27 to 0, at Stagg Field today. The proceeds of the game, approximately $20,000, will be equally divided between the Officers' Association and the Jackies' Recreation Fund.

The officers' eleven, composed of former university stars, was no match for the jackies, who had possession of the ball most of the time. "Pat" Smith, former Captain of the University of Michigan eleven, and Erickson, formerly of St. Olof's College, played a brilliant game for the navy men.

The attack and defense of the officers was ragged and there was a lack of team work. Jesse Spaulding, former Yale star, started the game at full back but before it was over more than fifteen substitutions were made in the lineup.



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# DARK HORSE GIVES MAXWELL A DUEL FOR MEDAL IN LAKEWOOD GOLF TOURNAMENT

## MAXWELL MEDALIST ON LAKEWOOD LINKS

### Youthful Aronimink Golfer Has Qualifying Card of 74 in Fall Tourney.

### REEKIE NEXT, WITH A 76

### Upper Montclair Player Gets Into Trouble at Seventeenth Hole and Loses Chance to Win.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 29.—By returning an admirable 34 for his last nine holes here today Norman H. Maxwell of Aronimink, the present United North and South amateur golf champion, won the qualifying medal in the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. Maxwell went out in 40, which gave him a card of 74 for the full round, two strokes better than was acomplished by W. M. Reekie of Upper Montclair.

Reekie was the dark horse of the tournament. None of the players knew much of his ability, but the United States Golf Association evidently was not so ignorant, since it found that Reekie was a three handicap man, and had been considered at such rating for a number of years. He is a product of Scotland, and plays golf both naturally and well, albeit he does not take part in any tournaments.

The Upper Monclair man had a splendid chance to win the medal, but tossed it away at the seventeenth hole, where he needed four putts after reaching the green in two extraordinary shots. Reekie played steadily and handled his shots with the judgment of a master of the game. eH was out in 39, the best score registered for the first nine during the day, but he needed 37 to come back, thanks to his stroke of bad putting.

**Maxwell Off in Rush.**

Maxwell started his round as if he were going after one of the records left here in past years by the old man of the links, Walter J. Travis. The youthful champion wasted only one stroke in the first six holes and he got that stroke back by sinking a ten-foot putt for a birdie 3 at the fourth hole. At the seventh, however, Maxwell exhibited a bit of nervousness and missed a short putt. This temporarily threw him off his game and he wasted strokes at the ninth and tenth before he got going again, with a birdie 2 at the eleventh.

From the eleventh hole to the last green Maxwell played brilliantly and with only one bad shot, that an over-approach putt at the twelfth. He pulled his tee shot wide for the thirteenth, but pitched dead to the cup on his second and was down in par 3. At the fourteenth and fifteenth Maxwell cut a stroke from par at each hole and he continued to the end with equally successful play.

His card was:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 40 | |
| In | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 34 | 74 |

Few other players besides Maxwell and Reekie were able to break eighty during the day. C. A. Van Vleck, Jr., of Baltusrol, with seventy-nine, was one of them, and the other was Herbert M. Forrest, a local player, who still is toasted at the clubhouse for having made the 400-yard eighteenth hole in two strokes on April 30, 1915. Van Vleck made a bid for equal recognition at the home hole today when he dropped his second shot within three feet of the cup, but he had to be content with a birdie three instead of equaling Forrest's cherished eagle two. Van Vleck had a bad outward round, needing forty-three strokes for that part of his journey. Had he played as well going out as he did coming back he might have had something to say about the medal.

**Marston in the Gallery.**

Max Marston, who has played in several tournaments here in the past, was one of the gallery. He is convalescing from a severe illness, which forced his discharge from the naval reserve. He says that he cannot play more than two holes of golf now without feeling the effect of the exercise. He hopes to be able to get back into the service within a few months, and, of course, at the same time back to the sport of golf.

As is the case here during each tournament, the players found it easier to register low scores on the second nine holes, and there was a wide difference in their efforts. P. S. McLaughlin of Scarsdale will testify to the difference in the outward and inward journey. He needed fifty-one strokes to get to the tenth tee, and then used up only thirty-nine coming back. In partial explanation, he said he was trying for everything on the first nine, and did so poorly that he "babied" his ball up to the holes on the second nine.

Although several of the experts who usually take part in this tournament were missing, the scores were low on the average. Four players under eighty is scarce in most tournaments. Gardiner W. White of Flushing was to have taken part, but telephoned yesterday that he could not come because of the illness of his wife.

The first and second rounds of match play for four flights will be held tomorrow, and the semi-final and final rounds in all divisions Saturday. There will be a handicap medal play affair Saturday, too.

The summaries:

Norman H. Maxwell, Aronimink, 40, 34—74; W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, 39, 37—76; Herbert M. Forrest, Lakewood, 40, 37—77; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, 43, 36—79; A. J. McClure, Lakewood, 43, 37—80; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 46, 37—83; Pierre A. Proal, Deal, 42, 41—83; S. M. Hirschberg, Powelton, 47, 38—85; H. C. Richard, Baltusrol, 42, 43—85; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 45, 40—85; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, 48, 38—86; John C. Taylor, Country Club of Lakewood, Denver, 45, 41—86; J. T. Smith, Deal, 47, 40—87; F. P. Kimball, Deal, 47, 41—88; Frank Barton, Marine and Field, 44, 45—89; A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 48, 41—89; C. K. Rockwell, Lakewood, 49, 40—89; H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia Country Club, 44, 45—89.

P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 51, 39—90; O. D. Frost, Essex County, 50, 40—90; Henry Allsopp, Baltusrol, 48, 42—90; H. Stacy Smith, Deal, 49, 42—91; G. W. Statzell, Aronimink, 47, 44—91; E. Francis, Lakewood, 49, 46—95; M. Parker, Upper Montclair, 54, 43—97; Ray Twyeffort, Bridgehampton, 47, 50—97; G. W. Beckle, Marine and Field, 49, 48—97; C. W. Billings, Deal, 52, 45—97; P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., Lakewood, 53, 44—97; G. L. Kingsland, Lakewood, 52, 46—98; A. P. Clapp, Lakewood, 50, 48—98; J. Lester Eisner, Monmouth County, 51, 47—98; Clarence Cone, Inwood, 52, 46—98; H. Suydam, Lakewood, 51, 47—98; C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 57, 42—99.

J. M. Clark, Westfield, 55, 44—99; J. A. Slattery, Seaview, 53, 46—99; Joshua C. Taylor, Powelton, 58, 42—100; G. R. Ruckert, Westfield, 50, 50—100; P. C. Poinier, unattached, 54, 46—100; H. C. Burrows, Monmouth County, 55, 45—100; W. S. Vanclief, Richmond County, 54, 46—100; H. B. Robie, Garden City Country Club, 54, 48—102; L. J. Gallagher, Lakewood, 55, 47—102; W. B. Kennedy, Wykagyl, 55, 48—103; Eberhard Faber, Richmond County, 54, 51—105; R. E. Thibaut, Wykagyl, 53, 53—106; G. Degener, Lakewood, 57, 49—106; M. B. Jones, unattached, 56, 51—107; F. J. Hopson, Ardsley, 53, 54—107; C. H. Smith, Baltusrol, 59, 53—112; R. H. Rycroft, Wykagyl, 57, 55—112; F. D. Hyde, Essex County, 66, 52—118; C. A. Runk, Apawamis, 62, 58—120.

## FLUSHING HIGH IS BEATEN.

### Two Points, Scored on Safety, Win for Binghamton Eleven.

Flushing Hig School's football team, scholastic champions of Long Island, journeyed to Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday to engage the Central High School aggregation in their annual game, and were beaten by a score of 2 to 0.

The lone points of the game came in the third quarter when a safety was recorded against Flushing. A Flushing attempt at punting in this period was blocked by Galvin of Central, but a Flushing athlete fell on the ball, making the safety.

## KOLEHMAINEN HOME FIRST.

### Wins Berwick Marathon for Third Successive Year, Beating Henigan.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BERWICK, Penn., Nov. 29.—Hannes Kolehmainen, the flying Finn, triumphed today for the third successive year in the annual Berwick marathon. This year was the first in which he was pushed to the finish, and it was the national senior cross-country champion, James Henigan of Boston, who ran neck and neck with him over the ten miles. Kolehmainen used his reserve strength for a sprint in the last quarter of a mile and beat him out. Otto Laakso of Brooklyn finished third. Henigan announced before the race that it would be his last one, and that he would quit running to enter the army.

## KYRONEN LEADS HARRIERS.

### Millrose A. A. Runner Captures Meadowbrook Event.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Villar Kyronen, of the Millrose A. C., New York, today won the five-mile race of the Meadowbrook Athletic Association over the Cobb's Creek course in 3:21. Cummings of the University of Pennsylvania was second in 31:35, and McHale, also of Pennsylvania, finished third in 31:54.

## PENN CUB HARRIERS IN VAN.

### Quaker Freshmen Defeat Cornell Across Country by 23 to 43.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The University of Pennsylvania freshmen cross-country runners today defeated the Cornell team in a five-mile race over the Cobb's Creek course here. The team score was: Pennsylvania, 23; Cornell, 43.

The best time was made by G. Q. Downes, a Penn man, who covered the distance in 22:38. L. De Korn and S. W. Kiviat, both of Pennsylvania, finished second and third, respectively. DeKorn's time was 22:53 and Kiviat made the course in 23:12.

## BELL TO CAPTAIN PENN.

### Quarter Back Elected Leader of Quaker Eleven for 1918.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The Pennsylvania football team tonight unanimously elected De Benneville (Bert) Bell, quarter back, Captain of the 1918 eleven. Bell is a senior, but expects to return to college next year.

Bell, Howard Berry, and William Quigley, who have enlisted in the University of Pennsylvania Base Hospital Unit No. 20, will join the unit tomorrow. Henry J. Miller, the retiring Captain, will also enlist in the unit.

## SPORTS FOR CAMPS PLANNED

### A. A. U. to Hold Games for Soldiers and Sailors.

Before the end of the week officials of the Amateur Athletic Union will begin on a program of athletic championship competitions to be held at the various camps and cantonments throughout the country. This work, indorsed at the recent annual convention of the A. A. U., must wait on the appointment by the new President of the association, C. A. Dean of Chicago, of his National Championship Committee. This will be announced within the next few days, it is expected, and immediately the task of introducing the athletic activities at the many camps will be undertaken.

There are thirty-two of these mobilization and national army camps and cantonments in the various sections of the country, not to mention the naval training bases which are included in the resolution to promote athletic competitions, adopted at the recent A. A. U. meeting. The task of organizing this scheme to give the soldiers and sailors championship athletics of their own is no easy one. It would not be surprising if a month elapsed before the initial set of games in the series were promoted.

President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, who is also Secretary Treasurer of the national body, was enthusiastic over the success of the proposition. "The main idea," said Mr. Rubien, "is to get the boys in the camps in the physical condition necessary for the task they have assumed in sharing their country's burden in this war. At the same time recreation of a pleasant sort will be afforded the soldiers as they get their bodies in good physical condition.

"In addition it is the present intention of the officials behind the movement to donate for each of these championships some token of supremacy which will afford an added incentive for the soldier-athletes. This feature, however, is comparatively unimportant. The big thing just now is to get the competitions properly mapped out and then, with the plans that will be devised, it is expected that the project will be successful."

President Rubien said that no formal steps toward getting the approval of Secretary of War Baker to the idea had been taken as yet. He also denied that a committee had been appointed to seek advice from Secretary Baker as to how best to spend the $5,000 appropriated by the A. A. U. for the competitions. Mr. Rubien declared the matter would be brought to the attention of Secretary Baker within a few days.

The A. A. U. officials plan to conduct competitions in boxing, wrestling, and cross-country running at each of the thirty-two camps. These sports are selected merely because they are the ones at present in season. The tentative plan calls for the continuation of the sports throughout the length of the war, and, as the seasons come in, swimming, handball, tug-of-war, and track and field meets will be held.

All competitions will be under supervision of the National Championship Committee of the A. A. U., and will be held simultaneously, or as near so as it is possible, at all of the camps. Civilian athletic instructors and Y. M. C. A. officials already at the camps will be acquainted with the rules and plans of the events and their aid will be enlisted in running off the tests, which will be held in elimination fashion. This means that each company will have its games to produce champions, then each battalion. Subsequently each brigade and regiment will have trials to decide the leaders, and this will bring the competition down to a question of champions of the divisions or camps.

Regulation A. A. U. championship medals will be awarded to the various winners, but the design of these have not as yet been determined. One of the most acceptable among the designs offered is a medal on the bar variety, which will give the successful competitors a souvenir of each of the events in which they excel. To the champion of a company will be presented a medal, according to this design, and if he is successful in the battalion competition to the medal will be added a bar with a suitable inscription.

## DATES FOR UNION FIVE.

### Strenuous Program Arranged, Opening Dec. 13 and Closing March 9.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The basket ball schedule at Union College is complete with the exception of the two prospective games with the College of the City of New York and the one with Rutgers, which have not been defintely arranged. It stands as follows:

Dec. 13, Clarkson Tech. College, at home; Dec. 15, State College, at home; Dec. 22, College of the City of New York, New York; Dec. 29, University of Rochester, at Rochester; Jan. 5, Yale, at home; Jan. 12, Renns. Poly Institute, at home; Jan. 19, St. Lawrence, at home; Jan. 23, Williams, at Williamstown; Jan. 26, Amherst, at Amherst; Feb. 9, College of the City of New York, at home; Feb. 13, Williams, at home; Feb. 16, Wesleyan, at home; Feb. 22, West Point, at West Point; Feb. 23, Rutgers, New Brunswick; March 2, R. P. I., at Troy; March 8, Amherst, at home; March 9, Wesleyan, at Middletown.

The team has elected Isadore Yavits, 19, of Schenectady as Captain. Yavits takes the place of Jimmie Mudge, who went to Fort Madison and is now a First Lieutenant in the regular army. It is a long time since a junior has been Captain of the basket ball team, but this year Union's athletic seniors are most of them in some form or other of national service.

## GEORGIO CAPTURES YONKERS MARATHON

### Late Starter from the West, However, Makes the Fastest Time Over Long Course.

Joseph Georgio of the Paulist A. C., whose previous efforts have been confined to ordinary long distance races, gained a place among noted Marathon runners yesterday by winning the eleventh annual Yonkers Marathon race of the Mercury A. C., over a 25-mile course that started and finished at the corner of Jerome and Yonkers Avenues. Georgio began the race as an experiment and was prepared to stop if he found the contest over the hilly roads too tryin. The pace he set was altogteher too fast for the mediocre field of twenty-six that answered the call, and after cutting out a big lead in the first five miles Georgio ambled along at his own pace and cantered home in front more than five minutes ahead of H. Spies of the Morningside A. C., who took second place, about thirty yards in front of J. Brooks of the Mohawk A. C.

Remarkable as was the victory of Georgio in his first attempt over such a long route, it was put in the shade by the achievement of Frank Gillespie of Chicago, the only Westerner who essayed competition with the local runners. Gillespie had miscalculated the time necessary to reach the starting point on the edge of the Yonkers race track and when he arrived the contestants who had been started at 12.30 were already well on their way. Nothing daunted the Westerner, who stripped and donned his running clothes, setting off in pursuit of the field twenty-five minutes after the others had been sent on their way.

Gillespie, who has a ten-mile championship of the Central Association to his credit, showed running ability far superior to the men he was chasing. In the first ten miles of the race he gained fourteen minutes on those in front of him, and swinging along with a long, easy stride cut down all but five of the twenty-six starters. He finished in sixth place. The character of his performance may be realized by the fact that his time taken from the actual starting was 2 hours, 49 minutes, 24 seconds, more than ten minutes faster than that credited to Georgio, whose winning time was 2:59:51.

In all the eleven years of the Yonkers marathon, which ranks second in importance to the Boston race, it is doubtful if such a poor field has competed. The weather was ideal and the bracing atmosphere contributed to fast time, yet there was no one able to keep pace with Georgio after he took the lead away from his clubmate, G. Kirkwood, who was in the van for the first mile. Harry Parkinson, winner of the event in 1915, made no effort to keep up the pace, and through J. Brooks of the Mohawk A. C., who was third last year, was always in the first division, he could not cut down the leader's advantage.

Two circuits of a course about six miles, embracing Webster and Jerome Avenues, were first negotiated, after which Georgia was leading by three-quarters of a mile. He covered the first five miles in 31:12 and then miles in 62:32. D. Triviovlidis was second and Harry Spies, third, at the end of the two first circuits, with W. Boak and J. Brooks, both Mohawk A. C. men, following closely.

After reaching the starting point for the second time the runners were sent on a long lap which led them to the Hartsdale Inn. Georgio had only to race along in front, but there was a tussle for the places. The strain was too much for Triviovlidis and he was passed by both Spies and Brooks. The latter apparently did not overexert himself to improve on the position he gained a year ago, but ran as though he preferred the prize offered for third place.

There were long gaps between the runners after the third man had finished. Only thirteen of the starters finished in the four hours allowed for placing the men. One of these was the bewhiskered O. S. Weeks, who, though nearing the half-century mark, kept at his task with vigor enough to land in ninth place and beat Parkinson, who met with a fall and complained that he had not been properly coached on the journey. Weeks, who is a member of the Hollywood Inn A. A., won prizes as the first Yonkers man to finish and also the first local clubman. Several walkers essayed competition with the runners, but none of those who affected the heel and toe gait had arrived when the officials closed up their scoring books.

The order of finish:

| | H.M.S. |
|---|---|
| 1. J. Georgio, Paulist A. C. | 2:59:51 |
| 2. H. Spies, Morningside A. C. | 3:05:05 |
| 3. J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C. | 3:05:15 |
| 4. P. Tririolidis, unattached | 3:07:05 |
| 5. W. Franz, Mohawk A. C. | 3:10:40 |
| 6. F. Gillespie, Chicago | 3:14:24 |
| 7. G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C. | 3:25:43 |
| 8. W. Boak, Mohawk A. C. | 3:28:32 |
| 9. O. S. Weeks, Hollywood Inn A. C. | 3:34:46 |
| 10. H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C. | 3:35:17 |
| 11. R. A. Hug, Glencove A. C. | 3:42:06 |
| 12. C. Rado, unattached | 3:51:21 |
| 13. Jean P. Barinque, Azanam A. A. | 3:58:19 |

## SCORING SYSTEM CHANGED.

### New Method Adopted for Cycle Race Beginning Sunday Night.

A new scoring system for the six-day cycle race, which starts at Madison Square Garden Sunday night, was announced last evening by Manager William H. Wellman. Points will be awarded every afternoon and evening, during the three hours of the guaranteed sprints, from 2:30 to 3:30, and from 8:30 to 10:30.

Six places are to be counted in each sprint during these hours, and the points uring the first five days will be awarded as follows: Six for first place, 5 for second, 4 for third, 3 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for sixth.

On Saturday afternoon the leader in each sprint will be credited with 12 points, while second position will net 5 points; third, 4; fourth, 3; fifth, 2, and sixth, 1. On Saturday night, in the final hour sprint, at every mile first place will receive 72 points, while the distribution of points for the other five positions remains unchanged, second place receiving 5 points, &c.

By this system it will be impossible for any team to pile up a winning lead before the final evening, unless it laps the field. In such an event it will be necessary for the fortunate combination to keep up with the field in every sprint in order to hold its advantage. Yesterday's holiday was not a day of rest for the thirty star riders who are entered in the grind. They all worked out at the Newark Velodrome or covered a distance on the road.

**Tea and Staib Lead Harriers.**

Finishing in first and fifth positions as a team in the members' blind handicap, five and one-half miles road race of the Glencoe A. C., yesterday, Michael Tea (scratch) and G. Staib (0:30) won the first prize, with a total of six points. Second prize went to H. Mayer (2:00) and F. Pugliatt, (3:00,) this pair finishing in third and fourth positions, respectively. E. Farrell (scratch) and E. Lillis (scratch) finished in second and sixth places and won third place.

**Dumont First on Plainfield Links.**

Leading his field at five down against par M. J. Dumont captured the honors in the holiday golf competition at the Plainfield Country Club yesterday. The event was an eighteen-hole handicap against par, which is 71. A. J. Watson, with six down, was second, and J. W. Baker and G. F. Schoonmaker, at nine down each, tied for third place.

**Hearne First in Auto Race.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 29.—Eddie Hearne won the fifty-mile automobile Liberty Sweepstakes at Ascot Park today and made a world's record for the distance on a one-mile speedway. His time was 41 minutes 54 4-10 seconds, an average of 71.5 miles an hour. Milton was second, Chevrolet third, and Beldes fourth.

## COCHRAN IS FAR IN VAN.

### Leads in 18.2 Billiard Match with Mayer by 1,950 to 1,043.

The old saying about there being no second in a race may be resuscitated for the 2,500 point 18.2 billiard match between Welker Cochran and Joseph Mayer at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy. Cochran is now so far in the van that his lead is measured in hundreds of points. The score, including yesterday's games, is now 1,950 to 1,043 in favor of the Chicago expert.

Cochran continues to display billiards of high standard. In the afternoon match yesterday he defeated Mayer by 250 to 210 and in the evening he triumped by 300 to 180. Cochran averaged 22 8-11 in the afternoon game and in the night contest his average was 37 4-8.

Mayer showed much better billiards than heretofore in the afternoon game. His average mounted close to that which Cochran set, and it was a keenly waged contest before the Chicago representative succeeded in securing the victory. Mayer at times had the ivories under fine control and nursed them for good-sized runs, one totaling 68 and the other 64.

In the evening Cochran romped away with the game. After starting poorly, he struggled along far behind Mayer until the last two innings, when he burst into two runs that topped the hundred mark. The first was 113 and this was followed by another of 115.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cochran—44 16 50 3 1 35 2 12 40 1 46. Total—250. High runs—50, 46, and 44. Average—22 8-11.

Mayer—0 68 5 0 22 66 18 3 0 28. Total—210. High runs—68 and 66. Average—21.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran—0 0 64 6 1 1 113 115. Total—300. High runs—115, 113, and 64. Average—37 4-8.

Mayer—0 38 30 76 26 1 9. Total—180. High runs—76 and 38. Average—25 5-7.

## JERSEY BEATS NEW YORK.

### Defeat Empire State Team in Soccer Match by 2 to 1.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—New Jersey captured the honors in the annual inter-state soccer match with New York at Clark's Athletic Field in Eas Newark, this afternoon, when the visitors, winners in 1915 and 1916, sufered defeat by the score of 2 goals to 1. The rival teams shared the honors of the first half, during which each scored once.

A penalty against Post, the Jersey right full back, yielded the first point for New York. Van den Eynden of the Interborough R. T. eleven negotiated the free kick half an hour after the start. eNw York did not long enjoy this brief triumph for within three minutes the Jerseymen made the score a tie through a tally by Brierley of the Scottish Americans, fraom a pass by Vandeweghe.

The teams remained on even terms until the middle of the second half. It was then that A. Vandeweghe of the Paterson F. C., formerly with the New York Football Club, shot the winning goal after brilliant individual work. Wilson of the Clan McDonalds saved New York on two critical occasions in the second half from further scoring.

## PENALTIES AID BETHLEHEM.

### Two Tallies Result from Them and N. Y. Loses at Soccer, 3 to 2.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 29.—Two penalties awarded to the team of the Bethlehem Football Club, champion of the American Football Association, deprived the soccer eleven of the New York Football Club of what promised to be a hard-earned victory in the series of the National Football League here today, and Bethlehem won by the score of 3 goals to 2. New York led at half time by 2-0, the goals having been shot by Petrie and Koelsch.

Not long after ends had been changed trouble began to brew between the rival teams and Robertson of New York, after being struck twice, had to leave the game, and with him went Casey of the home team, by order of the referee. Fifteen minutes later, McKelvey tallied the first point for Bethlehem, after which came the two penalties given against New York. These were both successfully negotiated by Fleming.

## EBBETS APPEALS TO CLERGY

### Argues That Sunday Baseball Should Be Permitted.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club has sent a circular letter to all the clergymen of Brooklyn explaining the position of the club in advocating Sunday baseball, and asking the views of the clergy on the subject.

The letter, in part, follows: "We desire to submit for your consideration the reasons why we advocate the amending of the old blue law for the purpose of legally playing baseball games on Sunday afternoons; said law, which was enacted in 1787, reads as follows:

"'All shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming or other public sports, exercises or shows, upon the first day of the week, and all noises disturbing the peace of the day, are prohibited.'

"It is a fact that the law is a dead letter with respect to every activity against which it is directed except baseball games at Ebbets Field.

"During the thirty-five years of the Brooklyn Baseball Club we have repeatedly been requested by the public to play championship games at our grounds on Sundays (which would be conducted in a proper and orderly manner without interfering with church hours or the repose of the community). These requests come mainly from those who cannot spare time from business during the week; who have only Sundays for recreation and to witness their favorite pastime; we have endeavored to comply with the wishes of this large and constantly increasing number of Brooklyn residents, but always have been enjoined by the enforcement of the aforementioned law; therefore, with the thought of securing the requests of the public in some tangible shape, we circulated a petition to the Legislature requesting the legalization of Sunday baseball, and obtained with little trouble between 40,000 and 50,000 signatures.

"We are living in a far different community to that of 130 years ago, when this law was adopted, and we are confident that a vast majority of the respectable, law-abiding, church-going citizens and public officials of the present day want the aforementioned blue law amended in order that they may not only witness the harmless game of professional baseball on Sunday, but also enjoy other forms of recreation which are now permitted.

"Statistics of cities where Sunday baseball is played prove that the church has not been interfered with; that the morals of the community have been improved; that less intoxication prevails, and that many clergy and public officials who were first opposed to Sunday baseball now approve it."

**Suydam Wins Turkey at Traps.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 29.—Harry Suydam of New York, shooting from scratch, won the special Thanksgiving Day shoot this afternoon at the Laurel House Gun Club traps with a score of 96 out of 100. P. S. P. Randolph was second with 92. An eighteen-pound live turkey was the winner's trophy. Other shooters were J. Holman, C. K. Billings, Archibald McClure, Andrew Murphy, and others.

**Snare Victorious on Range.**

Turkeys were the prizes offered yesterday in the Thanksgiving Day shoot of the Millrose A. A. Gun Club at Bath Beach for three clay pigeon events. George Snare won in the first event at twenty-five birds, with a score of 23 from scratch. In the second event a tie resulted between J. A. McDonald, Charles T. O'Brien, and J. W. Dow, and on the shoot-off McDonald won the prize. In the third shoot the turkey went to A. Gilmore, with a score of 21.

## STEIN'S EYE KEEN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

### He Leads Gunners in Holiday Shoot at Travers Island, with 154 Breaks.

It was the intention of the New York Athletic Club to have a 200 clay pigeon handicap shoot over its Travers Island traps yesterday. As an exceptionally large field reported for a holiday shoot the committee decided to cut the program to a race at 160 targets. Five scratch and five handicap prizes were offered, no one gunner being allowed to take more than one trophy.

Conrad Stein was the high scratch gunner of the afternoon, taking first prize with a card of 154-10-160. Then came T. A. Lawrence, A. C. Bennett, Dr. G. H. Martin, and A. L. Burns, in the order named. The high handicap gunner was W. B. Ogden. The balance of the prizes were won by R. M. Owen, G. M. Thomson, L. W. Thompson, and J. P. Donovan. The handicap prizes were won on a shootoff, in which more than a dozen gunners competed.

The day was ideal, and practically all of the nimrods had excellent scores. No less than eleven gunners had full scores of 160 targets.

The scores:

HOLIDAY SHOOT—160 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

| Name. | Hit. | H'cap. | T'l. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conrad Stein | 154 | 10 | 160 |
| T. A. Lawrence | 151 | 15 | 160 |
| A. C. Bennett | 150 | 15 | 160 |
| W. B. Ogden | 142 | 18 | 160 |
| R. M. Owen | 142 | 20 | 160 |
| G. M. Thomson | 144 | 18 | 160 |
| L. W. Thompson | 147 | 15 | 160 |
| J. P. Donovan | 149 | 15 | 160 |
| Dr. Thilman | 133 | 40 | 160 |
| R. R. Debacher | 120 | 40 | 160 |
| A. W. Currie | 126 | 35 | 160 |
| F. B. Stephenson | 149 | 10 | 159 |
| G. H. Martin | 149 | 10 | 159 |
| A. L. Burns | 149 | 10 | 159 |
| H. H. Duden | 138 | 20 | 158 |
| G. J. Corbett | 148 | 10 | 158 |
| M. McVoy, Jr. | 143 | 15 | 158 |
| D. I. Bradley | 144 | 12 | 156 |
| W. R. Delehanty | 130 | 20 | 156 |
| F. E. Williamson | 114 | 40 | 154 |
| C. L. MacLeod | 114 | 40 | 154 |
| G. M. Pynchon | 129 | 25 | 154 |
| R. L. Spotts | 143 | 10 | 153 |
| W. C. Bowers | 133 | 20 | 153 |
| M. Jones | 117 | 35 | 152 |
| R. R. Owen | 130 | 20 | 150 |
| F. M. Wilson | 130 | 20 | 150 |
| W. B. Short | 140 | 10 | 150 |
| J. I. Brandenberg | 123 | 15 | 148 |
| R. B. Cole | 127 | 15 | 142 |
| W. F. Banks | 98 | 35 | 133 |
| H. Keller | 132 | 0 | 132 |

## SCHEDULE FOR C. C. N. Y.

### Yale and Columbia Not Listed as Basket Ball Opponents.

The City College basketball schedule has been announced by Manager Lifton. Yale and Columbia are missing from this year's program, but New York University, which has not played the City College five recently, is back.

The Lavender team will meet Princeton early next month. Dartmouth, Colgate, and the University of Pennsylvania are some of the other big college fives the local boys will meet. One of the games will be with a team from Fort Slocum composed of former collegiate stars.

The quintet will make two trips. One is to Annapolis, during the Christmas vacation to meet the Annapolis team. On a Spring trip up State C. C. N. Y. will play Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Union, Colgate, St. Lawrence, and Potsdam.

Last year the City College team ran up a string of victories interrupted only by defeats at the hands of the Navy, Princeton, and Dartmouth. These games were lost by a total of only five points.

The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 1, St. Johns here; 8, Princeton here; 15, New York University here; 22, Union here; 29, Navy at Annapolis; Jan. 1, Dartmouth here; 5, Fort Slocum here; 12, Amherst here; Feb. 7-12, Spring trip, R. P. I., Union, Colgate, St. Lawrence, and Potsdam; 16, University of Pennsylvania here; 23, Rochester here; 27, tentative, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute here; March 2, St. Lawrence here; 9, R. P. I. here.

## SHEPPARD TRAINING ARMY.

### Prominent Athlete to Coach Soldiers at Camp Shelby, in Mississippi.

Melvin W. Sheppard, who several years ago was among the world's leading half-mile runners, has taken up his duties as athletic director of Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., where the Thirty-eighth Division of the United States Army is training, under command of Brig. Gen. E. H. Lewis. Sheppard is the first among the prominent athletes identified with the Amateur Athletic Union to receive such an appointment.

Sheppard has earned the reputation of being one of the best athletes ever produced in this country. He was the holder of several championship titles, including Olympic records, and also had to his credit a number of records for various distances on the track. The former Irish-American A. C. star is well equipped to discharge the duties of his new position. He formerly coached the athletes of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in this city and the Millrose A. A.

The soldiers in training at Camp Shelby are members of the National Guard units from West Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana. Sheppard will commence his duties as director of athletics at the camp as a civilian aid, but will probably receive a commission later on.

## JACK PITCAIRN IS DEAD.

### Was a Picturesque Figure in Pennsylvania Billiard Circles.

With the death of Andrew Jackson Pitcairn recently a picturesque figure passed away from the billiard and baseball circles of Pennsylvania and more particularly Pittsburgh. Jack Pitcairn was known by billiard and baseball enthusiasts throughout the Keystone State. Until his retirement several years ago he had been a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in that capacity was known by prominent men, very many of whom he could outplay at the cue game and with all of whom he could chat about the two branches of sports in which he and they were interested.

For many years Pitcairn had been a boxholder at Barney Dreyfuss's ball park, Forbes Field, and spent many a training season with the Pirates when they patronized Hot Springs. After he retired from active duty on the railroad Pitcairn devoted most of his time to attending baseball games when the Buccaneers played at home and playing billiards at Pittsburgh, where he could hold his own successfully against the best amateurs the Smoky City had to offer. Pitcairn was a nephew of the late Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and later general agent of that district. At the time of the Johnstown flood Pitcairn had charge of a train running between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and when the flood swept the city performed heroically in helping in the rescue work.

**Bartfield Outpoints Marty Cross.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29.—Soldier Bartfield of New York won a decision over Marty Cross of the same city before the National A. C. at Marieville today. The bout was a hard one from start to finish, but the soldier had a fair margin.

**Kentucky Title for Centre College.**

DANVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—On a field ankle deep in mud, the Centre College football team established an undisputed claim to the intercollegiate championship of Kentucky here today by defeating Georgetown College 15 to 0.

## YALE LOOKS TO FUTURE.

### 'Varsity Material Evident in This Year's Cub Eleven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—Yale's football season closed Saturday, and before the formal disbanding of the squads, efforts were made to map out a general policy for another year. Dr. Arthur Brides, who has been head coach of the freshman and the informal upper class elevens, has wound up the year with two teams in tip-top shape. His coaching has enabled the Athletic Association to feel reassured that a tip-top eleven can be placed on the gridiron next Fall, provided the association desires to permit a 'Varsity team, and to arrange a formal schedule.

The material which Dr. Brides turned over to the association today, on concluding the season, includes the strongest freshman eleven Yale has had, with the single exception of the team captained by Ted Coy, which included the stars Carroll Cooney, Dutch Goebel, Ted Lilley, Buster Brown, Dummy Logan, and Steve Philbin. The freshman eleven, which today met Princeton in a game attended by more than 10,000 people, and one in which Yale ruled easily favorite, was perhaps an even better balanced team than that of Coy, for it contained no weak spots.

Although the star of the backfield is John French of New York City, the former Pomfret School star, his companion back, Bob Lay, also late of Pomfret, and Don Dines, the former Andover player, compose a remarkably effective trio in ground gaining, and Jim Neville, field general, brother of Joe, whose touchdown won Yale's games from Harvard and Princeton last year, has proved first-class. He is Yale's lightest football player in many years, weighing only 140 pounds. He succeeded John Baker, another Pomfret player, only two weeks ago.

Yale's freshman line, averaging 173 pounds, is staunch and fast. Captain Acosta, centre, is Yale's most brilliant recent snap back. Welsh, the former Choate School guard, and Trippe, who came from the Hill School, form a pair of flanks who are easily 'Varsity class. Munger, late of Exeter, and Leon Walker, who was Acting Captain most of the Fall, a former Hotchkiss player, are of the rangy and fast style of tackles, although heavy and strong. Dilworth, who made a reputation at end at St. Mark's School, and Walton Scully, his companion, together with Ed Shevlin, reserve end man, comprise three excellent players for this position. Of the Informal eleven, Charley Stewart, 'Varsity substitute last year; Stradella, the basket ball star, and Hamill are three backfield players who will step directly into 'Varsity positions. Borders, an end, who punts exceptionally well, Vorys and Sidenburg, guards, are also sure of 'Varsity trials another year if there is a 'Varsity eleven.

Although all the members of both these elevens, as well as all Yale's athletic teams, belong to the college military units, not one of the freshman team is yet 20 years old, and the entire eleven will be exempt from the draft until next Fall. It is certain, however, that some will volunteer should the war last during another football season. A proposition which will be considered before another football season opens is, however, that of combining the freshman material with that of the upper class teams, the informal squad, and making the best of the situation by gridironing one team. It is by no means certain, however, that this plan will be adopted, as a strong sentiment exists at Yale in favor of the keeping the freshman squad intact.

## VIOLET PASSERS AT WORK.

### Big Squad Reports to Coach for Basket Ball Practice.

Practice for the basket ball squad is now under way at New York University, with forty candidates reporting. Harry Haring, coach of last year's five, again will guide the destinies of the Violet.

Only one regular from last year's 'Varsity team is back. On the other hand, the freshmen have several all-scholastic players among them. Egan, the football star and forward on the basket ball team since coming to college, may hold down his old position. Baker, a guard, and Marin, a forward, who were first-string substitutes last year and played in a number of games, are back again this year.

In looking about for a centre, Coach Haring is considering Baker, whose size and speed fit him for this position. The other positions on the team will be filled from among the many men who have responded to the call for candidates. Among the aspirants this year are Billo, Gardiner, Fernandez, all members of the football squad. These men, together with Baker and Egan, who also are on the football team, will report for the first time this week, now that the football season is over.

Of last year's crack quintet all but one would have been back had this been a normal year. Phillips, the guard, was graduated, and of the others Captain Storey is a Lieutenant at Spartanburg; Cann is an ensign in the navy; Carroll is a Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps and Mooney is in the Naval Reserve.

Coach Haring expects to have an exceptionally fast freshman team. A special schedule has been arranged for the 1921 men, and from the abundant material a fast five will be picked. The rookies have in their midst Brown of Boy's High, Lawrence Holman, a brother of Captain Holman of C. C. N. Y., and Goldstein and Schuman, all of whom are all-scholastic players.

Practices will be held four times a week. The first game with C. C. N. Y. comes on Dec. 15. Manager Robert Post has announced the following schedule for the 'Varsity:

Dec. 15, C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Dec. 21, Lafayette at home; Jan. 5, Rutgers at New Brunswick; Jan. 11, Amherst at home; Jan. 19, Army at West Point; Feb. 2, Navy at Annapolis; Feb. 9, Syracuse at home; Feb. 16, Colgate at home; Feb. 22, Syracuse at Syracuse; Feb. 23, Colgate at Hamilton; Feb. 27, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; March 2, Swarthmore at home.

The freshmen dates are as follows:

Dec. 15, C. C. N. Y. at C. C. N. Y.; Dec. 21, Dickinson H. S. at home; Jan. 5, Hoboken H. S. at home; Jan. 11, Webb Academy at home; Jan. 19, Army at West Point; Feb. 9, Newton H. S. at home; Feb. 13, Montclair H. S. at Montclair; Feb. 16, Morris H. S. at home.

## TRAINERS AT NEW STABLES.

### Leaders on Grand Circuit Change Scene of Activities.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—A survey of the harness racing activities made here shows that many of the prominent Grand Circuit trainers have changed the scene of their efforts and will not be found handling the same stables next year that they were associated with during the past season.

The local reinsman, Billy Andrews, who was obliged to give up training the Pastime Stable horses in 1915 on account of severe illness, has again taken up the work where he left off and is now in harness at Thomasville, Ga. Ben White, succeeded by Andrews, will train a public stable, in addition to several of his own personal horses. Kaintuck Floyd, who has been free lancing for a couple of seasons, has signed with S. A. Fletcher of Indianapolis. This makes three trainers now for the big Hoosier Stable, Lon McDonald doing the regular teaming, with Floyd and Henry Thomas handling the colts and fillies.

Fred Egan, who has trained for J. H. Elspass of Denver for a number of years and who brought out the great pacer Braden Direct, has just closed a contract with George H. Estabrook, another Denver horseman, and Fred will be seen on the Grand Circuit in 1918 with the Colorado-owned nags. Egan relieves Ollie Graves, who was seriously injured at Columbus this year and whose health has become worse.

Walter Traynor, who has been handling the horses for the Pittsburgh matinee crowd for several years past, has signed with Henry J. Schlesinger, the Milwaukee millionaire horseman. It was first reported that Ben White would have charge of the Schlesinger Stable, but this was premature.

Jack Leonard, who last season campaigned the horses of the Old Colony Stable, at South Weymouth, Mass., and had among others the sterling trotter M. L. J., well remembered by North Randall fans, has resigned his commission there, but to date has made no arrangements for 1918.

## HIGHLAND LAD WINS HANDICAP AT BOWIE

### W. A. Burttschell's Three-Year-Old Runs a Fine Race Under Piloting of Stirling.

BOWIE, Md., Nov. 29.—W. A. Burttschell's three-year-old colt ran one of his best races today when he captured the Thanksgiving Handicap, which was the feature of a holiday card that attracted a good crowd to the track. Highland Lad had to carry 120 pounds and received weight from only one horse in the race, J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk, a five-year-old that finished third, the pair being split by Fenmouse, owned by W. M. Jeffords. Highland Lad was prominent in the running throughout and, well handled by Stirling, won with a little to spare in 1:49, a remarkably good performance considering that the track was not at its best.

M. Shea's Tea Caddy, which has been beaten in many races in Maryland, came to life in the Sunny South Handicap at six and a half furlongs and in a rattling finish got home in front of R. F. Carman's Startling, the top weight in the handicap. Tea Caddy showed a remarkable flight of speed, the time of 1:19 1-5 clipping two-fifths of a second from the track record.

J. Mooney, a jockey who has come to the front at this meeting, had a successful day, riding three winners, J. Arthur's Edith Baumann in the second race, G. L. Goodacre's Golden Bantam in the third, and D. Cunningham's Woodtrap in the seventh.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5.

Jane Mary, J. Murphy's b. f., 111 pounds, by Voorhees-Handsome Florry, $8.60, $3.80, and $3.50, (C. Kummer)....1
Grayson, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 116, by Sir John Johnson-Melee, $3.40 and $3.10, (W. O'Brien)....2
Simon Pure, G. H. Browne's b. g., 105, by Simon Square-Catherine B., $4.70, third, (H. Erickson)....3

Jim Dinney, Sun Kiss, Sabretash, Matoaka, Senator Broderick, Sallie Waters, Goblin, and Genevieve B. also ran. Candidate II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:48 1-5.

Edith Baumann, J. Arthur's ch. f., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Prince of Melbourne-Rose Prim, $9, $4.80, and $3.10, (J. Mooney)..1
Swift Fox, W. Durnan's b. c., 3, 107, by Tony Bonero-Tallahassee, $6.80 and $4.80, D. Stirling)....2
Onwa, J. J. Fitzgerald's ch. c., 3, 107, by Dalhousie-Thistledown, $2.80 third, (C. Kummer)....3

Andes, Handfull, Cuddle Up, Milton Camphell, Doctor Charcot, Tom Lowrey, and Charmeuse also ran. Christie, Goodwood, Lynn, Corn Broom, Bativa, Rose Finn, King Hamburg, and Kingling II. scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $600; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:49.

Golden Bantam, G. L. Goodacre's ch. f., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $13.20, $6, and $3.40, (J. Mooney)....1
Flora Finch, W. L. Maupin's ch. f., 3, 104, by Transvaal-Resignation, $9 and $3, (C. Kummer)....2
Lady Little, W. T. Anderson's ch. f., 4, 101, by Trap Rock-Gold Lady, $2.40, third, (M. Rowan)....3

Billy Oliver, Akeldama, Cousin Dan, Old Ben, Beau of Menlo, Peacock, and Carlton G. also ran. Dartworth, Richard Langdon, Maxim's Choice, Working Lad, G. M. Miller, Miss Represent, Thorn Bloom, and March Court scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Thanksgiving Handicap; for all ages; $1,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

Highland Lad, W. A. Burttschell's br. c., 3 years, 120 pounds, by Dick Welles-Bessie Spahr; $6.50, $3.80, and $2.80, (D. Stirling)....1
Fenmouse, W. M. Jeffords's b. m., 5, 113, by Rock Sand-Flittermouse; $5.70 and $3.20, (E. Ambrose)....2
Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5, 126, by Martinet-Druid; $3.20 third, (T. Rice)....3

Woodstone, Vermont, Wood Violet, King Neptune, and Sixteen to One also ran. Fountain Fay, Woodtrap, Shooting Star, Game Cock, Barry Shannon, and Felucca scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—The Sunny South Handicap; for all ages; purse, $700; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 1-5.

Tea Caddy, M. Shea's ch. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Rock Sand-Tea's Over, $17.30, $7.30, and $4.40, (W. O'Brien)....1
Startling, R. F. Carman's b. c., 4, 126, by Marta Santa-Country Fraud, $3.30 and $2.60, (J. Butwell)....2
Jock Scott, R. L. Bresler's br. c., 3, 113, by Ogden-Frankie, $3.10 third, (T. Rice)....3

Between Us, Water Lady, and Babcock also ran. Woodstone, Woodtrap, and Game Cock scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:11.

Brother Jonathan, E. Arlington's br. c., 3 years, 101 pounds, by Yankee-Sister Stella, $4.70, $3.30, and $2.50, (G. Walls)....1
Christie, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. g., 5, 108, by Star Shoot-Chulita, $4.50 and $3, (T. Rice)....2
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 3, 98, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $3.20, third, (C. Mergler)....3

Lady Edwina, Ed Bond, Captain Ray, and Battle Abbey also ran. Greetings and Malheur scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:43 2-5.

Woodtrap, D. Cunningham's ch. c., 3 years, 97 pounds, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, $7.20, $5, and $3.10, (J. Mooney)....1
*Bond, E. T. Zollicoffer's ch. g., 3, 105, by Ethelbert-Boudoir, $3.30 and $2.50, (D. Stirling)....2
Master Karma, R. Hedley's br. g., 3, 106, by Burgomaster-Lady Kanna, $4.40 third, (M. Rowan)....3

Right, Kilts, *Felucca, and Ellison also ran. Dan scratched.

*Coupled as Zollicoffer entry.

Weather cloudy; track good.

### BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; one mile. Green Grass, 106 pounds; Happy Smile, 100; Milrace, 97; *Sunny Hill, 104; *Wichaka, 95; *Kokohi, 92; Babette, 103; Jim Dinney, 100; Sister Marjorie, 97; *Moosehead, 104; *Rabunta II., 95; Start Right, 103; Sun Kiss, 100; *Ideal, 106; *Garrone, 98; *Tit-for-Tat, 92. Also eligible: Sixteen to One, 110; *George W. Avery, 104; Bonne Cause, 95; Grayson, 103; Flying Dart, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Bowie Juvenile Purse, for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. The Porter, 115 pounds; Onico, 112; George W. Avery, 110; Partizan, 104; Umatilla, 109; Nominee, Game Cock, 110 each; Flying Dart, 101; Sweep Up II., 112; Sixteen to One, 110; Golden Soldier, 104. The Porter and Umatilla, Ross entry.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, claiming; seven furlongs. Meliora, 113 pounds; Sea Beach, 110; *Zouave, 115; *Preston Lynn, 106; *Starwort, 96; Refugee, 111; Miss Gayle, 108; *Miss Kruter, 110; *Linette, 109; Uncle Jimmie, 111; Dioscoride, 96; *Lohengrin, 106; Alvord, 102. Also eligible: Boston, 107; Scarpia II., 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Au Revoir Handicap, for all ages; one mile. Highland Lad, 104 pounds; Water Lady, 107; Woodtrap, 101; Shooting Star, 115; Barry Shannon, 107; Felucca, 110; Woodstone, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Malheur, 114 pounds; Early Morn, Pharaoh, 111 each; Annie Edgar, 103; *Smithfield, 106; Elizabeth S., 86; Anxiety, Richard Langdon, 111 each; May W., 109; Dalrose, 94; *Joe Finn, 106; Ed Weiss, Akeldama, 111 each; Mary Warren, 108; Miss Peep, 91; *Working Lad, 106. Also eligible: *Miss Represent, 98; Hampton Dame, 108; *Blue Thistle, 106; Dartworth, Milton Campbell, 111 each; *Handful, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and an eighth. *Lady Little, 100 pounds; Sam Slick, 108; *Onwa, 100; *Mirza, 94; *Rosewater, 96; Pierrot, 104; Ed Bond, 111; *Greetings, 100; Luther, 108; *Battle Abbey, 99; *Baby Sister, 98; *Muckross, 94; N. K. Beal, 107; Euterpe, 100; G. M. Miller, 111; Christie, 108. Also eligible: *Batwa, 99; *Miss Represent, 91; Little England, 106; Wild Thyme, 102; Old Pop, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Dan, 107 pounds; Wild Thyme, 97; *Kilts, 102; *Firing Line, 95; N. K. Beal, 104; Widow Bedotte, *Between Us, 95 each; *Crepuscule, 90; Pond, 104; *Tieuin, 113; *Kebo, 99.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

**Dates for Harvard Cub Seven.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of the H. A. A., announces the following freshman hockey schedule: Jan. 11, Stone School, at Stadium; Jan. 19, Pomfret, at Pomfret, Conn.; Jan. 26, Exeter, at Stadium; Feb. 2, Andover, at Stadium; Feb. 9, St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H. If Princeton and Yale form 1921 teams contests will later be arranged with them.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1917.

## RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

Illusion is the meat and drink of Socialists, above all of International Socialists. They live on it. Consequently, realities are often beyond their ken. This psychological fact must be kept in view and always in mind by the Allies in determining what measures they shall take to stay the ravages of the Bolsheviki in Petrograd, to destroy their influence and their power before they accomplish their purpose of concluding a separate peace with Germany, which would be, of course, a disaster to the Allies, but ruin and destruction for Russia.

Consideration has been given to the sending of a joint or identic note to LENINE, pointing out to him that the immediate consequence of concluding a peace between Russia and Germany would be the declaration of an embargo against Russia by all the Allies. The execution of that threat would be a very serious matter, for Russia with all her resources was, before the war, a large importer of foodstuffs and supplies of all kinds, notably of raw materials and machinery. She has stores of wheat and boundless supplies of fuel, but her transportation system is a wreck. Probably her most urgent need at the moment is locomotives and rolling stock for her railways. Moreover, General KALÉDINES, the possible strong man who may yet overthrow the Bolsheviki, controls a large part of Russia's territory and is possibly in a position to defeat the efforts of the Petrograd "government," to transport the necessaries of life to the capital, to Moscow, and to the soldiers still remaining at the front. From Germany, of course, no help can be had. If the Allies should put into effect a decree of non-intercourse, the plight of Russia would be desperate. It is indeed very probable, with or without the application of such measures of constraint, that we shall hear during the coming Winter of appalling distress in Russia, of starvation, deaths from freezing and of frightful disorders that inevitably break out when intolerable privation in great communities brings into play the elemental passions of the savage.

Nevertheless, the threat of an embargo, the most vivid picture of conditions to which it would give rise in Russia, will have no effect upon the minds of LENINE, TROTZKY, and their associates. They will not believe that any harm can come to them, or to Russia through their lawless and diabolical ministrations, because they are supremely self-confident, they believe in themselves, in the path they have chosen as the only one leading to social salvation, and nothing but overthrow, subjection or the gibbet would convince them that they are going to fail. LENINE is a Marxist, a thoroughgoing internationalist. As Mr. OLGIN, who is familiar with his career, says of him, he is "a man who "sees life only from the angle of his "own ideas." While he declares that "if the proletariat of other countries "does not support us, nothing will "come of our revolution," still he believes that the "proletariat" of Great Britain, of France, and of the United States will force their Governments to accept the Bolshevist plan of an armistice and negotiations for an immediate peace. Doubtless we shall hear further from our international Socialists in this country, who will attempt a response to his appeals, but only the most ignorant of them can fail to see the fate that awaits them if they attempt any unlawful propaganda. Buoyed up by the hope of support from the proletariat in other countries, even in Germany, LENINE would contemptuously dismiss any warning of the penalties he would incur by persisting in his treason to Russia and to the Allies.

Nor will the Allies be able to make any headway by representations to the masses of the Russian people, or to the soldiers of the Russian army. For one thing, they cannot reach them. LENINE and his Socialist accomplices in Petrograd have filled the minds of their proletariat with ideas that no appeal, no argument, will dislodge, [illegible] only to hard experience of realities. In its preachments and propaganda, socialism has always shown extraordinary skill and a clear understanding of the nature of the common man. Ignorance is its chosen field and it knows the qualities of that soil. It works always in the line of natural inclination, it pictures forth as things to be attained through socialism the very things its victims yearn for, and not only its victims but practically all men, too—ease and comfort. It would redistribute wealth, it would lift up the poor by giving them the enjoyment of what the rich have won. The ignorant do not perceive that socialism is a program of unattainable blessings, the deluded faithful think only of the little work, the shorter hours, the greater freedom and the new riches they will enjoy in a socialistic state. LENINE, and even the Socialists who before him assumed to be the Government of Russia, have diligently pursued that policy. The soldiers at the front were worn and tired of fighting, they promised them immediate peace. The army was largely made up of peasants, and the dream of the Russian peasant always has been possession of land. So the Socialists promised them that the estates of the landholders would be divided among the peasants. It was an irresistible appeal, it disorganized the army; and when to that was added the "democratization" of the army, the putting to a vote of the soldiers of the question whether orders should be obeyed, the establishment of regimental committees who should elect the officers, discipline was at an end and the Russian army was destroyed.

The appeal of the Socialists to the army, and in a large degree to the peasants, no arguments or representations can meet or counteract. Self-interest, as limited understanding sees self-interest, has been powerfully enlisted on the side of the Bolsheviki. The Allies cannot reach the minds of the army or of the peasants, they cannot convince the minds or arouse the apprehensions of LENINE, of TROTZKY and the other Socialist "Commissaries" of Petrograd. Reason will not save Russia. There is but one salvation for her, but one way in which she can be saved from herself and from Germany, it is force, and Russian force arising from the body of Russian society, dethroning the Socialist Government, which is a greater despot than ever the Czar dared to be, and reasserting the control of the sober, sane, worthy part of the Russian people over their own affairs and their destiny. KALEDINES may be the man, or it may be some one among the group who are reported to be assembling around him, not enemies of the revolution, but enlightened friends of Russian freedom. It is only out of Russia itself that the saving help can come, and if the Allies are to exercise any influence there, it will be effective only if it take the form of encouragement to some man or group of men who give promise of being able to restore the reign of order and sanity.

## THE I. AND R. IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is a tough old tree to graft with the Initiative and Referendum, but if her Constitutional Convention has its way, that Golden Bough of "direct government" will be imposed on that gnarled refractory stock. By a vote of 163 to 125 the convention has adopted the I. and R. amendment. The courts are kindly exempted from direct action. This triumph of the Friends of the People is due, we believe, not to the convincing arguments made for this noble palladium of "Cyclone" DAVIS, but to the fact that it had a solid block of picked votes, pledged beforehand, unamenable to reason, bound to plump their Ayes for the measure. There has been great talk about it. But the faithful band, true to "careless pledges carefully obtained," didn't have to be distracted by logic or eloquence.

It is a canny way of running a constitutional convention. Will the voters of Massachusetts approve at the polls the boon that has been so cleverly offered to them?

We wonder what old Chief Justice SHAW or DANIEL WEBSTER, what EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR or RICHARD OLNEY would think of the new Massachusetts? Would a proceeding de lunatico inquirendo be their first suggestion?

## GERMANY FAILS IN ITALY.

The submarine is failing, the offensive against Italy is failing. It will be long before the submarine is under control, but Italy is already saved. General MAURICE's declaration on that point may be accepted. He speaks for the British General Staff, not merely expressing his own opinions when he says, "It is now time to say "definitely that the crisis in Italy is "passed." The submarine was advertised as Germany's "last throw," but later she saw an unexpected opening in Italy and found she had a card to play there. Now that they are both definitely seen to be failures, what will Germany do next? The truth is that her real last card is the peace propaganda she is furiously working up in the allied countries, and all she can do now is to try to hold on until that poisonous leaven works. She has no more purely military cards left.

She did not, as was supposed in the first moment of horrid surprise, mass a great army against the Italians. She sent a relatively small force, and she has not been able to expand it. The British and French offensives explain the reason of that. In spite of all that has been going on in Russia, she has not dared to leave that front unguarded. She knows well that the madhouse in Petrograd cannot so far commit Russia as to make safe a denudation of the eastern front, though she is negotiating with the inmates in the desperate hope that she can widen their influence among their countrymen to the point where it will enable her to release more troops. But for the present she has to let the Italian end of the western front go without reinforcement because she has not the men to send.

The peace propaganda was responsible for the Italian defeat. She worked upon the more ignorant of the Italian soldiers until they believed her assurances that if they would cease to fire upon their Austrian brothers universal peace would come. Then, when they ceased to fire, she mowed them down and drove through them to the plains. But one lesson of that kind is enough, and it will be a century before the most ignorant Italian trusts in German faith again. Her only chance to enforce her victory lay in breaking down the resistance which the Italians presented to her at the Piave before the British and French could get there. If she had been able to concentrate an immense mass of troops there, she would have had a different kind of opportunity, but HAIG was seeing to that.

The British and French are there. The gallant Italians have performed their difficult task of holding out in the face of forces that, on that battle line, were superior to theirs, and now the Germans and Austrians cannot break through. Before long the question will be different. It will be whether the Germans and Austrians can hold out against the Italians, British, and French. If they cannot, they will have to face the prospect of retreating over the Alps in Winter. There is the possibility of a German debacle there.

Unless there is some other army that can be seduced and betrayed by peace propaganda, the Italian failure should mark the end of Germany's attempts to break the iron ring. The submarine is still inflicting heavy loss on the Allies, but its power is steadily diminishing, and the fear that it could force an end to the war is gone forever. There is nothing, then, for Germany to do but hold her lines as best she can, and meanwhile make use of all the forces of ignorance and folly and treason in the different allied countries to see if somewhere her peace propaganda may not be able to produce results. Barring this, her real last card, the Allies have nothing between them and victory except the necessary effort and time.

## SPEAKER CLARK AND SENATOR REED.

Speaker CLARK and Senator REED are of that body of lawmakers to which the country has a right to look for leadership and instruction. The disappointment of the country with their class is shown by the position of both in yesterday's news. Speaker CLARK, coming from the district which is most backward in support of the Liberty loans, is shown to have been rancorous and unjust in his aspersions upon the district which leads all others in the devotion of its resources to national uses. Nothing can be added to the remarks of Federal Reserve Bank Governor STRONG. He shows indisputably that the Speaker of the House of Representatives had no basis for his charges that New York financiers of national repute are "traitors," and the "spiritual descendants" of the hated traitors of other days. Governor STRONG says that no harm was done by the Speaker, because his charges were so false. That can be true only if the Speaker's retraction reaches all who read and believed it. His retraction in this correspondence is, in form, complete. But has the Speaker ever withdrawn before an audience what he asserted in that manner? Has he addressed to his constituents regrets that their representative is so unrepresentative, and that they are so unresponsive to his appeals to their sense of duty to the country? In proportion that the Speaker's predicament is appreciated there will be discouragement to others to offend in like manner.

Senator REED comes from the Speaker's State, which has reconsidered its position on the railroad problem. But Senator REED is as unreconstructed in his views as the Speaker. He still thinks that the railways are to blame for their deficiencies. Yet their efficiency was never so great, despite their hindrances by the lawmakers of whom the Senator is one. Ancient errors of lawmaking may be overlooked. But what shall be said of those Congressmen who passed the Adamson act without instructions to the Interstate Commerce Commission to give assistance to the railways in carrying the burdens the act imposed upon them?

The Commission had complained that its mandate was merely to regulate rates, and that it was the duty of Congress to make decisions upon the policy of keeping the railways equal to their duties. Now there is another and greater demand, and the same situation exists in greater urgency. But Senator REED betrays no perception that he and his associates in Congress are in any way to blame. He wants to know how long the people will "tolerate" the deficiencies of the railways, and warns them to mend their ways lest the ownership and management of their properties be taken over by those unequal even to the easier task of telling the railways what to do.

It is necessary to tell the Senator that there is more need of indulgence toward the lawmakers than toward the railways. Congress has as much need to reconsider its position as any of those in any degree responsible for hampering the railways in their work. The country has not failed to remark that unwise regulation has brought the railways into such a state that public money is necessary for their relief at a time when it is least convenient to give it, and when the need is less for money than for facilities which the money ought to have bought long ago. The shippers whose business is now turned away, or carried slowly, are not blaming the railways so much as they were. They have forgotten all about the rate question. They want transportation, and they are beginning to see who is responsible for their not getting it. In public appreciation the performance and temper of the railways now are better than those of their rulers and tormentors. Congress has its work to do as well as the railways.

## MR. LA FOLLETTE.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has been investigating without excessive enthusiasm Senator LA FOLLETTE's speech at St. Paul in September, is to reassemble next Monday and to consider plans for future hearings. It seems to be the common Washington opinion that future hearings will not be many, if, indeed, there is more than one. It is impossible that Mr. BRYAN should not appear before the committee to deal with this extraordinary statement made by Mr. LA FOLLETTE:

> Four days before the Lusitania sailed President WILSON was warned in person by Secretary of State BRYAN that the Lusitania had 6,000,000 pounds of ammunition on board, besides explosives, and that the passengers who proposed to sail on that vessel were sailing in violation of a statute of this country that no passengers shall sail or travel upon a railroad train or upon a vessel which carries dangerous explosives. And Mr. BRYAN appealed to President WILSON to stop passengers from sailing on the Lusitania. I am giving you some history that maybe has not come to you heretofore.

As to that "history," Mr. BRYAN owes it to his own reputation, to the country, to speak before the committee. There are other unpleasant passages in the speech, but the committee and the country may consent to let them alone if Mr. LA FOLLETTE's statement in the current number of his magazine means to Mr. LA FOLLETTE what it means to most of us:

> There is no difference in Congress about supporting the war until honorable peace may be obtained.

We are ready to assume, until the contrary is proved, if it is to be proved by Mr. LA FOLLETTE's future course, that his understanding of "an honorable peace" is the same as that of the majority of his countrymen.

## A GERMAN VIEW OF THE TANKS.

It is said that the Germans have been experimenting with "tanks," or landships, which are solely offensive machines of war. How terribly effective they would have been in Mackensen's campaigns against the badly equipped Russians in Galicia and the half-starved and war-worn Serbians! To use such monsters on the western front successfully the Germans would need not only great numbers of them but an improved type. It is doubtful if they can beat the British at this game, for Colonel SWINTON, the originator or adapter, is prolific in ideas; his latest "tanks" have eclipsed the crude machines first used. Besides, the overtaking of the British in the new tactics would be a stern chase, probably doomed to failure.

No doubt the field correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung, who comments upon what he calls "The Tank Battle of Cambrai," reflects staff judgment upon the performance of the gigantic war tractors. "What the Entente," he says, "has so far not "been able to accomplish by artillery "fire—that is, to break through on our "front—was achieved on the Cambrai "front with the aid of tanks." This is somewhat disingenuous, for the British have not infrequently broken through the German front with massed and long-continued heavy gunfire, making a wide thoroughfare for the infantry; but frankness cannot be expected in the bitterness of defeat by such a ruse as HAIG employed in a manner so decisive. Herr KATSCH goes on to say that "the approach of "the tanks through the mist and the "smoke of bursting shells was difficult "to observe." He admits that the Germans were completely surprised. The tanks had been used before in limited numbers to go ahead with the infantry after enemy trenches had been knocked to pieces by artillery fire, but the monsters had to contend with shells big enough to ditch them.

It may be assumed that no surprise attack will be possible again unless the tanks are favored by thick weather after a period of inactivity; indeed, it is hardly to be supposed that the Germans will fail to take precautions against such an attack. At the same time, a multiplication of tanks would give the British such a tactical advantage that the time might come when weather conditions could be safely disregarded.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**New Schools Compared With Old.** A large amount of deep thinking, with not a little of anxious questioning, is in progress among the many, many people who have had opportunity and occasion of late to note the amazing changes, every one of them obviously for the better, that are effected in young men by a few months, often by a few weeks, in one of the military training camps. There is nobody, now, who has not seen at least one more or less awkward and slouchy youngster thus turned into a fine, upstanding specimen of humanity, with the quick, decisive movements that come from good health and abundant vitality, and in almost every case a little questioning reveals that the improvement has been as much mental as physical.

These boys are now thinking about large things instead of small ones—they have acquired ideals and enthusiasm that either were lacking before or were unrealized and unexpressed; artificial distinctions and false notions as to what constitutes superiority and inferiority have in great measure disappeared from their minds, and they have gained entirely new and vastly higher standards by which to estimate success and failure in life. They appreciate their responsibilities as never before, and they have learned that personal sacrifices for the common weal can give more happiness than the winning of any kind of selfish profit.

Apparently these camps are better schools for body and brain than any we have had before. Certainly no such marked alterations can be seen as soon, or even ever, in the boys that go to college, no matter how much attention the college gives to athletics. And yet nothing is done at the camps that could not always have been done wherever "education" is offered, whether free or for a price. The drillmasters have no secret methods and they have made no new discoveries.

None of us is ready to admit that for a nation war is preferable to peace, or that the soldier is necessarily the highest type of manhood, but there is no denying that, in some most important respects, war is doing for these young men what peace did not do for them, and why it did not do all this and more is a question that again and again forces itself on the attention of the thoughtful. Our educational authorities would do well to take that question under instant attention and have their answer ready the moment the war is over, or before.

**Accusation Brought Vindication.** Secretary BAKER's flat denial that any army officers have been ordered to cooperate with Mrs. HUMISTON in her efforts to establish the truth of her charges as to moral conditions at the training camps is not proof that none of them have been or are paying any attention to her accusations. That some of them, including General BELL, took instant and proper steps to settle the issue as soon as she raised it is well known. There is no excuse, however, now that the Secretary has spoken, for thinking, or even for suspecting, that any need for accepting her services as a detective was found by the military authorities as a result of examining what she offered as "evidence," or for supposing that between her and the army officers exists any other or nearer relation than is the one stated by Commissioner WOODS as existing between her and the police.

Having learned, the Commissioner said, that the notoriety achieved by Mrs. HUMISTON was bringing to her written and other complaints that did not reach himself, he had assigned certain members of his force to the duty of seeing what basis there might be in any such communications that she chose to turn over to them for action. That is very different from joining in her campaign, either as principal or auxiliary, and it does not give to her any official standing or to her charges any official corroboration.

Of desire to be harsh or unjust to a woman of intentions presumably good there is and should be none. The admitted excellence of her purposes, however, in no way mitigates the fact that, yielding to what the psychologists probably would call an obsession or compulsive neurosis, Mrs. HUMISTON has made assertions of which the best to be said is that they are wild exaggerations of evils which at the camps have been brought down to what human nature makes an irreducible minimum. To say only this best, however, would be stretching charity too far, for such exaggerations are unpardonable on any other ground than mental irresponsibility, and that cannot be claimed in Mrs. HUMISTON's behalf.

Her attempt to manufacture evidence was in every way reprehensible and repulsive, and even if the plan had been a success, instead of the immediate failure it was, it would have proved next to nothing—certainly not that Camp Upton is the sink of iniquity which everybody familiar with conditions there knows it is not.

**His Fears Seem Needless.** A sober-minded business man familiar with large affairs and of demonstrated competence to deal with them has given something of a claim for serious attention to the Long Island genius who for several years has been asserting the power to make out of water, at a cost of a cent or two a gallon, a fuel as good as gasoline. This the business man has done by bringing in a real court a real action to prevent the genius from disclosing to our national enemies the formula which, if it does meet the pragmatic test, certainly would rank near the very top of scientific achievements and be to those enemies of almost incalculable value.

In spite, however, of the warning not to talk about impossibilities that lies in a precautionary measure of this highly respectable provenience, the impulse to talk of nothing less than impossibilities remains a strong one. Examination of such evidence as is revealed by the case as it stands results in conviction of only one thing—that a liquid prepared by the Long Islander, and made by adding to water nobody but himself knows what, will supply for an automobile about the same amount of energy as can be obtained from about the same amount of gasoline. Several disinterested experts so asseverate, and there is no excuse for doubting them, but, after accepting their statement, further reflection discloses that the vital question of cost has not been answered or even approached by anybody except the one man to whom the formula is known.

He may be the most truthful man in the world, and then again he may not be. If he is a scientist, he knows that in science nobody's word is ever taken for anything—that full disclosure and demonstration are always expected and demanded, even from the leading lights and highest authorities.

That water can be burned, or rather that either of its elements, if separated by any one of several processes, will burn in the other, with an incidental freeing of much energy, is a secret of Punchinello, but only a like concealment veils the fact that there is loss of power, not gain, in combustion thus produced. For the present, therefore, the judicious will let the sober-minded business man do the worrying about the help that Germany can get from anything that the Long Island man tells her about water as fuel. Perhaps the judicious will regret their present calmness later, but if that prospect were the worst of our troubles, how happy we would be!

## ART NOTES.

### Van Horne Collection Not to be Sold—The New Exhibitions.

Concerning the report that Sir William Van Horne's art collection was presently to be sold, R. B. Van Horne writes that Sir William's family have no intention of disposing of the collection now or at any time in the future, and that in all probability the collection will never be broken up, constantly recurring rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

### New Sculpture.

The current exhibition at the Sculptors' Gallery mingles paintings and sculpture of many degrees of interest. There are a few things that capture the attention at once. A fine "Femme se regardant dans l'eau" by Jane Poupelet is much more than clever. The splendid modeling of the outstretched leg in itself challenges contemporary sculpture to do better. There is the sense of reserve vitality, of powerful muscles and healthy flesh, and also the sense of a lack of self-consciousness, a natural freedom and simplicity, seldom met in the complicated modern product.

Simplicity also is the note in the two statues by Edith Woodman Burroughs, but it is more the simplicity of childhood as fits the subjects, "Youth" and "The Threshold." There is no striving for effect, nor is there the resolution of a thousand physical and mental experiences in one synthetic expression. Elie Nadelman's "Child's Head" is a more charming creation than the somewhat mannered, extremely knowing examples of his work now on view at another gallery. Stirling Calder's well-known "Man Cub" is here and a handsome recumbent nude which he calls "A Woman" and which shows the athletic structure of the woman of the moment. Alfeo Faggi's "St. Francis" is an inexpressive but decorative bit of pleasant line work. John Gregory's panel of "Wine, Woman, and Song," partly finished; Malvina Hoffman's "Shivering Girl," playful things by E. O. de Rosales, ceramics by Frederick Roth, a labor subject by Mahonri Young, a bas-relief by Bruno Louis Zimm, a fountain figure by Albin Polasek, a wood carving by Robert Larrent, Robert Aitken's "A Creature of God," and Beniamino Bufano's "Sister Mahi" are other sculptures shown. The head of Abraham Lincoln by George Grey Barnard has the inner room to itself and is seen to admirable advantage there.

### Drawings and Posters.

At the Greenwich Village Inn today and tomorrow are drawings and posters by Norman Jacobsen, an artist from Wyoming who was a cowpuncher until he was 21, and who now practices a peculiarly fanciful and ornamental art of highly sophisticated suggestion. Technically, the work is not of the highest order. One has only to recall the modern British school of book illustration and decoration to realize that Mr. Jacobsen belongs to a less significant and less intellectually brilliant group. Many of the small designs involving children and animals are, however, interesting and vivacious.

### Landscapes by John Folinsbee.

At the Ferargil Gallery John Folinsbee is showing until Dec. 8 a group of characteristic landscapes. Mr. Folinsbee has his own manner of putting paint on canvas, and the square brush work is somewhat schematic in such canvases as "The Toll Bridge by Moonlight" and "The Farmhouse." There is a suggestion of a plaid in the weaving of the surface that appears only here and there wherever a considerable space is covered by a comparatively flat tone. In the skies this effect also is noticeable, as though the picture were made with threads upon a warp that shows through the woof. "The Harbor" is one of the fine things in the exhibition and "Snow and Ice" is another. In each the composition is full of interest without overcrowding and the color is quiet without dullness.

## The Spirit of the Training Camp.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have just read the splendid article in THE SUNDAY TIMES by "An Unsuccessful Candidate," which I think is the biggest, finest thing I have ever read. There is more real inspiration and true patriotism in that article, I am sure, than could be given by many men who have won commissions, in that his loss may mean a gain to many, for how could one read what this man has written about his defeat, and not be stirred to bigger, nobler things?

I am the wife of "a successful candidate," and to say I am proud of what my husband has done, the sacrifices he has made, etc., very poorly expresses my feelings, but had he been unsuccessful and taken his defeat as this man has done, I would be more proud than had he won the highest honor our country could bestow. If this is the spirit the training camps are bringing out in our men, long may we have them.

M. D. R.

New York, Nov. 25, 1917.

## GENERAL BYNG USES HIS CAVALRY.

I've fought the Hun dismounted, yes, more often than I've counted,
I've trotted with the Tommies in the line,
But what of "Boots and Saddles," and the nag a trooper straddles—
Must I always foot it eastward to the Rhine?

I've strafed Fritz with a mortar, as a proper gunner oughter,
Oh, I've knocked his blooming trench about his ears,
But, say, I want a battle where the sabres flash and rattle,
And I want to hear the calls a trooper hears.

I've tooled a tank in action, and it has its own attraction,
When it's crawling on and blighting far and wide,
But oh, I miss the swaying of a wild war stallion, neighing,
As he takes the open country in his stride!

. . . . . . . .

What's that the bugle's saying? "Boots and Saddles!" Oh, I'm praying
That they really mean to turn us loose again,
It may be but rehearsing and I'm praying and I'm cursing—
No! it's "Hurry, hurry, hurry, hurry, men!"

Old horse, you piebald beauty, this is mighty welcome duty,
Do you hear this bit of steel stuff whirr and sing?
They say the Hun's retreating, but he needs another beating
And we're to do our very best for Biff Bang Byng!

G. C. A. CHILD.

## A PEACE DICTATED IN THE FIELD.

### Thus the Allies Might Maintain Unity and Gain the Full Fruits of Victory.

By CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Despite its potential energy and primarily for lack of co-ordinate purpose and action—so marked in Germany's campaign—the Great Alliance drifts toward the bare victory that meanly rewards the least distressed of weary belligerents. Indeed, recalling Napoleon's dexterous mobilization of former enemies, it is not unreasonable to fear a reinforcement of the Teuton army by Poles and Russians that would extend the stronghold in the east and make the western wall adamant. Then would autocracy, from impregnable works, jeer at a democratic horde, superior in numbers and resources, equal in valor, but unable to marshal its power. Is not democracy worth fighting for? Then let it compose international jealousies, temper national ambitions, repress disloyalties and even more threatening follies and unite to whip Prussia.

The Great Alliance must cure its now palpable weakness by setting up leadership and following it. I do not identify "leadership." Conviction of its need bids fair to develop its form and spirit. Let the participation of the United States in leadership be strong, tactful, supporting the territorial objectives of our comrades so far as they are essentially just and will contribute to the destruction of the Prussian stronghold.

Looking behind the lines, the leadership will frankly realize that the solidarity of the Great Alliance, already marred by Russia's weakness, is threatened by further dangers which only prescient and stern co-ordination can avert.

Looking "over the top," leadership will determine a supreme military objective. However amazing the development of the engines of war, however radical the changes in organization and tactics, grand strategy still presents the only assurance of conquest—deliver overwhelming force at the enemy's heart. The heart of the Prussian "State" is on the further bank of the Rhine. Great leadership will carry our arms over the river. Why not to the keep of the castle, coal and iron Krupp-Westphalia?

Every worthy aim of the Great Alliance may be attained or put in train by a peace dictated on Prussian soil. Otherwise we shall fall short. For example, our arms cannot, on Polish soil, free Poland, nor, on Russian soil, aid the distracted country even to re-form its defenses. And if Prussia be allowed to devour Eastern Europe and the vast spaces of Russia in Asia, no "rectification of frontiers" on the west nor appropriations of African forests and Pacific islands will dim the maleficent splendor of Greatest Germany. Only on Prussian soil can the Great Alliance surely prevent the world-menacing triumph of Prussia in the east. Only there can it secure, in reasonable measure, the great purposes of its effort.

Regarding these purposes the leadership will bring about an agreement sufficiently definite and substantial to be executed on the very day of the military decision. For on this day the solidarity of the Allies, painfully achieved, will touch high water mark. The next day will bring indications of the ebb for which German diplomacy is waiting in the not desperate hope that losses in the field may be recouped at the table. Dreading German diplomacy, not despising it, the leadership will forestall its disintegrating effort by broadly agreeing upon peace conditions.

Considering these conditions, the leadership will distinguish the terms on which the Allies will cease fighting, not merely from supplementary arrangements necessarily postponed to the definitive treaty of peace, but from those expectations of a better order in the world which, above all else, inspire our arms.

Let dictation of terms in the field precede discussion in council—perhaps in a congress—of such matters as world courts, reductions of armament, labor problems, &c. Let hostilities cease only upon the actual accomplishment of certain things and, despising German promises, a taking of territorial security for the accomplishment of certain other things.

The Allies, demolishing the Prussian "State" on the day of triumph, will clear the ground for an effective consideration of great problems following the war.

CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 28, 1917.

## RUSSIA'S STRONG MAN.

### From One Who Believes He Will Soon Appear.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your editorial article, "Outside the Pale," expresses the truth, and nothing but the truth, about Russia, and it gladdens my heart to see again the name of Professor Milukoff, the only great and big-minded man that had anything to do with that ill-timed revolution of March, 1917. (I shall ever share the views of the former Emperor that you cannot change the fundamental law of an empire during a war like this and remain loyal to your allies, hence ill-timed in my estimation.) In any case, Professor Milukoff was the only man associated with it who was qualified to lead Russia. With this wise and able statesman, Russia might have continued on, a loyal and formidable ally. He would never have resorted to such petty despicableness as banishing one of the greatest Generals this war has produced, the Grand Duke Nicholas. Professor Milukoff would have reorganized the army, not disorganized it. Never for one minute has Professor Milukoff held the revolution above honor and loyalty to Russia's allies on the west, and he, like every great Russian, appreciated the efforts of the colonials, who gladly gave up their lives that Russia might once again possess the key to her house, Constantinople. The lonely graves in far-away Gallipoli have not been forgotten by the true Russians.

It is indeed heartbreaking that the power to rule should have fallen to such a vacillating politician as I know Alexander Kerensky to be. Two years ago this same Kerensky proposed in the Duma the precise separate peace which Germany talks of today.

Now that his day is done, I no longer despair for Russia. The Bolsheviki mob will be short-lived. Its days are numbered. To me the Kerensky peril was more acute. The strong man on horseback, prophesied by THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago, can now be seen on the horizon. Light is dawning on Russia. His name I shall not mention, but associated with this great leader destined to be the savior of Russia will, no doubt, be Professor Milukoff, the Cossack Generals Korniloff and Kaledines, and, I hope, Sergius Sazonoff. Russia should become a constitutional monarchy, and she is destined to become this. Her masses are no more ready for a republic today than in 1906 were they ready for the first Duma.

EMILY V. LORRAINE.

New York, Nov. 25, 1917.

## Schierbrand's Austria-Hungary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Thanking you for the very fair review of my latest book, "Austria-Hungary, the Polyglot Empire," in Sunday's issue, kindly grant me space to reply to an attack of equal length on the same book in your today's issue.

As to Mr. Teodoroff's personalities, I will content myself by saying that I am probably as good an American as he may be and that I am no "Herr Professor" at all, as he would make me appear, and have never claimed to be.

Regarding my book, though, he shows plainly that he has not read it at all; he may have fluttered its pages, and then, as is a practice much in vogue, picked out a few disjointed paragraphs and made them stand for the whole. For, as your own review pointed out, and as any unbiased critic must admit, my book is anything rather than a glorification of Austria-Hungary.

In it I go at length and in detail into the Hungarian system of Magyarizing the Slav population of Hungary and condemn it. The passage from my book quoted on this theme means anything rather than approval—in fact, the direct opposite.

But when Mr. Teodoroff sets out to take me to task for the imaginary crime of indorsing the Austro-Hungarian methods of treating their war prisoners of Russian, Serbian, and Italian stock, he trifles with the truth. On the contrary, I dwell in the book on the almost unanimous plaints of the Russian prisoners as to their food rations and other things.

Mr. Teodoroff singles out the unfortunate case of his brother. As to the prevalence of consumption and other diseases among the Russian prisoners, the Austrian doctors in the camps stated that a large proportion of these had brought the seeds of insidious complaints with them into the army, being enrolled by the brutish Czaristic Government against all reason and humanity.

Mr. Teodoroff waxes eloquent at my expense and sarcastic in touching on points which I myself have never made in the book. I should advise him to read the whole of it; that might cure his spleen. If I pride myself on anything in this book it is my absolute impartiality in treating the complicated race problem in Austria-Hungary.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

New York, Nov. 28, 1917.

## A CHINESE VIEW.

### Opposition to American Co-operation with Japan.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

There has just arrived in New York a Japanese Economic and Finance Commission, which expects to stay here for several months, making headquarters in New York and Washington.

The principal purpose of the mission, according to Baron Megata, the head of the mission, stated while he was at Washington, "is to broaden commercial relations between the United States and Japan and to increase trade after the war." If this is going to be the purpose of the mission, we wish the United States and Japan every success in the present conferences and future commerce. But if the commission comes to invite the American bankers to co-operate with them in Japan's self-planned and aggressive development of China, we will invariably be against any co-operation of this sort. The American co-operation will be neither morally right to China, nor economically advantageous to the United States in the long run.

An American-Japanese co-operation will be unjust to China and unworthy of the land of liberty on account of the Japanese motive. The only aim of Japan, unfortunately, is to exploit China. The newspapers and magazines in Japan talk almost nothing else except suggesting all kinds of aggressive plans toward China. Even a graduate Japanese student in public law in New York had the courage to tell more than one of our Chinese students that in the expansion of Japan she must develop the natural resources of China. Our Japanese friend was somewhat taken aback when he was reminded in plain English that it was the Chinese natural resources that he was talking about, and that in the development of such resources China, and not Japan, is going to run the business.

This country may not prevent Japan from exploiting China, but she and her people can at least refrain from helping Japan to exploit China. We lay our case before our American friends and we expect fair play.

When we urge the American bankers not to co-operate with Japan to develop China, we do not want the American bankers to understand that we are excluding them from investment and industrial enterprises in China. On the other hand, we welcome them; we welcome them because the United States is the only genuine friend we have. Somehow the United States has the good-will of China, and this good-will will be an invaluable asset to the United States if she will only make use of it. The modern corporations in China are simply ready with both arms stretched to get American capital, although our great economic resources have as yet failed to appeal to American capital to any large extent.

It is not only unjust to China, unnecessary to the United States, and a plan that will not meet the approval of the American Government, for the bankers in this country to co-operate with Japan in the development of China, but such co-operation is sure to result in commercial disaster for the United States. If the United States is going to co-operate with Japan, she will not only lose our good-will, but she surely will share a great part of China's hate for Japan. As we are looking forward to the time when we will have the greater part of the world's commerce between our two great republics on the Pacific, we do not wish to lose our mutual good-will.

HSU KUO SEN.

Columbia University, Nov. 26, 1917.

## Public Sentiment vs. Barnard.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A discouraging feature of the proposed placing of the Barnard "Lincoln" in London is the fact that Sir Alfred Mond, Commissioner of Works, holding firmly to the adage that a gift horse should not be looked in the mouth, declines to be put in the position of sitting in judgment on the "public sentiment in America" which is responsible for the gift in question.

But "public sentiment" has never approved this particular work of art. The American "Hundred Years of Peace" Committee promised to give a statue of Lincoln to London, the understanding being that it was to be a replica of the St. Gaudens monument. When it appeared that the necessary funds could not be raised, the committee's representative asked Charles P. Taft, who had given the Barnard statue to Cincinnati, to furnish a replica for London, and got a favorable and generous reply. There the matter stands.

Unless Mr. Taft can be induced to cancel his consent or London can be prevailed upon to ignore a "public sentiment" which does not exist in connection with Mr. Barnard's work, the truth as to a great man's appearance and attributes is to be perverted in the minds of every Londoner and visitor to London in the next 500 or 1,000 years.

RANDALL BLACKSHAW.

New York, Nov. 28, 1917.

## CROWD AT HERO LAND BREAKS ALL RECORDS

### Navy Day, Combined with Thanksgiving, Brings Great Throng to Bazaar.

### ALL FREE TO ENLISTED MEN

### Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson Says Our Entry Into War Insured British Friendship.

Thanksgiving Day was Navy Day at Hero Land. The holiday, and the celebration in honor of the bluejackets broke the records for attendance at the big war benefit. The crowd in the afternoon was as large as the previous crowds for the evening, and at night the Grand Central Palace was filled with a great gathering, in which were several thousand sailors of the United States, as well as French and British sailors.

Sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard took a prominent part in the programs of both afternoon and evening. Came to watch them many of the men of the United States fighting forces. Admission to everything was free to soldiers and sailors, and many of those in the city for Thanksgiving leave went to the bazaar. The Red Cross fed several hundred free of charge in the Red Cross Tea Room. Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, attended the bazaar with an escort of 300 bluejackets. These men took part in drills in the Great Ball Room, and entertained large crowds with sports in which sailors indulge. There were a number of boxing matches, and not the least interest was shown in a pie-eating contest, in which the winning sailor "put away" fourteen pies.

The holiday spirit prevailed at the bazaar and the scene was the liveliest of any evening of Hero Land. A "jazz" band helped the regular orchestra to furnish music for dancing. There were many dinner parties in the Café de Paris, run by Delmonico's; the Cheshire Cheese, conducted by Keen's Chop House; the Golden West Cabaret, run by the Hotel Knickerbocker; the Italian and the other restaurants connected with the bazaar. Among the actors who took part in the evening program were Julian Eltinge and Raymond Hitchcock.

**Praise for American Soldiers.**

In the lecture hall of the British Government's exhibit the speakers were Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Captain Richard Haigh of the British Army.

"When I saw your Star-Spangled Banner nobly carried down the streets of dear old London," said Sir Johnston, who has just come from England. "I knew that my fondest dream was realized—that all chance of ill-feeling between your country and mine had vanished. Your stalwart soldiers, too, seemed to realize that the two great English-speaking nations were united.

"As for my profession, I wish to state that there are more actors, in proportion, wearing the English uniform than of any other profession. The actresses, too, are doing their bit as nurses and in giving entertainments. The doctors have declared that the hours of revelry given by the actors are as valuable in making well the wounded as medicine and surgery."

The soldiers and sailors paid especial attention to the British tank and the Hindenberg trench. Time after time the doors to the tank inclosure had to be closed because of the crowds.

While most of the exhibits at the booths naturally become smaller through the constant sales, there is one booth the stock of which constantly increases—that is, the Silhouette Booth, in charge of Miss Beatrix Sherman, assisted by Miss Pearl White, the motion-picture actress. Practically every person of national prominence who has visited the bazaar has had his or her silhouette made by Miss Sherman, the proceeds going for allied relief. In front of the booth is a silhouette of President Wilson made by Miss Sherman in the White House.

**Prominent Persons Attend.**

Among the prominent persons seen in the cafes and about the booths last night were Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Ensign and Mrs. Franklin Farrell, Jr., Miss Estelle Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Thompson, Marquis and Marquise de Polignac, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Louis Boissevain, Brig. Gen. W. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Captain and Mrs. William Whitehouse, Mrs. Frederick Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. Samuel Barlow, Major C. Brooman-White, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. George Whigham, Mrs. Benjamin B. Tilt, Mrs. J. Elliott Lanstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Williard, Mrs. Morris Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. Frederick H. Watriss, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sullivan Smithe, Miss Margaret Hawkesworth, Mrs. J. H. Sears, the Countess of Kingston, Mme. Slavko Grouitch, Mrs. Arthur Bernay, Miss Frances Henry, Miss Eulalia Garrison, Mrs. T. D. M. Cardozo, Mrs. W. W. Fitzhugh, Mrs. James Kidder, Mrs. Ethel Burke Lewis, Mrs. Lewis S. Stillwell, Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, Miss Joan Whitridge, Miss Marjory Metcalf, Mrs. Albert Kilt, Augustus W. Kelley, Miss Christine Kelley, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mrs. Crosby Thompson, Mrs. C. Clive Bayley, Miss Adah Marks, Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, Mrs. Fletcher Dexter, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. Maude Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Herford, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Mrs. Charlotte K. Harding.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg entertained at a dinner party at the Cheshire Cheese. Among those dining in the Italian restaurant were Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord Innes-Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. John A. Black, William H. Crocker, Consul General and Mme. Poccardi, Mr. and Mrs. Harry de Giorgi, Lady Colebrooke, Francis Roche and Maurice Roche.

Today combines three events. It is Canadian Day, St. Andrew's Day, and Children's Day. A Mother Goose spectacle will be given in the Great Hall at 2 o'clock. The Stage Women's War Relief will give special children's features for the afternoon and evening. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will take part in the program. In the afternoon at the British War Exhibit John Drew will discuss "The American Actor and His Part in the War."

## FRAUDS HIT REAL CHARITIES.

### Swann Appealed To to Help Restore Confidence of Public.

Michael J. Delahunty, arrested on Wednesday by order of the District Attorney on the charge that he had retained the proceeds of a check for $1,000 obtain from Walter J. M. Donovan, a broker at 80 Broadway, on the pretense of soliciting funds for dependents of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday and remanded for trial on Dec. 3. Magistrate Simms fixed bail at $3,500. Delahunty, who said he was a promoter and lived at 547 West 123d Street, made no objection to the postponement of his trial. It is alleged that Delahunty used the name of the former commander of the regiment, Colonel Louis D. Conley, to get the $1,000 contribution from the broker.

On account of the disclosures in the investigation by District Attorney Swann showing the operations of numerous fake charities and their imposition on the public by dishonest solicitors and promoters in getting money in the name of patriotic benefits, many legitimate enterprises have been affected in carrying on their work successfully, and Mr. Swann was appealed to yesterday to do something to restore public confidence in those charities and benefits that deserve support.

Lieut. James M. Laughborough of the 305th Infantry at Camp Upton called at the District Attorney's office and said that some persons had refused to aid in a benefit to the regiment on the ground that they had become distrustful of all such forms of raising funds as the result of the frauds uncovered by the District Attorney and his staff. Mr. Swann said that no legitimate work should be harmed by the prosecution of the dishonest promoters.

The 305th Infantry is to give a benefit entertainment at the Hippodrome on Dec. 9 to raise funds to build a drill hall at Camp Upton, which is intended to be used when weather conditions prevent open air war drills and gymnasium work. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell and all the officers of the 305th Infantry have given their approval to the project. When this regiment is through with the hall it is to become a permanent drill place for other commands.

Men of the regiment are to provide the entire performance at the Hippodrome, portraying the military life at the camp, showing the entire course of training from the first day of the "rookie's" arrival to the time he is turned out a finished soldier. These men will supply their own music and songs for the show. No donations are to be solicited or accepted.

## MISS DOWLING WED TO HAROLD P. HALL

### Daughter of President-elect of Borough of Manhattan a Bride in Church of St. Columba.

The wedding of Harold Plunkett Hall, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hall of Rosedale, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude F. Dowling, a daughter of Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen and President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, and Mrs. Dowling of 401 West Twenty-fourth Street, was quietly solemnized at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Columbia, West Twenty-fifth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Edward Higgins of Rosedale.

The bride, who walked to the altar with her father, wore an afternoon gown of blue panne velvet with a hat to match and carried white orchids. She was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Dowling, who wore a blue broadcloth costume topped by a black picture hat, and carried pink roses.

Mr. Hall's best man was Joseph Higgins, a brother of Father Higgins, who performed the ceremony. A small reception for the relatives and a few close friends followed at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have gone South, and on their return from their honeymoon will live at 184th Street and the Grand Concourse.

## PRESIDENT HEARS PATRIOTIC SERMON

### Methodist Congregation Applauds Bishop McDowell — Home Dinner at White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Wilson observed Thanksgiving Day quietly, spending much of the time reading in his study.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, he attended services at the Metropolitan Methodist Church this morning, but a drizzling rain in the afternoon caused h to abandon a contemplated automobile ride. At night the President and Mrs. Wilson attended a ball under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society.

At the church services which the President attended a great congregation applauded thunderously when Bishop McDowell, contrasting American diplomacy with the intriguing diplomacy of Germany, said that the historic documents penned by President Wilson would stand indefinitely without fear of repudiation. Lauding the motives which brought the United States into the war, Bishop McDowell exclaimed:

"We are eager for victory, but we are more eager for honor. We are eager for prosperity, but we are more eager for humanity. We are eager for peace, but we are vastly more eager for righteousness."

Dinner at the White House was simple and informal. Only members of the President's household were present, and the menu was arranged with a view to food conservation, Mrs. Wilson having been one of the first signers of the food pledge cards. The President's turkey, a forty-pounder, came from the Kentucky farm of South Trimble, Clerk of the House.

All the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Wilson, who is on the Pacific Coast, remained in Washington for the holiday. Secretary and Mrs. Daniels entertained at dinnner twenty convalescing sailors and marines from the Naval Hospital here. Mrs. George Dewey was also present.

Thousands of uniformed men from nearby training camps were dinner guests in Washington homes, and many religious and fraternal organizations held special entertainments in honor of the enlisted men.

## START ANTI-LITTER FIGHT.

### Merchants and Their Employes Volunteer as "Block Captains."

Rapid progress is being made by the Merchants Association's Committee on City Conditions and Ordinances, of which John C. Eames is Chairman, in the appointment of block captains for the Third Police Inspection District, which extends from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street, under the anti-litter plan, the association announced yesterday. A statement by the association says:

"If a schoolboy or a citizen wearing a block captain's badge steps up to you and says, 'You have just violated the law,' it will be the part of wisdom not to tell him to mind his own business, but to ask him in what respect you have offended. Probably you have thoughtlessly dropped a newspaper or torn letter scraps, or possibly a cigarette box, into the street. The reminder of the block captain will not necessarily be followed by serious consequences if it is taken in good part.

"Commissioner John T. Fetherston of the Department of Street Cleaning has written to the committee, 'I will have our offices co-operate in every way to make a success of the campaign.'

"Nearly forty business houses have appointed employes to act as block captains. These employes have sent in their signed pledges and have already received their commissions of appointment, together with pamphlet of instructions and identification card."

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Genuine Cordovans, $6.50, $8, $9.
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## GREGORY TO PASS ON ALIEN REGISTRY PLAN

### Attorney General Will Confer with McCarthy and Woods Today.

### "DEADLINE" FOR BROOKLYN

### Marshal Power Announces Zone from Which Germans Will Be Excluded.

The subject of the registration of the thousands of enemy aliens resident in New York City will be discussed at a conference to be held in Washington today between Attorney General Gregory, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, and United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy. A representative of the State Department, probably Counsellor Frank L. Polk, will also be present. Commissioner Woods and Marshal McCarthy, who left for Washington last night, are said to have worked out a plan for the registration which they are expected to submit to Attorney General Gregory for his approval.

As the plan now stands, the Police Department, aided by Marshal McCarthy and the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, is expected to be charged with the duty of registering the more than 100,000 enemy aliens in New York City, of whom probably 50 per cent. live in Manhattan and the Bronx. In what is known as the Metropolitan District the enemy alien population is estimated at between 130,000, and 140,000.

The registration will probably be made by police precincts, the captain of the precinct being in charge. The registrants will be required to give, under oath, and, if necessary, submit proof, as to their past, particularly since the beginning of the war in 1914. A failure to appear for registration when called will mean arrest and internment for the period of the war.

All registrants will probably be required to report at stated intervals to the commander of the police precinct in which they live or do business. When a German subject wishes to leave the city he will first have to get the written permission of the police captain, which in turn will be approved or disapproved by the proper Federal authorities. If permission is granted he will be required to report to the police authorities. The precinct commander in New York will then notify the police of the city to which he is going, and on his arrival at that place the alien must immediately report to the police there. When he is ready to return to New York he will again report to the police of the city which he is visiting, who will notify the New York authorities. Arriving back in New York the enemy alien must report to his precinct commander.

**Plan New Waterfront Census.**

In addition to the registration of all enemy aliens, the police and Deputy United States Marshals will probably begin taking a census of all persons doing business in or living in the waterfront zones. As all enemy aliens are barred from these zones this census will concern only American citizens and subjects or citizens of friendly nations. It is expected that the census will require a week, and when it is finished a complete card index system will be made, which will be turned over to the military commanders on duty in the waterfront zones for their guidance. This card index is expected to make possible the quick identification of any person in the zone should the occasion arise.

Marshal McCarthy made an inspection of the Manhattan and Bronx waterfront zones yesterday. He said that the orders of the Government for the evacuation of those zones by enemy aliens were being carried out and that with the exception of a few business men, who have received a few days' extension to wind up their affairs and move, he believed that all the German subjects had left the zone.

United States Marshal James M. Power of the Eastern District of New York, which takes in all of Long Island and Staten Island, officially announced last night the following "dead line" along the Brooklyn waterfront beyond which from this time on no enemy alien will be allowed to pass:

Starting at Paige Avenue and Whale Creek to Oakland Street, to Commercial Street, to Dupont Street, to West Street, to Quay Street, to Franklin Street, to North Fourteenth Street, to Kent Avenue, to Grand Street, to Ferry; back along Grand Street to Kent Avenue to Broadway, to ferry.

Starting again at south side of Broadway and Kent Avenue along Kent Avenue to Metz Street, to Clinton Street, to Flushing Avenue to St. Edwards Street, to Park Avenue, to Navy Street, to York Street, to Hudson Avenue, to John Street, to Jay Street, to Plymouth Street, to Main Street, to Catherine Street Ferry.

Starting again at Main Street and Plymouth Street along Main Street to Water Street, to Fulton Street, to Fulton Ferry.

Starting again at Fulton and Furman Streets along Furman Street to Atlantic Avenue, to South Ferry.

Starting again at Atlantic Avenue and Furman Street along Atlantic Avenue to Columbia Street, to Harrison Street, to Van Brunt Street, to Hamilton Avenue, to Imlay Street, to Pioneer Street, to Conover Street, to King Street, to Ferris Street, to Van Dyke Street, to Conover Street, to Beard Street, along Beard Street to Otsego Street, to Sigourney Street, to Columbia Street, to Bay Street, to Hicks Street to Cream Street, to Henry Street, to Bush Street, to Clinton Street, to Cream Street, to Smith Street, to Hamilton Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Third Avenue, to Twenty-eighth Street, to Second Avenue, to Thirty-ninth Street, then along Thirty-ninth Street to Ferry, coming up Thirty-ninth Street to First Avenue, to Sixty-ninth Street, to Ferry, back along Sixty-ninth Street to First Avenue, to Bay Ridge Avenue, to Narrows Avenue, to Eighty-ninth Street, to Colonial Road, to Ninety-second Street, to Narrows Avenue, to Third Avenue, to Marine Avenue, to Fort Hamilton Parkway, to Ninety-second Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Warehouse Avenue, thence through roadway across Dyker Beach Park to Cropsey Avenue, to Bay Thirty-seventh Street, to Harway Avenue, to Avenue E, to Warehouse Avenue to Canal Avenue, to West Thirty-seventh Street, to Surf Avenue, thence along Surf Avenue.

**Brooklyn Zone Mapped Out.**

Marshal Power, accompanied by his deputies, devoted all day yesterday to mapping out this zone. A tour of the entire district covered by the Marshal was made. Later he held a conference with Chief Inspector Dillon and Borough Inspector Murphy of the Police Department, at the conclusion of which he left with the police officials copies of the map showing the dead line for enemy aliens in Brooklyn. Thousands of cards, printed in both English and German, warning enemy aliens to keep outside the points where the signs are posted, will be distributed throughout the five counties in charge of Marshal Power today.

The Marshal also said that stenographers were now engaged at his office preparing a duplicate card index of the enemy aliens registered there under the President's proclamation of April 6. The duplicate of the original index will be delivered to the Police Department tomorrow night, and will be distributed among the various precincts in which the enemy aliens live. It was also announced at Marshal Power's office that since the latest proclamation of the President was issued barring enemy aliens from within 300 yards of the waterfront, his office had arrested more than a dozen for violating the order. They have been interned temporarily on Ellis Island, but will be transferred later to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

A conference will be held late today at Marshal Power's office in the Brooklyn Post Office Building between representatives of the Navy and Army Intelligence Bureaus, United States Attorney France of Brooklyn, representatives of the Police Department and other departments with whom the Brooklyn Federal officials are co-operating in carrying out the proclamation of the President.

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## PLEDGE SCHOOL LOYALTY.

### All But Two District Superintendents Sign Patriotic Declaration.

A declaration of loyalty, carrying with it repudiation of disloyal or seditious teachings in the public schools, has been given out, bearing the signatures of twenty-four of the twenty-six District Superintendents of the city school system. The statement reads:

"We pledge unqualified loyalty to the United States in its war with the Imperial Government of Germany. We believe that the principles proclaimed by the President and Congress in this crisis of our nation's life should guide us in training the youth of our country for patriotic citizenship. We take this opportunity to repudiate the words and actions of any disloyal or seditious members of the teaching and supervising staffs of the public schools. We consider their connection with our school system a menace to the free institutions of our country. At a time when thousands of young Americans are leaving their homes to die, if need be, for their country, the toleration of open or seditious disloyalty in our schools would be a flagrant abuse of freedom of speech. Furthermore, we believe that any teacher who is not a positive force in inculcating Americanism should not be permitted to remain in our schools."

A committee of the Faculty of De Witt Clinton High School, a few of the members of whose Faculty have been the principal defendants on the charge of lukewarm Americanism, have been gathering statistics of the teachers, pupils, and alumni in the military and naval service, and, with the inquiry still incomplete, have found that the service flag which they have ordered will have at least 293 stars. The men recorded as in the service include 13 teachers, 261 former students, and 19 students, who left this term.

The committee asks that all Clinton men in the service will send full name, date of their studies, branch of service, rank and location to Jesse W. Whitsit, De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

**Loaded Shell on Government Ship.**

A loaded and primed three-inch shell was found yesterday afternoon in a locker in one of the storerooms of a steamer loading at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. The vessel was said to be engaged in Government service, and information as to her cargo could not be obtained. Police of the Fourth Avenue station took charge of the shell, but were not inclined to believe that it was placed there with intention to damage the ship. The theory most in favor was that the missile was probably defective, and had been acquired by a seaman as a souvenir.

## 205 GERMAN SHIPS IDLE.

### Allies Negotiating for Vessels Lying at South American Ports.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In connection with the announcement that the Brazilian Government had agreed to the use by France of thirty of the forty-five German merchant vessels in Brazilian ports, attention was directed today to the fact that there is an enormous amount of German tonnage lying idle in South American ports. Altogether there are 205 Austrian or German vessels in South American ports, the largest number being in Chile.

The Allies are endeavoring to bring about the freeing of some of this tonnage, which is estimated at 815,428, and is understood to be distributed as follows: Chile, eighty-nine vessels, aggregating 318,383 tons; Brazil, forty-five German vessels, totaling 235,191 tons, and four Austrian vessels of 18,604 tons; Argentina, fifteen vessels representing 79,712 tons; Mexico, thirteen vessels, of 47,722 tons; Uruguay, eight vessels of 42,658 tons; Cuba, six vessels of 19,464 tons; Colombia, four vessels of 14,575 tons, and Venezuela, one vessel of 217 tons.

## MISS EASTMAN NOT INDICTED

### Head of Women's Peace Party Not Identified with the Masses.

Miss Crystal Eastman, who is Chairman of the Women's Peace Party of New York, was not among those indicted in connection with the publication of The Masses, as was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 22.

Miss Eastman is a sister of Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, which has been barred from the mails, and for the publication of which several persons connected with the management have been indicted because of the anti-American attitude of the magazine. Miss Eastman is not connected with The Masses and did not figure in the Government investigation which has led to court action against the publication.

**Schaefer-Dutcher Engagement.**

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schaefer of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Thea Schaefer, to Frederick Harris Dutcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dutcher of 69 Plymouth Street, Montclair. Mr. Dutcher, a graduate of Cornell University, class of '17, is a member of the staff of the United States Naval Engine School, New York.

**Filmer-Arthur.**

The marriage of A. Weslake Filmer, U. S. N., and Miss Sarah Beatrice Arthur, daughter of Mrs. Paul M. Filmer, and step-daughter of Captain Paul M. Filmer of the Adjutant General's Department, N. A., took place on Wednesday, the Rev. Oscar Hayward officiating. Mr. Filmer is a nephew of the bride's stepfather, and the engagement was announced only a few days before the wedding.

**Will Tour Cuba on Honeymoon.**

Miss Elsie Weiss, daughter of Mrs. Theresa Weiss of 535 West 135th Street, and Milton Leichter, a lawyer of this city, were married last evening by the Rev. Light at the Hotel Majestic. The couple will go to Cuba on their honeymoon, where they will tour the country in an automobile.

**Lieut. C. Willard Fairchild Marries.**

C. Willard Fairchild, an illustrator of this city, and who was in the Plattsburg Camp and recently received his commission as Lieutenant, and Miss Frances Clappe, daughter of Mrs. A. Clappe of 149 West Twelfth Street, New York, were married in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday. Lieutenant Fairchild and his bride will return to New York this week, and he will probably be stationed at Yaphank.

**Foster-Tillard.**

The marriage has been announced of Miss Florence Helene Tillard, daughter of Mrs. John Weems Tillard, and Sergeant Charles Clinton Foster, Corps of Engineers, U. S. N. A., which took place last Monday at the home of the bride's mother, Newark, N. J.

## "TED" HEQUEMBOURG DEAD.

### Aviator's Death Follows That of His Uncle—Double Funeral.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 29.—James T. (Ted) Hequembourg, instructor in aviation at Newport News, Va., died here today as the result of injuries in an airplane accident in Hampton Roads last May.

Hequembourg's uncle, Theodore Morse Hequembourg, who was one of the founders of the Brooks Locomotive Works here, died shortly before midnight last night. A double funeral will be held on Saturday.

## SOLID CROWN FOR MRS. WHITEHOUSE

### Diadem of Pure Gold to Replace Base Emblem of Suffrage Victory.

### CORONATION AT WASHINGTON

### Royal Honor Stirs Resentment Among Workers, Who Would Spend Money for Charity.

A costly gold crown is to be presented to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, at the national suffrage convention in Washington next month. Just how much the trophy of victory at the polls, which is to grace the State leader's brow, is to cost, was kept a profound secret last night, though it was denied that $1,000—the rumored figure—was to be spent upon the decoration.

The project to confer such an expensive token of gratitude upon Mrs. Whitehouse became known last night at the same time that it was learned that the "gold crown" used at her coronation during the recent convention of the party at a woman citizens' dinner at the Hotel Biltmore wasn't gold, after all. That beautiful wreath of gleaming laurel leaves was only paste! Those interested in making the gift admitted that the wreath, borne up the aisle by a stately young woman, who held it ceremoniously aloft on a rose satin cushion, was only an imitation of the real thing.

The real one was designed by the same artist who fashioned the oak leaves presented to Marshal Joffre on his recent visit to America. It was said last night that though not all the money had been raised, a Fifth Avenue goldsmith already was at work upon the crown.

When confidential letters asking for contributions to the gift fund were received by women of prominence in the State party all over New York they created quite a stir, and some of the ensuing reaction was quite contrary to that anticipated by the women who signed the letters. At the head of the "sort of informal committee," which has the project and the collection in hand, is Mrs. George D. Pratt of 640 Park Avenue, wife of the New York State Conservation Commissioner. Mrs. Pratt admitted last night that the gift was to be made, but refused to say who are the other women on the committee. Nor would she tell the exact cost of the crown.

Mrs. Pratt said that, in the opinion of those sponsoring the project, it was entirely proper to spend a considerable sum upon a solid gold trophy for the State leader. She declared that conferring suffrage upon the women of the State was "a distinct war measure," and said as such a patriotic emancipation it was entirely fitting and proper that the expense of commemorating Mrs. Whitehouse's share in the victory should be undertaken, no matter how many other causes were clamoring for support. "It was all so fundamental," said Mrs. Pratt. "It was so very necessary that we should be enfranchised that I cannot see how any one could object to our collecting money to give such a gift to our State leader."

Resentment against the whole scheme, which extends far beyond a refusal on the part of some solicited to contribute, has been manifested both by members of the City Party, allied with the State body, and by the radical element. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman and "little boss" of the City Party, when told of the plan last night asserted that she would have nothing to do with it, and neither would the party which she heads.

"It's absurd," said Miss Hay. "I don't believe in spending money for any such thing. I will have nothing to do with it and neither will the City Party or most of its members, though some may be led into contributing as individuals. Not only is it wasteful and extravagant to spend money on such a bauble at this time, when the war and the interests connected with it need all we can spare and more too, but it is ridiculous for suffragists as such to waste money in such a way when they would far better expend it on the education of women voters.

"Such education is needed, now that women are enfranchised, and great sums are going to be needed to carry it out. If the women have a thousand dollars or less to contribute let them spend it in the educational cause. So far as I am concerned, I feel as I always have that money should not be spent, and the public or parts of it, should not be solicited, except for causes which are going to be of benefit—things which are going to do some good."

Just what effect the gift scheme may have upon the party itself, if it is persisted in, no suffragist was prepared to say last night, but there were those supporters of the cause who felt sure the radical Socialist element were just waiting for some such opportunity to decry the "extravagant rich" in the party. The pacifist-Socialist element who followed Morris Hillquit and who loudly are claiming credit for the suffrage victory at the polls are known already to be incensed at the way the party leaders have frozen them out at such celebrations as thus far have been held.

## ENGAGED TO CAPTAIN DANA.

### Miss Katryna Weed to Wed Son of Paul Dana on Dec. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Weed of Plattsburg, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katryna Weed, to Anderson Dana, Captain of Field Artillery in the National Army and one of the instructors at the recent Plattsburg Camp. The wedding will take place on Dec. 4 at Plattsburg. Miss Weed is a granddaughter of Smith M. Weed.

Captain Dana, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana of 1 Fifth Avenue, is a grandson of the late Charles A. Dana and the late W. Butler Duncan. After the expiration of his leave Captain Dana will be stationed at Yaphank.

## BRIDE OF CAPT. J. S. BISBEE, JR.

### Miss Catherine Flint Weds at Parents' Home in Bellows Falls, Vt.

Miss Catherine Flint, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wyman Flint, and Captain Joseph Bartlett Bisbee, Jr., were married yesterday at Wood Brae, the home of the bride's parents, at Bellows Fall, Vt.

The bride's father is a paper manufacturer. He is President of the Wyman Flint & Sons Company in Bellows Falls and the Claremont Paper Company in Claremont, N. H. Captain Bisbee is a graduate of Amherst College, class of 10, and was formerly a teacher in River View Academy, at Poughkeepsie. He received his commission at the second officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and expects to enter active service after Dec. 15.

## CARDINAL CALLS FOR UNITY.

### Mgr. O'Connell Expresses Gratitude That America Is in the War.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—"Let us raise our hearts in gratitude to God that America is in this war," declared Cardinal O'Connell, speaking today at a solemn high mass of requiem in memory of deceased members of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

"Whatever may be the cause of the war, whatever purpose each individual nation has in going to war, let history decide," he continued. "But this we know today, and for this we ought to be filled with righteous pride, that America is in this war, not for greed or selfishness, but only to maintain the principles of righteousness and justice.

"America will see to it that no mere force or might, no mere greed for greater power or more territory will triumph, but that the great, sublime, and holy ideal of justice for all, of the right of small nations, of independent sovereignties of people, will triumph in the end. Therefore, it is the duty of every one of us here in America, no matter what our race or our racial history may be, to stand by the side of America in this tremendous conflict of right against might."

## EX-SURROGATE BECKETT.

### Appointee of Gov. Hughes in 1907 Dies in His 58th Year.

Charles Henry Beckett, former Surrogate of New York County, and recently a lawyer in private practice in this city, died yesterday at his home, 305 West Eighty-eighth Street. He was born at Williamstown, Mass., in 1859, and was graduated from Dartmouth College as an honor student in 1881, after which he studied law at Columbia Law School, where he was a classmate of Charles E. Hughes. Surrogate Rollins appointed him Probate Clerk a year after he was admitted to the bar.

After serving as Probate Clerk five years he resigned to become a member of the firm of Booraem & Hamilton. In 1899 he was appointed President of the Board of Trustees of Elmira Reformatory by Governor Roosevelt, serving in that capacity until 1902. Since 1906 he had been a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1907 he was appointed Surrogate by Governor Hughes, returning to private practice a year later.

**The Rev. Charles E. Sawtelle.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29.—The Rev. Charles Edward Sawtelle died here today at the home of his sister, Miss Mary Sawtelle. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Needham, Mass., and a former President of the Massachusetts Baptist State Conference, and had held the same office in the Greater Boston Conference. Born in San Francisco in 1868, he came East early in life and was graduated from Colby College and from Newton Seminary.

**Obituary Notes.**

E. M. JONES, for many years Treasurer of the Minerva Savings and Trust Company of Minerva, Ohio, died at his home there on Wednesday.

Mrs. MARY G. BAILHACHE, wife of Dr. Preston H. Bailhache, a former commander of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island, died on Tuesday at her home, Clifton, Staten Island.

LOVELL HALL, an attorney, died suddenly on Tuesday at Middletown, Conn., in his seventy-fourth year.

DANIEL O'CONNOR, a policeman attached to the Fifth Precinct, died on Wednesday in the Kings County Hospital.

MYRON OWEN BROWN, for many years manager of the Mohican House and later of the Sagamore Hotel, Lake George, died at his home on Lake George on Wednesday in his eighty-first year.

WILLIAM KELLY, President of the Borough Asphalt Company and the Alcatraz Asphalt Company, died yesterday at his home, 231 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARGARET LAWRENCE, wife of Frank V. Lawrence, and former President of the Women's College Club of Plainfield, N. J., died at her home there yesterday in her forty-first year.

RICHARD CAHILL, a retired brush manufacturer and brother of Marie Cahill, the actress, died suddenly yesterday in his apartment in the Hotel Algonquin, following a heart attack. Mr. Cahill was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago.

Mrs. LUCINDA MABRY, a colored cook who was known as "Aunt Lucinda" in Flushing, is dead at her home in Prince Street, Flushing, in her 101st year. She was born in slavery in 1817 on the old Mabry plantation near North Raleigh, N. C.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born.

BARON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Murray Baron, 926 Southern Boulevard, a daughter, on Nov. 28.

### Married.

BISBEE—FLINT.—Captain Joseph Bartlett Bisbee, Jr., and Miss Catherine Flint were married Nov. 29 at Wood Brae, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wyman Flint. Mr. Flint is a prominent paper manufacturer, being President of the Wyman Flint & Sons Company in Bellows Falls and the Claremont Paper Company in Claremont, N. H. The bride is the only daughter. The groom is a graduate of Amherst College with the class of 1910, and a former teacher in River View Academy in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a member of the second officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was commissioned a Captain. He expects to enter active service after Dec. 15.

CARMAN—ALLEN.—On Nov. 29, at St. Thomas's Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. W. Strother Jones, Ruby Elisabeth, daughter of Mary A. Allen of New York, to Walter Henry Carman of Norfolk, England.

DELMONICO—FANSHAWE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Donald M. Brookman, D. D., Edith MacCullogh Fanshawe to Charles Christ Delmonico of Madison, N. J.

FAIRCHILD — CLAPPE. — Edith Frances Clappe and Lieut. C. Willard Fairchild, Nov. 28, at Washington, D. C.

FILMER—ARTHUR.—On Nov. 28, by the Rev. Oscar Hayward, D. D., Sarah Beatrice Arthur, daughter of Mrs. Paul M. Filmer, and stepdaughter of Capt. Paul M. Filmer, A. G., N. A., to Augustus Weslake Filmer, U. S. N.

FINLAY—CHRISTIE.—At St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by the Right Rev. Wilson R. Stearly, assisted by the Rev. Luke White, Edith, daughter of Mrs. Robert Christie, to George Dick Finlay, Jr., Second Lieutenant U. S. R.

LIVINGSTON — KITTREDGE. — At Grace Church Chantry, on Nov. 28, 1917, by Rev. Chas. L. Slattery, D. D., assisted by Rev. Frederick Gardiner, D. D., Gertrude Channing Livingston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston, to Lieutenant Henry Crocker Kittredge of Cambridge, Mass.

WOODHULL—WILLETT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by the rector, the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., Margaret Rutherford Willett, daughter of Mrs. Willett and the late Marinus Willett, to Charles Herries Woodhull.

ZABRISKIE—CHATTLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, at Paterson, N. J., Miss Julia T. Chattle to Eugene Zabriskie, by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, rector St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

SULLIVAN—WAGENER.—Nov. 27, Ida G. Wagener to William C. Sullivan.

YOUNG—NUTT.—Nov. 28, Margaret Nutt to Wilfred J. Young.

### Died.

BECKETT.—On Nov. 29, Charles H., husband of Estelle J. Beckett, in his 58th year, at his residence, 306 West 88th St. Funeral services at the late residence, Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Williamstown, Va.

BEERMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, Harris, beloved husband of Fannie and devoted father of Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, and Philip Beerman and Mrs. Leah Klein. Funeral services from Sam Rothschild's Funeral Parlor, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Friday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

BOES.—On Nov. 27, William F. Boes, M. D., beloved husband of Theresa Boes, in his 65th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 200 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

BRITT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, Ellen A. Britt, widow of the late John J. Britt and mother of T. Louis A. Britt and of the late John Gabriel Britt. Funeral from her late residence, 453 East 57th St., New York City, Friday, Nov. 30, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av., New York City, 10 A. M.

BURHANS.—Catharine, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, in the 88th year of her age. Her relatives and friends and those of the late Rev. Anthony Elmendorf, D. D., are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 11, at the residence of George M. Lillie, 41 Frelinghuysen Road, Brighton Heights, S. I. Interment at Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick, at 3 o'clock.

CAMMACK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, Mary C. Cammack, widow of the late John A. Cammack. Interment private. New Orleans and Louisiana papers please copy.

CHRISTESEN.—On Nov. 29, 1917, at his residence, 121 West 83d St., New York City, Charles A. Christesen. Funeral services will be held at West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 8:30 P. M.

CLARKE.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, 1917, in the 51st year of her age, suddenly of pneumonia, Fanny Smyth, wife of Francis Cameron Clarke and daughter of the late Henry Muruey and Louise Gregory Smyth. Funeral services at Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 12:48 P. M. Interment private. St. Paul, Minn., papers please copy.

COUGHLAN.—Timothy, age 73, on Nov. 28, 1917, at 16 Forley St., Elmhurst, L. I. Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., Manhattan, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M.

CROHEN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 29, 1917, Theodore Crohen, son of the late Herman and husband of Martha G. Crohen. Funeral services Greenwood Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Saturday, 3:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—At Lake Mahopac, James Oswald Davis, Jr., fell asleep Nov. 28, 1917, after a lingering illness, aged 32 years. Funeral at Lake Mahopac Saturday on arrival of Harlem Division train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 11:14 A. M. Burial at convenience of the family.

DOHM.—Suddenly on Nov. 28, Peter Dohm, beloved husband of Barbara Dohm, (nee Reisberger.) Friends, relatives, and members of Solon Lodge No. 771, F. and A. M., and Ladies' Solon Bowling Club are invited to attend. Funeral services at his late residence, 324 West 113th Street, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 8 P. M. Funeral Sunday at 1 P. M.

## WM. HALL WALKER, KODAK PIONEER, DIES

### Donor of $100,000 to Stevens Institute and $50,000 to American Red Cross Expires at 71.

William Hall Walker, former head of the Kodak, Limited, of London and until his retirement a member of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, died yesterday at his home, 23 West Fifty-fourth Street, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Walker was born at Scio, Mich., and received practical training as a mechanical engineer, becoming in later life the patron of several technical institutions, among them Stevens Institute, to which he donated $100,000 several years ago, and the Mechanics Institute of Rochester, to which he gave $25,000.

Mr. Walker devoted much time to the development of photography and was the inventor of many devices which helped bring the art to its present degree of perfection. He became the European representative of the Eastman Kodak Company, with headquarters in London, where he was a prominent figure for twenty years, until his retirement twelve years ogo. He was a member of the Camera Club and the Royal Institute of London and India House in this city.

Mr. Walker was likewise active in the American Red Cross, to which he had donated $50,000 since the commencement of the war. He was the owner of an elaborate estate in the Berkshires, near Great Barrington, Mass.

**Henry Hyde Whitman.**

Henry Hyde Whitman, Assistant Counsel to the Public Service Commission, and formerly a member of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, died yesterday at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year, following an operation which was performed ten days ago. Mr. Whitman was born at Lewiston, Me., the son of the late Colonel Royal Whitman of the Third United States Cavalry, and was graduated from Harvard University and Columbia Law School. Mr. Whitman was a member of the University Club and the Columbia University Club. He is survived by his wife. Dr. Royal Whitman of 283 Lexington Avenue, is a brother. Mr. Whitman made his home at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street.

**Lady McKenzie.**

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—Lady McKenzie, wife of Sir William McKenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway, died today at her home here. Sir William and Lady McKenzie were married in 1872. She was a member of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire and a Director of the Toronto Humane Society.

### Died.

DOUGHERTY.—Thomas M., aged 33, suddenly, at his home, 26 Quogue St., Union Course, L. I. Solemn requiem mass at St. Thomas's R. C. Church, Benedict Av., Woodhaven, Saturday at 10 A. M. Interment at St. John's Cemetery.

FECHHEIMER.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at 315 Central Park West, Therese Fechheimer, widow of the late Joseph K. Fechheimer, beloved mother of Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mrs. Malcolm Neuwal, and Mr. Carl Fechheimer, in the 73d year of her age. Interment Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn., and Altoona, Penn., papers please copy.

FERDON.—At Damascus, Va., Nov. 25, 1917, Arthur Irving, beloved son of Rachael Bogart and Henry S. Ferdon, in his 41st year. Services at the residence, 215 Broad Av., Leonia, N. J., Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FOGEL.—On Nov. 28, William P. Fogel, formerly of Rutherford, N. J. Funeral services at Grace Episcopal Church, West Passaic Av., Rutherford, N. J., Friday afternoon, at 2:30. Carriages in waiting on arrival of train leaving Erie Railroad, Jersey City, 1:40 P. M.

FOUNTAIN.—At Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 28, 1917, Charles S., beloved husband of Rachel A. Hall, aged 59 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 326 Park St., Hackensack, N. J., Friday evening, Nov. 30, 8 o'clock.

GRAVES.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, Julia Randolph, wife of the late Walter Graves and daughter of the late Carman and Emilie F. Randolph. Funeral private, from her late residence, 81 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y., at 11 A. M. Friday, Nov. 30.

GREASON.—Entered into rest on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, Joseph Greason, in his 82d year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 675 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Friday at 8 P. M.

GREENIA.—George H., on Nov. 28, entered into rest at his residence, 602 6th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services on Friday, Nov. 30, at 8:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, also members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., Damascus Commandery and Mecca Shrine. New England papers please copy.

GREENIA.—St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. Y. M.—Brethren: You are urgently requested to attend the Masonic funeral services of our deceased brother, George H. Greenia, at his late residence, 602 6th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. C., Friday evening, Nov. 30, 8:30 o'clock.
C. ARTHUR SAMBLESON, Master.
LOUIS MINK, Secretary.

HALLET.—Suddenly, on Nov. 27, 1917, John E. Hallet, aged 56 years. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral services from his late residence, 736 East 220th St., Bronx, on Friday, Nov. 30, at 8:15 P. M. Washington Star paper, Washington, N. J., please copy.

HAMMOND.—Suddenly on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, Halsey Ray, son of Halsey and Belle W. Hammond, in his 23d year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 256 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, on Friday at 8 P. M. Interment at Boonton, N. J., on the arrival of the D., L. & W. R. R. train reaching Boonton at 2:10 P. M.

HAWKRIDGE.—Entered into rest Nov. 29, 1917, John W. Hawkridge, in his 63d year. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Saturday, Dec. 1, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

HAY.—Minerva, widow of James R. Hay, in the 88th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Walter G. Jones, Yonkers. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Toronto papers please copy.

HERZOG.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, Florence S. Herzog, beloved wife of Nelson H. Herzog and devoted mother of Emden and Alan George Herzog and daughter of Solomon Sulzberger. Funeral private.

HESTER.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of our beloved brother, Louis Hester, and pay our tribute of respect Sunday, 10:30 A. M., at late residence, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St. By order of Abraham M. Pariser, Master; Nathan Unger, Secretary.

HILDEBRAND. — Peacefully fell asleep on Nov. 28, 1917, Emma M. Hildebrand (nee Reinold) of 69 High St., West Nutley, N. J., widow of the late O. C. P. Hildebrand and beloved mother of Minnette A. McCully and Emma L. B. Wilson. Funeral services at 2 P. M. Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, at her late home. Interment private.

HOWLAND.—At his residence, Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, Gardiner Greene Howland, son of the late Gardiner Greene and Mary Grafton Howland.

ISAACS.—On Nov. 28, 1917, Elias M. Isaacs, beloved husband of Bertha, (nee Bechhofer,) aged 74. Funeral services from his late residence, 193 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 30, at 1 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, Naomi Jackson, in her 61st year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stanley W. Pallister, 222 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, at 3:30 P. M.

JONES.—On Nov. 27, Mary A., widow of Charles Jones and dearly beloved mother of Mary, Emily, and Frederick Vincent Jones. Funeral from her late residence, 53 West 51st St., Friday, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where mass of requiem will be offered at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

KELLY.—On Nov. 29, William Kelly, beloved husband of Bridget Hughes and father of Patrick F. Kelly, Mrs. Daniel J. McCoy, and the late James Kelly. Funeral from his late residence, 231 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of St. Francis Xavier, Carroll St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

KNOX.—At Knoxboro, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1917, Emma Louise Knox, in her 82d year.

KREUDER.—On Nov. 28, 1917, Ferdinand F. Kreuder, beloved brother of Phillie Kreuder. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 335 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

LAWRENCE.—At Plainfield, N. J., at her residence, 1,314 Denmark Road, on Thursday, Nov. 29, 1917, Margaret Ransome, wife of Frank Vinton Lawrence, aged 41 years. Services private. Chicago and San Francisco papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—Leopold, beloved husband of Sophia; father of Gertrude, Elsie, Hugo. Funeral Friday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M., from residence.

LUNZ.—Nov. 27, Charles S. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 8 P. M.

MONROE.—Elizabeth Roberts Monroe, beloved wife of Harry C. Monroe, on Nov. 27. Funeral services Friday at 2 P. M. at Fogarty's Funeral Parlors, 22 Madison Av., Flushing, L. I.

### Died.

PATTERSON.—In Ridgewood, N. J., suddenly, Nov. 29, 1917, Margaret, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin M. Patterson, aged 17 years. Funeral services Monday, Dec. 3, from her late residence, 85 Lincoln Av., Ridgewood, N. J., at 2:30 P. M.

SALISBURY.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at Hotel Martinique, Etta M., widow of Nelson H. Salisbury. Services at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 Eighth Av., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

SCHERER.—On Nov. 29, Henry, aged 57 years. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial & Cremation Co., 161 Eighth Av., corner 18th St. Time later.

SEAMAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1917, James A. Seaman. Funeral services at his late residence, 266 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 30, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

SEELE.—Thomas W., at his residence, 4,722 13th Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28. Funeral Saturday from Church of St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St. and 13th Av., 10 A. M.

SMITH. — At his Summer residence, Santa Barbara, Cal., Spencer H. Smith, in his 89th year, beloved husband of Catherine Elizabeth Dullett and father of Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter and Mrs. Samuel Freeman. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SOWDON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, Augusta W., widow of Richard Edwin Sowdon. Funeral services at 78 North Broadway Friday at 1:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

STEARNS.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, 1917, Nellie M. Stearns, in her 66th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 275 Jamaica Av., Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery.

STEVENS.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, 1917, James C. Stevens, husband of Ella Sandford, in his 66th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 272 Claremont Av., Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

TALBOT.—Harriet Gesine, wife of Charles N. Talbot, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at the Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan. Funeral services at 10 A. M. at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St.

TRAVIS.—Suddenly, at his residence, 102 West 80th St., New York City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1917, Martin V. B. Travis, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services on Saturday at 1:30 P. M., at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y.

VAN WAGENEN.—Suddenly, at Summerville, S. C., Nov. 28, 1917, John B. Van Wagenen, formerly of West Orange, N. J. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, corner Valley and Forest Sts., Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Train leaving Hoboken 9:45 A. M., Lackawanna R. R.; due Highland Av. Station 10:19 A. M. Interment Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

VOGEL.—Herman, at his residence in Tuxedo Park, on Nov. 27, 1917. Services at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, on Friday, Nov. 30, at 11 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 29, at his residence, 23 West 54th St., William Hall Walker, in the 72d year of his age. Service at his late home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Friday, Nov. 30. Interment at Stockbridge, Mass.

WAY. — On Thursday, Nov. 29, 1917, at Doylestown, Penn., Sarah Arnold Way, widow of Albert L. Way of Philadelphia.

WESTERVELT.—At Newark, N. J., on Nov. 28, 1917, Julia Caffien, daughter of the late Matthew Caffien, and Mary A. Thorn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITMAN.—Suddenly, Thursday, Nov. 29, Henry Hyde Whitman, in his 56th year. Services in Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

WISE.—Sabine de Fischer Wise, widow of Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, former Rabbi of Temple Rodeph Sholom, New York, Thursday, Nov. 29, aged 81. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Davis, 304 West 81st St. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

ALBRECHT.—Henry, 910 Home St., Bronx, Nov. 28, aged 90. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

BARRETT.—Michael, 77 Perry St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BAUER.—Charles, 448 West 38th St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

BRADY.—John J., 331 East 36th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLARK.—Mary, 330 East 70th St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CUMICK.—Helena, 74 St. Mark's Place, Nov. 27. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FROHLICH.—Gustave, 6 Morningside Av., Nov. 27, aged 58.

GROEDEL.—Charles H., 124 West 114th St., Nov. 27, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GUNNARSON.—Alfred J., 23 West 111th St., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

HEINLE.—Frederick C., Nov. 28. Funeral 1,970 Broadway tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

KAECK.—Cornelius, 19 East 198th St., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MARSELIUS.—Della T., Nov. 28, age 38. Funeral 161 8th Av.

MILLS.—Ralph, 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Martin, 549 West 49th St., Nov. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OPP.—Charles, 513 East 146th St., Nov. 28. Funeral Dec. 2.

RODGERS.—William, 147 East 22d St., Nov. 27.

SCHMIDT.—Magdelena, Nov. 27, aged 78. Funeral 355 Bleecker St.

SHEPPARD.—Sarah, 39 West 12th St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

SLATTERY.—Sarah, Nov. 27. Funeral 257 Hudson St. today, 1 P. M.

STEWART.—Mary A., 15 Bank St., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WEE.—Lang, Nov. 27. Funeral Broadway and 66th St.

WEILBACH.—Eve, 549 Broome St., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

**Brooklyn.**

BOLLINGER.—Mary E., 24 Snyder Av., Nov. 27.

CAHILL.—James E., 491 Clinton St., Nov. 27, aged 43. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

EDER.—Catherine, 375 Menehan St., Nov. 27, aged 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Loretta, 9,613 Avenue N, Nov 27, aged 28. Funeral today.

HAHN.—Katherine, 191 Jefferson Av., Nov. 27.

HAYDEN.—La Salle J., Nov. 27, aged 58. Funeral Monroe St. and Sumner Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McNERNEY.—Mary, 1,420 77th St., Nov. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MOLTER.—Bertha, 1,720 Woodbine St., Nov. 27, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Daniel, 4,402 4th Av., Nov. 27, aged 33. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REHMSTEDT.—John H., 18 St. Mark's Pl., Nov. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WALSH.—Josephine, 628 Myrtle Av., Nov. 28, aged 15. Funeral today 9 A. M.

WATERS.—Mary L., 22 Halsey St., Nov. 27, aged 62.

**Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.**

CAMPBELL.—John H., 128 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Nov. 27.

DE LARGY.—John J., 347 8th St., Jersey City, Nov. 27. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

FITZGERALD.—Mary A., 72 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, Nov. 28.

McCURDY.—Margaret, 533 Garden St., Hoboken, Nov. 27.

McCORMICK.—Michael, 114½ Sheffield St., Newark, Nov. 27. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MEES.—Charles, 38 Sherman Av., Jersey City, Nov. 27, aged 35.

MERRITT.—Margaret, 662 Hunterdon St., Newark, Nov. 27.

MORTON.—Col. William, 106 South 11th St., Newark, Nov. 27, aged 71.

MOSS.—Peter A., 118 Franklin St., Jersey City, Nov. 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NOONAN.—Joseph M., 124 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Nov. 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

TAYLOR.—Emma B., 35 Salem St., Newark, Nov. 27.

**Long Island.**

BEYLICH.—Mary, Ridgewood, Nov. 26, aged 62.

BOROWSKA.—Nadevia, Maspeth, Nov. 26, aged 5.

BROWNE.—Edmund E., Woodhaven, Nov. 26, aged 48.

DE SIMONE.—Arthur, Ozone Park, Nov. 26, aged 1.

KINNEY.—Martin J., Woodhaven, Nov. 26, aged 43.

LANGENBAHR.—Chester W., Jamaica, Nov. 26, aged 6.

PEARSALL.—Wallace, Far Rockaway, Nov. 26, aged 54.

PECOWSKI.—Andrew W., Woodhaven, Nov. 26, aged 38.

SCHIERBAUM. — Wilhelmena, Ridgewood, Nov. 26, aged 30.

SHAW.—Samuel, College Point, Nov. 26, aged 77.

### In Memoriam.

CROOK.—In loving memory of William Tipping Crook, Nov. 30, 1914.

HERTLEIN.—In loving memory of Christopher E. Hertlein, who passed away Nov. 30, 1910.

LAVELLE.—Annie, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

Frank E. Mead Undertaker
Prompt, careful, considerate service, at the price you wish to pay. Non-sectarian
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# 'CARMEN' DELIGHTS HOLIDAY AUDIENCE

### Geraldine Farrar's Performance of Bizet's Heroine Gains in Dramatic Quality.

## MAY PETERSON'S DEBUT

### American Soprano as Micaela Reveals Herself an Artist—"La Boheme" Sung at Night.

CARMEN, opera in four acts; book in French, by Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halevy; music by Georges Bizet. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

| | |
|---|---|
| Carmen | Geraldine Farrar |
| Micaela | May Peterson |
| Frasquita | Lenora Sparkes |
| Mercedes | Sophie Braslau |
| Don Jose | Giovanni Martinelli |
| Escamillo | Clarence Whitehill |
| Dancaire | Albert Reiss |
| Remendado | Angelo Bada |
| Zuniga | Andre de Segurola |
| Morales | Mario Laurenti |

Conductor, Pierre Monteux.

"Carmen" was given for the first time this season at the special Metropolitan's Thanksgiving matinée yesterday. There was a very large audience eager to find almost everything good in the performance and to applaud it vigorously. And there were, indeed, many excellent points in it. Mme. Farrar's "Carmen" has been polished and intensified in its quality, and has shown the improvement in dramatic quality that is so often manifest in Mme. Farrar's continued study of a part. Mr. Martinelli's Don José is a creditable performance, but he sang yesterday with a good deal of main strength, as at the end of the flower song in the second act, which may have been worth a round of applause to him, but did not embellish Bizet's music.

Miss May Peterson made her first appearance with the Metropolitan company as Micaela; an American soprano, who has had experience at the Opéra Comique in Paris. The experience was evident in her appearance and the exemplary representation which she gave of a perfectly inconsequential young lady in the opera. The voice which had been heard and admired here in concert seemed a little small yesterday, and there was an unexpected unsteadiness in some tones, especially the lower ones. But there were evidences of some nervousness on Miss Peterson's part, of which this may have been one. There is beautiful quality in the voice and the results generally of a well-controlled production; some of her high tones were taken with admirable precision. Miss Peterson, in short, showed herself an artist whose future contributions in the course of the season will be observed with interest.

Mr. Whitehill's Escamillo was a superb impersonation, full of life and vigor, and sung in noble and beautiful voice. Not often is the Toreador's song more successfully achieved. The conducting of Mr. Monteux was on the whole of excellent quality, and he gave the performance spirited movement and dramatic power, as well as considerable finish in the orchestral part.

"La Boheme" was repeated at the opera last night with a cast all new, except Ruth Miller, the Musetta, who sang better than at her recent début. The plight of Paris bohemians of 1830 found some realism in the difficulties of other American stars. Riccardo Martin, twice out of opera lately, tried to sing with a heavy cold, as Secretary Guard explained from the stage, while Thomas Chalmers gave up in advance, and a printed slip announced Louis d'Angelo. A house in holiday mood took more active part in the proceedings than is often heard from an American crowd. Muzio as Mimi was a favorite, together with Scotti in his familiar rôle, and Mardones, in fine voice, as Colline.

## WOULD END BUYING TITLES.

### House of Lords Adopts a Resolution Prohibiting the Practice.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—[Associated Press.] Assertions that British titles have been obtained by payments to party funds and by contributions to public purposes have long been made, but statements of facts and names by responsible men in public have not been heard until the recent discussion in the House of Lords by the Earl of Loreburn, former Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Selborne, a former Cabinet Minister.

The bestowal of two peerages recently, with seats in the House of Lords which appertain to them, has angered some of the inner circle of that body, who consider that its status has been cheapened. The names of the two new peers cannot be given, although they may be heard in the gossip of any London club or drawing room.

The resolution which Lord Loreborn introduced, and which was adopted without a division, provides that when any honor is bestowed upon others than members of the royal family, of the army and navy or civil service, there shall be a public statement of the reasons; also that the Prime Minister, in recommending any honors to the King, shall state that no payments to party funds are associated with them.

Contributions to British political parties are a sealed book to the public. Only a very small circle of the managers of the party machines know anything about them. But it is asserted that one prolific source of revenue for the party in power has been the conferring of titles of nobility upon rich men, and an understood custom that a generous subscription to the party fund should be forthcoming in such cases.

The Earl of Selborne gave some examples of deals that had failed. Sir James Gildea, the founder of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association, he said, had authorized the statement that on three occasions he had been approached to act as go-between. One man offered him £25,000 and two others £10,000 for the society if he would use his influence to obtain titles for them. "He replied that he would have nothing to do with such transactions, and those single-minded and disinterested philanthropists never gave a penny to the association," said Lord Selborne.

Lord Loreburn's resolution contained a preamble, "that this House, convinced that Ministers have in recent times advised his Majesty to confer honors and dignities on persons who have given or have promised money to party funds as a consideration, therefore—," but the Lords omitted that by a vote of 48 to 34. The reasons urged by Lord Curzon were that it contained a reflection upon four living Prime Ministers, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd George. Members of the Lords were disposed to think that Prime Ministers had recommended to the King promotions to the nobility on the advice of party managers, without questioning the reasons, and preferring to turn a blind eye to an old custom.

## OPEN TRAILS FOR THE ARMY.

### Pennsylvania Roads Being Prepared for Passage of Heavy Trucks.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Pennsylvania, the banner State in regular army recruiting, is blazing the trail for good roads for the army. The Council of National Defense announced today that the State is preparing to keep its thoroughfares in readiness for the passage of military truck trains this Winter, according to a letter received from the State Highway Department.

The action was taken following correspondence on the plan to relieve congestion in railway terminals by the use of motor trucks. The first experimental military truck train is already on its way from a Western city to the Atlantic seaboard. Other States are expected to follow the action of Pennsylvania.

A part of the letter of the Pennsylvania department follows:

"As stated on several ocasions, the department will use every effort possible not only to put and keep this route in passable condition, but also to keep it open in the event of snowstorms. In order to take care of this latter condition we are arranging to place eight motor trucks, which will be equipped with snowplows along the line of the road, prepared to fight the storms."

## "SIX MONTHS OPTION"

### A Moralistic Farce on Trial Divorce and Remarriage.

SIX MONTHS OPTION, a comedy in three acts by Ancella Anslee. At the Princess Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Franklin Kendal | Stanley C. Ridges |
| Andrew McClellen | W. T. Clark |
| Fanny Kendal | Minna Gombel |
| Ella McClellen | Mrs. Jacques Martin |
| Marion Eastman | Jane Marbury |
| Ernesto Gianello | David Quixano |
| Frieda | Marion Manley |

Divorce and remarriage would be much less frequent, in the opinion of Ancella Anslee, if the high contracting parties could only have a foretaste of their luck in the second lottery of love. There would be time to test new ties, to digest new sensations. And, in the lengthening retrospect, old ties and old emotions might revive some of their pristine attractions. Now Ancella Anslee is a playwright, and the result of these cogitations was "Six Months' Option," in which the candidates for divorce and remarriage live amphibiously for half a year between the old love and the new. In the end a proverb is revised. Never be on with the new love until you have given both loves the acid test for at least six months.

Conceivably a comedy might have been written on this theme—but only conceivably. For, like trial marriage, trial divorce and remarriage is an institution which the genus homo is much more disposed to discuss than to experiment in. The comedy would have to be very light, verging upon farce. The characters would have to be vivaciously sketched, and acted with the utmost finesse in caricature. In Ancella Anslee's play the characters are scissored out as if by the tinsmith, and they are so far from taking their predicament lightly that they clog the dialogue with weighty observations on subjects ranging from the childless wife to the married libertine. The result is moralistic farce. Of the acting, the less said the better.

Only one thing remains to be recorded. Ancella Anslee is not only a playwright, but a playwright with some mysterious power to move the savage breast of the manager. "Six Months' Option" was produced by Dorothy Donnelly, and on a day which was otherwise wholly occupied with thanksgiving.

## GIBES AT 'HEAVENLY TWINS.'

### Morning Post Nonplussed at Honors to Reading and Northcliffe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Morning Post says editorially this morning: "The whole world stands amazed as we do at the advancements and peregrinations of those heavenly twins, Lords Reading and Northcliffe. We are told, and we are willing to believe, that they have done most wonderful work in America, the one in finance, the other in diplomacy. We take it, like many other things, upon trust, yet we are not altogether comfortable over this growing faith of democracy in the amateur and this increasing custom of taking men from their own work and setting them to do the work of others."

As regards Lord Reading, The Morning Post points out that he is Chief Justice of England, and argues that his proper place is on the bench. It goes on:

"Surely, the Treasury and the City of London are not so impoverished of talent that we have to employ our Chief Justice on one financial mission after another."

The article concludes:

"We take it that these financial pilgrimages are an explanation of the honors showered upon Lord Reading. Yesterday he was a Viscount, today he is an Earl, tomorrow he may be a Duke.

"We confess it is almost enough to make people turn republicans that the other bright particular star, Lord Northcliffe, moves through the constellations with equal celerity. He attacks Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues, and is immediately made a Viscount. It is indeed a modern example of noblesse oblige.

"Mr. Lloyd George secretly offers to Lord Northcliffe the post occupied by Lord Cowdray. Lord Northcliffe thereupon makes the offer public and takes the opportunity of publicly attacking Mr. Lloyd George's colleagues; Lord Cowdray in consequence resigns, and Lord Northcliffe's brother is immediately given his job, while Lord Northcliffe is made a Viscount. It is a curious transaction.

"If Lord Northcliffe should desire a Dukedom, he now knows how to get it. He has only to throw a few more bricks at the Prime Minister's colleagues, and if they resign he can always put his relations into their offices. Thus Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe may mutually benefit each other. Lord Northcliffe practises modesty and the Prime Minister forgiveness. Lord Northcliffe refuses a ministry and becomes a Viscount. Mr. Lloyd George turns the other cheek—of a colleague."

## TO TRAIN POLISH OFFICERS.

### Baker Will Aid New Contingent, Paderewski Announces.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary of War Baker has shown America's appreciation of the new army of 200,000 Polish-American young men being raised in the United States to fight on the side of the Entente Allies by offering the use of the camp at Plattsburg for the training of Polish officers, Ignace Paderewski, the famous pianist, announced at a patriotic mass meeting of Polish people here today.

The meeting, which was held in Tremont Temple, was the concluding event of a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish patriot.

Mr. Paderewski urged all Polish-American young men of draft age who are not called to the colors under the selective service law to enter the new Polish army.

"We must needs favor Russia," he said, "for the Russian people are on the side of the Allies. Russia, Austria, and Germany have been brutal to Poland. They have all tried to crush our spirit of freedom. Now is our chance to get back a free and independent Poland. We have the support and goodwill of this great liberty-loving nation and its greatest leader—our beloved President, Woodrow Wilson."

At the mention of the President's name the big audience stood up and cheered.

The celebration included a solemn high mass of requiem in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, with Cardinal O'Connell officiating. A wreath was placed on the statue of Washington in the Public Garden.

### 'The Gypsy Trail' for the Plymouth

"The Star Gazer" will be withdrawn from the Plymouth Theatre tomorrow night, and "The Gypsy Trail," by Robert Housum, will have its first performance at that house on next Tuesday. The new piece is being produced by Arthur Hopkins, and the cast will include Phoebe Foster and Ernest Glendinning.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Eva Le Gallienne has been added to the company which will appear in the revival of "Lord and Lady Algy," and the complete cast now includes William Faversham, Maxine Elliott, Maclyn Arbuckle, Irene Fenwick, George W. Howard, (in his original role,) Florine Arnold, Lumsden Hare, George Fitzgerald, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, Grace Ade, Philip Leigh, Malcolm Morley, Joseph McManus, Herbert Belmore, Douglas Farne, Charles Chappell, Victor La Salle, and Miss La Gallienne.

David Belasco and Enrico Caruso were among the spectators at last night's performance of "The Land of Joy," at the Park Theatre.

A performance will be given at the Strand Theatre at 10 o'clock this morning for the benefit of the crippled children in the public schools. Mary Pickford, in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," will be the principal attraction. Men in uniform will be admitted free of charge.

"The Golden Goose," a musical comedy by Silvio Hein, Edgar Smith, Herbert Reynolds, and Schuyler Green, had its first performance in its present form last night at Atlantic City. Heading the cast are Muriel Window, Joe Cook, and Ernest Adams.

The slave market scene from "Chu Chin Chow" will be reproduced at an Oriental bazaar to be given next Wednesday and Thursday at the First Field Hospital Armory, 56 West Sixty-sixth Street.

A total of 1,400 soldiers and sailors attended the two performances at the Hippodrome yesterday.

## FAST TRAIN MISSES CRASH BY 100 FEET

### Engineer of Owl Express on New Haven Stops Just in Time to Avoid Freight Wreck.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW LONDON, Nov. 29.—More than five hundred passengers aboard the No. 1 Owl Express, consisting of nine coaches and three baggage cars, bound from Boston to New York on the New Haven, had cause to be thankful early this morning when their train escaped by less than one hundred feet of crashing into a freight wreck at Davisville, R. I.

The freight train was derailed after passing Wickford Junction, and a towerman a short distance away heard the crash, and, realizing that the Boston train was about due, threw the "distant" and "home" signals against the express. The train had passed the first warning, but the alert eyes of the engineer saw the "home" signal flash just as he was passing the board. He threw on the brakes, and his locomotive bore down so closely to the freight wreck that he believed he could not escape a collision, so he jumped from his cab after shouting to his fireman to follow.

The freight train was in charge of Conductor James McVey, who sent a flagman with a red lantern to stop the express, but the time was so short that the flagman's signal would have been practically useless.

"This is Thanksgiving morning," exclaimed Conductor G. E. Dana of the express as the passengers asked why the train had stopped so suddenly, "and we can all be thankful that we escaped with our lives."

The express train was backed to Providence, then made a detour to Plainfield, and came to New London over the Norwich and Worcester line, arriving six hours late. Other Boston-New York trains were sent over the same route.

## CANADIANS IN RIOT.

### Three-Hour Fight at Meeting Addressed by Cabinet Members.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Nov. 29.—A riotous crowd tonight broke up a meeting here at which Minister of Justice Doherty and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne attempted to speak. The front of the theatre in which the meeting was being held was wrecked, and there were many fist fights among persons in the audience. Mr. Doherty is a member of the Cabinet of Sir Robert Borden.

The disturbance was the most serious that has yet occurred in the Province of Quebec in the present general election campaign. The rioters were held back only by the well directed use of a fire hose at the stage door when they attempted to storm the stage where the speakers were.

The riot lasted more than three hours, during which period the mob broke through the doors of the theatre and were repelled by the citizens who had been occupying seats on the ground floor, and who, each time that the rioters broke into the theatre, drove them back.

There were at least twenty pitched battles. The entire front of the theatre was smashed to splinters. Not a single piece of glass was left intact, and through the broken windows stones of all sizes were hurled.

At the end of the meeting the Chairman called on the peaceful people to remain inside for a time in order that steps could be taken to get the women away in safety. The men decided to protect their own women, and many chairs were broken so that the arms and legs might serve as weapons, and the audience left the hall almost in a body. The men presented such a determined aspect that they were not rushed as expected.

## SHELTERED BY RED CROSS.

### Americans Help French Farmers Restore Homes Destroyed by Germans.

In the devastated sections of Northern France which have been retaken from the Germans there is not a building left with a roof. The farmers who were driven from their homes before the German advance are now returning and are being aided by the American Red Cross. These farmers, who are described as "pioneers," are the subject of this cable message, received by the Red Cross yesterday from its representatives in France:

"Red Cross workers who have just returned from the devastated region say that they passed no building covered by a roof. In some places numbers of farmers born and reared on this land, like their fathers for generations before them, have come back to their ruined homes to begin anew.

"Repair work has begun at three places, where the Red Cross helps farmers to roof at least one room and to give it windows and a door. One man, formerly prosperous, asked for such assistance because of his comfortable farmhouse and outbuildings only one stable still stands. He asked the Red Cross to help fix the roof of his stable, that he might bring his family back and recommence tilling his land, which is unusually fertile.

"This man said: 'It is hard to have to begin all over. We shall be grateful for your co-operation, as this land is all we have left. All the same, it is good to be back.'

"This is the spirit of all returned farmers of the devastated regions. To give these courageous, indomitable people the chance of winning back again their own land, rebuilding their houses, and, like a second race of pioneers, reconquering their own country, is one thing the Red Cross is trying to do."

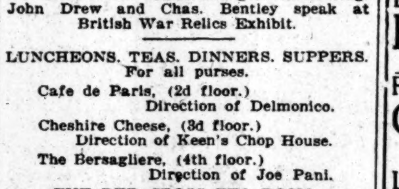
## SOLDIERS' DAY AT CAPITAL.

### Gen. Crozier Entertains Officers of the Ordnance Department.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON Nov. 29.—This was Soldiers' Day in Washington, beginning with the morning service of most of the large churches and closing with a ball this evening, when both ballrooms at Rauscher's were filled to overflowing, in aid of the Navy Relief Society.

General and Mrs. Crozier entertained the officers of the Ordnance Department and their families at an afternoon reception at Rauscher's, which proved most successful in bringing this greatly enlarged department together for the first time. Mrs. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, assisted in receiving.



HERO LAND
Grand Central Palace
50c—Admission—50c

CANADIAN DAY
ST. ANDREW'S DAY

There is no selling in the aisles.
1 P. M.-4 P. M.—"Mother Goose Festival," (Le Pequot du Soldat.) Supervision of Mrs. T. D. M. Cardeza.
4 P. M.-6 P. M.—Children's general dancing. John Drew and Chas. Bentley speak at British War Relics Exhibit.

LUNCHEONS. TEAS. DINNERS. SUPPERS. For all purses.
Cafe de Paris, (2d floor.) Direction of Delmonico.
Cheshire Cheese, (3d floor.) Direction of Keen's Chop House.
The Bersagliere, (4th floor.) Direction of Joe Pani.
THE RED CROSS TEA ROOM.
Golden West Cabaret, (4th floor.) Direction of J. B. Regan.
Tonight—Dorothy Dixon, James J. Corbett and Frank Tinney.

3 to 5—National Vaudeville Ass'n—Vaudeville for the British Patriotic Fund.
9 to 11—Same, (National Vaudeville Ass'n.)
10 P. M.-12 P. M.—"Caledonian Ball." Supervision of Phyllis Nielson Terry.
8 to 9:30—General Dancing and Band Concert and numerous divertisements by stars of Stageland, skaters, etc., by the following well-known artists: May Judels, Emma Remoli, Jack Davis and June Rogers, (courtesy of Waldorf-Astoria,) and Harry Browning, (courtesy of Iceland.)

AND ALL THE TIME
The British Tank Britannia in action. The streets in Bagdad. Hindenburg trenches. Ice skating. Dancing. Auctions. Concerts in the Grand Hall. Acrobats. Games for the Kiddies.

Every Week Day from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M. until Dec. 12.

Hero Land has been publicly endorsed by Gov. Whitman and Dist. Attorney Swann.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Wed. 2:15. All Orch. Seats $2, incl. Saturday Nights. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy Triumph THE RIVIERA GIRL. AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. "A COMPLETE TRIUMPH."—Herald. ANN MURDOCK | THE 3 BEARS. "QUAINT, FANTASTIC, APPEALING, HUMAN, AMUSING."—Alan Dale.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way 43 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. "GREATEST TRIUMPH IN YEARS." MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in a new Comedy THE KING By Caillavet, de Flers & Arene.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. MRS. FISKE in Philip Moeller's New Comedy, MADAME SAND "An Evening of Pure Delight."—Mail.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. The Pipes of Pan With Norman Trevor & Janet Beecher.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:25. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. BEST SEATS $2. "SEASON'S SUPREME SUCCESS" ELEANOR PAINTER in Harold Chapin's Comedy, "ART AND OPPORTUNITY."

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Alexandra Carlisle in THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY, The Country Cousin

LIBERTY W. 42 St. EVS. 8:25. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:25. LAST 3 TIMES. No Advance in Prices. Best Seats $2. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Comedy "THE WOOING OF EVE." Noteworthy Cast includes A. E. ANSON. Miss Taylor will appear in New York in a new comedy, "Happiness," early in Jan. Next Mon. Night—Seats Now. A New Musical Comedy The GRASS WIDOW

HARRIS W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Prices 50c to $2 AND We Pay War Tax. The NAUGHTY WIFE (or LOSING ELOISE) with Charles Cherry, Violet Heming, Lucile Watson, Francis Byrne. A Tonic of Laughs for the Times.

FULTON W. 46th ST. EVES. 8:20. Last Mat. Tomor'w, 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES. "BROKEN THREADS"

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CENTURY Broadway, 62d St. Nights at 8:20. Dillingham-Ziegfeld Revue "MISS 1917" Wed. & Sat. Matinees—Reduced Prices. SUNDAY NIGHT POPULAR CONCERT.

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BELASCO West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents Polly With a Past

ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES. On With the Dance WITH AN ALL STAR CAST. NEXT MON. NIGHT, 8:20. Seats Now. LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH"

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN GLOBE B'way 46 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20

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PLYMOUTH 45 St., W. of B'way. PHONE 40 BRYANT. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15. The Musical Hit of the Year! THE STAR GAZER Comedy With Music—With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, John T. Murray, Carolyn Thomson.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Odds and Ends of 1917 Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine and Jack Norworth

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th. Eves. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. Grace George in Henry Bernstein's Great Play "L'Elevation" (THE HEIGHTS)

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Smartest of Musical Comedies "Oh, Boy" PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. TOM'W.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME Tingling Music. Charming Story. 100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris. "A Credit to Our Country is Maytime," says Thomas Dixon, author of "The Birth of a Nation."

BROADHURST 44th, West of B'way. Evgs. Phone Bryant 64. 8:20. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2:20. DONALD BRIAN in "Her Regiment" By Wm. Le Baron & Victor Herbert.

48TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:15. GREAT COMEDY CAST STARS JOHN MARGARET Drew-Illington IN PINERO'S COMEDY The Gay Lord Quex

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BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Today, Tom'w & Wed. 2:25. XTRA MAT. TODAY (About the only one in town.) GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. The Very Idea Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44th ST. THEATRE Tonight 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday, 2:15. LAST TWO WEEKS New Songs, New Dances, New Specialties. HITCHY-KOO with RAYMOND HITCHCOCK, ROCK AND WHITE, LEON ERROL, IRENE BORDONI

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. WASH'GTON SQ. PLAYERS LAST 3 TIMES of "IN THE ZONE" and 3 Other Plays. Mon., Dec. 3—Entire Change of Bill. Seats Now.

CORT West 48 St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with JANE GREY

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Carnegie Hall, Tues., Dec. 4, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL. SOPHIE BRASLAU (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Princess Theatre, Tues., Dec. 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL. OLIVE NEVIN Seats Now. Mgt. Music League of America.

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PRINCESS THEA., Sunday Aft., Dec. 2, 3:15. 6th Piano Recital by Arthur Friedheim Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Paul Sydow, 61 E. 53d.

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SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. Aeolian Hall, To-m'w (Sat.) at 11 A. M. SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT FOR CHILDREN. Mr. Damrosch will explain and illustrate the wood-wind instruments. Tickets 50c to $1.50, at Box Office. Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sat.) Evg. at 8:15. TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM. Pathetique Symphony and Concerto for Piano in B flat. 100 Musicians at both Concerts. Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 2, at 3. Pathetique Symphony. Also Beethoven's Emperor Concerto. RUDOLPH GANZ Soloist at Both Concerts. Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 6, at 3. Soloist, MME. LOUISE HOMER. Tickets at Box Offices. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Metropolitan OPERA HOUSE. Tonight, 8, Prince Igor. Alda, Delaunois, Perini; Amato, Althouse, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Bodansky. Sat. Mat. at 2, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi. Sat. Eve. at 8, (75c. to $3). Il Trovatore. Muzio, Matzenauer, Mattfeld; Kingston (debut), De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi. Sun Eve. (50c to $1.50). Verdi-Puccini Concert. Matzenauer, Fornia, Miller, Perini, Sparkes; Althouse, Mardones, D'Angelo. Orch. Cond., Papi. Next Mon. at 8, Boris Godunow. Homer, Braslau, Howard; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Papi. Wed. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Bada. Reiss. Cond., Papi. Thurs. at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard, Kanders; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodansky. Fri. at 8:15, Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana. Easton (debut), Perini; Martin; Chalmers, Followed by Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, Amato, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, This Aft. at 3. Another Recital by the brilliant French Soprano Mme. GABRIELLE GILLS Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 1, at 3. Recital by the Brilliant Porto Rican Pianiste Mme. ELISA Tavarez Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Astor Ball Room, MON. AFT., Dec. 3. 4th Organ Recital of Historical Series by JOSEPH Bonnet $2, $1.50, $1. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'row (Sat.) Evg. at 8:15. SONG RECITAL. Graveure Mg'ment Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3. SONG RECITAL—GEORGE HAMLIN Tickets at Box Office. Management Haensel & Jones.

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Aeolian Hall, Friday, Dec. 7, 1917, at 8:15. Concert of Russian Church Music by The Russian Cathedral Choir of St. Nicholas Cathedral, New York City. Tickets at Box Office & Room 1109, 70 5th Av.

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# SEES GERMAN PERIL IN LATIN AMERICA

## John Barrett Again Urges Creation of Pan American Advisory Council to Aid Government.

## CALLS SITUATION CRITICAL

### Warns That Enemy Propaganda May Nullify Advantages of Southern Republics' Support in War.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, the international organization of the American republics in Washington, tonight issued another warning that unless there is co-ordination of the official aims and attitude of the twelve Latin-American republics which have broken off relations with Germany there will be danger of trouble.

Director Barrett favors the creation of a Pan American advisory council. He urged it upon the attention of the United States Government some months ago, but no action was taken on his suggestion. In a statement which he authorized tonight, Mr. Barrett again urges the Government to favor the creation of a special Pan American advisory council, and accompanied it with a warning that, unless something is done and done quickly, German effort and propaganda "may completely offset and nullify all the apparent advantages of Pan American co-operation and support in this war."

The Pan American Union is the international organization maintained by the twenty-one American republics for the development of good understanding, friendly intercourse, commerce and peace among them. It is controlled by a governing board composed of Secretary of State Lansing and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other Pan American nations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Union is administered by a director-general, who is Mr. Barrett, and an assistant director, Francisco y Yanes, chosen by this board, and who are assisted by a staff of international experts, statisticians, editors, compilers, translators, and librarians.

The statement issued by Director Barrett tonight was accompanied by this "Explanatory Memorandum":

"The whole Pan American war situation is in a most critical state, and it may yet get away from the United States unless something effective and drastic is done to co-ordinate, mobilize, and direct the co-operation of the twelve friendly Latin-American countries and to checkmate the vicious German propaganda conducted not only in their midst but in their eight sister neutral republics.

"The adoption of this plan of a Pan American Advisory Council was respectfully urged upon the Government many months ago, but no action unfortunately was taken. Something now should be done, or there will be danger of trouble."

The statement authorized by Mr. Barrett in advocacy of the creation of the council he proposed is itself as follows:

"The creation of a Special Pan American Advisory Council to assist the Government in the co-ordination and mobilization for the war of the vast co-operative possibilities of the twelve Latin-American countries which have broken off relations with Germany is urged upon the Government by Director Barrett of the Pan American Union.

"The practical and pressing necessity of the appointment of this council and its application to the present situation he emphasizes in the following facts:

"(1) There is immediate need of coordinating co-operation between the United States and these twelve countries to combat German propaganda among them, which is growing every day bolder and more desperate, and to initiate similar effort in the eight neutral countries. Here the bureau of information would receive from this council advice urgently needed.

"(2) The fullest co-operation of these countries in shipping necessary food supplies and exporting raw products required for war manufacture, and the increase of production by the use of the capital and skill of the United States, are vitally essential. Here the Food and Fuel Administrations require expert advice.

"(3) The whole question of the present and future commerce of the United States with Latin America and the inevitable competition after the war involve today serious problems in the regulation of shipping and exports. Here the Shipping and War Trade Boards expect advice.

"(4) There must be immediate coordination of effort to meet possible eventualities in ammunitions, aviation, training of armies and navies, use of man power, &c. Here the Council of National Defense and the War and Navy Departments seek advice.

"(5) There must be co-ordination of the official aims and attitudes of these twelve countries toward the war, toward each other, and toward the eight neutral American countries; there must be sending and receiving of special commissions and constant co-operation with such. In this and other similar matters the State Department should have the valuable advice of these international experts.

"Unless this is done and done quickly, Director Barrett, basing his conclusions on intimate study of the general Latin-American situation and German propaganda since the beginning of the war, warns that German effort and propaganda may completely offset and nullify all the apparent advantages of Pan American co-operation and support in this war."

# HALL CAINE'S NEW POST.

### Accepts Invitation of Lloyd George as Controller of Cinema Propaganda.

Premier Lloyd George, in a letter to Hall Caine on Oct. 23, said that the Government was "purposing to make as large a use as possible of the cinema in carrying on this work" of "informing public opinion in regard to the issues at stake in the war" and as the "scenario should be the work of a thoroughly competent hand" he invited Hall Caine to manage the matter.

In his letter accepting the appointment of "Controller of Cinema Propaganda" the author wrote on Oct. 26:

"I am also satisfied that the vast cinema industry (producers, photographers, manufacturers, and renters alike) will welcome the result of our united efforts, and give it if released under wise and proper direction, every opportunity it may deserve of achieving the great national ends you have in view."

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# GERMAN AUTHOR CONDEMNS WAR

## Dr. Nicolai of Berlin University Assails It as a Biological Anomaly.

## JAILED FOR HIS OPINIONS

### But His Book, Denouncing German Militarism, Is Published in Switzerland.

**BY JULIAN GRANDE.**

BERNE, Oct. 1.—What is perhaps the most rmarkable book published since the war is that by Dr. G. F. Nicolai, entitled "The Biology of War." It may be said that it is a book which, like that of the late Jean de Bloch on "Modern Weapons and Modern War," seems destined long to survive its author.

The writer, Professor of Physiology at Berlin University, was before the war one of the most distinguished heart specialists in Germany and had even been consulted by the German Empress, whom he saved from a serious illness. Always an opponent of German militarism, he refused to accept the "might is right" and the "necessity knows no law" doctrines or any of the other views which orthodox Germans are considered bound to hold. Consequently, early in the war he was virtually incarcerated in Graudenz fortress, (whence the preface to his book is dated,) and there it was that he wrote most of the treatise, incredible as this may seem to any one who has read it, owing to the enormous mass of condensed knowledge, summarized philosophy, quotations, and references which it contains.

The book once written, the difficulty was to find a publisher, for even if a German firm had dared to attempt to issue such a work, it would have been prevented from so doing by the censorship. The manuscript, therefore, was conveyed—I will not say how—across the German frontier into Switzerland, where it was speedily brought out by the leading German-Swiss publisher, Orell Füssli of Zürich.

Its 448 pages, from the first to the last, are written in a style as lucid as easy to read and are reasoned out from beginning to end like a proposition of Euclid. For this cause it is futile, interesting as it may be, to dip into the work and read isolated chapters. No real idea of the author's meaning can thus be gained; his work must be read entirely. The rights of translation into English, for Great Britain and the United States, have already been acquired.

It is extraordinary that, despite its author having been imprisoned and being now, great physician as he is, degraded to be a stretcher-bearer at the front, this book should yet be allowed to enter Germany, for although it is an indictment of war in general as an archaic institution, the reason and justification for which have wholly passed away, it is also an indictment of Germany, the most telling which has been written, and of German conceptions of war.

### Author Not a Typical Pacifist.

Let no one imagine either that Dr. Nicolai is "the friend of every country but his own" type of man, or that his book has anything in common with ordinary pacifist publications; still less that his arguments even remotely resemble those of a peace advocate. Their impartiality is equaled only by their clarity, and they are based on great general scientific and primarily on biological considerations, wholly unlike the ordinary anti-war arguments.

The first impetus to the writing of this work, as Dr. Nicolai narrates, was given by the famous declaration of the ninety-three German "intellectuals," issued at the beginning of October, 1914, ("It is not true that Germany is guilty of this war; it is not true that we criminally violated Belgian neutrality," &c.) Certain of the ninety-three afterward excused themselves for having signed the declaration—if, as Professor Nicolai says, this be an excuse—by saying that they had not read the text, but affixed their names to it when requested to do so by a telegram from the Roman Catholic Deputy Erzberger.

In reply to the declaration of the ninety-three "intellectuals," Professor Nicolai, together with Professors Albert Einstein and Wilhelm Förster, in mid-October, 1914, drafted another declaration, the text of which is given in the book, but which failed for lack of support. Therefore he determined to write his book in the belief that pre-eminently the time for writing a peace book was during the present great war.

The first German edition of this book is already sold out and I hear from the publisher that a second is being printed.

The whole book is written from the point of view of the contemplation of war as a natural phenomenon or a human action and its aim is to show that humanity is a single organism. In order to prove his contentions the writer inquires into all the causes for which humanity exists—causes which, as he shows, all exclude any notion of war. He admits that a warlike instinct exists in human beings; that even in the most uncompromising opponent of war there is something lurking which prompts him to war and that all nations first entered the countries they now inhabit as conquerors. But, as he shows in the third part of his book, the instinct of love is more powerful than that of war. Instincts, moreover, he contends, may err. They are not always so wise as the instinct of the bee to build combs, of migratory birds to fly south at a certain time, or of birds to build nests in the spring. In nature there are many mischievous instincts, although at the time when an instinct first arose it was always useful. Sometimes, indeed, instincts survive the reason for their existence and then they may be positively harmful and at best absurd. True, instinct may be infallible, but it is also blind and many species of animals have perished because of the persistence of instincts which they could not adapt to the altered conditions of their lives. Is man to perish likewise, asks Dr. Nicolai, because he persists in refusing to adapt himself to altered conditions in a world where war may once have been useful but where the reason for it no longer exists?

### War Contrary to Nature.

Man by nature, he argues, was necessarily a peaceful and social animal. Originally he lived always in hordes, for he is also naturally the most defenseless of creatures, without horns or teeth, or claws or hoofs, or hard outer shell or poison bags, so that his ancestors could maintain themselves only because they were to some extent protected by dwelling in swaying boughs of trees. It is a mistake, he contends, to ascribe to Darwin the theory that man is descended from anthropoid apes; these are our cousins, but our direct ancestors are much lower monkeys, which live and act always in hordes. Again, speech in any form is found only among animals living in hordes.

Wars or fights between animals of the same kind are so extremely rare that it may almost be said that war, like so many other things, is a human invention. It is remarkable that very few animals wage real warfare. War, moreover, cannot exist without property, and is merely one of the consequences of the introduction of property. It has also a close connection with slavery, and every one who defends it in any way ought to realize that he is thereby defending slavery.

War, however, like slavery, had once its uses. At a certain stage of human development it was not merely good, but only too necessary for the progress of mankind that the majority of human beings should be compelled to work for others.

Dr. Nicolai cites successively all the stock arguments in favor of war, by which he primarily means aggressive warfare, for he never hints that the Entente peoples ought not to have arisen as they did in 1914 and defended themselves against their aggressors. These stock arguments he refutes by scientific reasoning as close as it is lucid, but always the reasoning of a biologist and a natural scientist, which is perhaps what chiefly puts his work in a category by itself. Human development, he contends particularly, depends upon the development of human brains, and war tends to retard this, and consequently to retard the progress of the human race. As for the common contention that war develops intelligence and that predatory animals are more intelligent than those which are preyed upon, he says that it naturally requires more wit to catch another animal than to escape being caught, but that the most intelligent animals of all—elephants and apes—are not warlike. Moreover, the pre-eminently civilizing people, the Greeks, "although they fought with the utmost bravery when their civilization was menaced, were by no means warlike," and the peopleo which diffused civilization have always been sedentary and not warlike peoples.

"Among the Greeks themselves, the Spartans and later on the Macedonians were the most warlike, but likewise the least highly civilized. Conversely, the Romans were a warlike people, but they did little for civilization. Everywhere the same observation can be made, and there is scarcely a better case in point than that of the German people. In the time of Tacitus they were warlike and barbarous. Gradually, however, alarmed at the pitch which war had reached, they became peaceful, and at the same time a nation whose civilization aroused the admiration of the world. Once more, however, a reaction set in, and, not content with the blessings of peace, we hankered after war and after being a great nation. At the same time the finest flower of our national life suffered, for whatever may be the worth of Moltke and Bernhardi, Roentgen and Emil Fischer, Gerhardt Hauptmann and Avenarius, nevertheless Hardenberg and Stein, Helmholtz and Liebig, Goethe and Kant, were worth more."

### Say War Does Not Pay.

The English and the Swiss, he says, did not wage any wars for a long time, and have yet remained vigorous and warlike. And the Germans are now finding out the truth of one of Dr. Nicolai's chief contentions—that war does not pay. It is useless even to contend that wars must be waged for acquiring colonial possessions, for, as the writer says:

"Even England does not possess any colony because she once hoisted the Union Jack there, but only because people live there who speak English and feel English. The English Crown can scarcely be said any longer to own English colonies, over which it has at most a nominal overlordship, but in the hearts of her colonists live England and an English conception of world-wide empire also."

Really to acquire colonies, writes this German, is possible only for those who can assert their own nationality, and to keep colonies is possible only for those who can win friends by just dealings. England once made a mistake which cost her the United States, but now she has learned better; and Dr. Nicolai instances with wonder and admiration the loyalty of the Boers during the present war, and the assistance now being rendered by America. He goes so far as to say:

"For America is in the true sense of the word an English colony, despite the free Star-Spangled Banner floating over Washington. America is a British possession, because in America also the Anglo-Saxon idea lives."

In concluding his homily to Germans on their false notions of colonization—notions which have found their fullest application in Belgium—Dr. Nicolai says:

"Let every German really desirous of spreading German ideas and ways answer the following questions:

"1. Why did the Boers not help Germany?

"2. Why do the majority of German emigrants go to America and to British colonies and not to German colonies?

"3. Why has German trade become so extensive in all British colonies and not in a single Germany colony? And why has it become extensive also in American colonies, although these colonies are sometimes younger than those of Germany?

"4. Why in this war have the people of Lorraine proved more loyal to Germany than the Alsatians, although more interspersed with French than the latter and although the Alsatians have more German blood and much more has been done to Germanize them?

"5. Why are the Austrian Poles more loyal than the Prussian Poles? And again, why have so many Austrian Czechs not been loyal to Austria?

"Any one who can once clearly understand the reasons for these facts will perceive that national ideas and habits take most vigorous root where, as far as possible, nothing is done to implant them by force and where they are merely a particular form of civilization—that is, where the weapons used are those of life, and not of death."

### Sees German Intellect Bankrupt.

Dealing with German jingoism, Dr. Nicolai says that German intellect and reasoning power went completely bankrupt at the outset of the war; that after a time no rumors were too preposterous not to be swallowed by some people, no matter how demonstrably false they might be. As an instance of the lowest depth to which a nation could sink, he quotes certain German daily papers as having demanded that prisoners of war and pigs should be fed together, and that when it was officially reported that "a great many German sailors were rescued [i. e., from drowning] by the English," some papers added that it was really too much to be rescued by "this English rabble." As for Lissauer's famous "Hymn of Hate," Dr. Nicolai remarks that "this droll individual," its author, does not even know why he hates England so much: he merely hates her. Let us make haste, he suggests, to cause the world to forget that this disgraceful poem was ever so popular in Germany, and likewise the word "Hiddekk" and the phrase "Gott strafe England." "Hiddekk," by the way, stands for the first letters of "Hauptsache ist, dass die Engländer Keile kriegen," ("the great thing is that the English get thunderbolts.")

Dr. Nicolai, as I have hinted, does not shrink from showing the lengths to which German brutality has gone in this war. For instance, on Page 269, he says:

"I was asked recently by one of our ablest military men, (who, owing to his high standing, shall be nameless, especially as when peace is restored he will asuredly regret his question,) whether it were not possible to drop bombs containing cholera germs or plague bacilli behind the enemy's front. When I told him that I did not think there would be much object in so doing, and that it was likewise scarcely humane, he replied, with a contemptuous gesture: 'What have we to do with humanity in this war? Germany is justified in doing anything.'

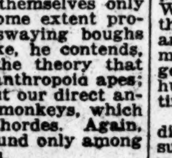
"And, unhappily, millions think as did this individual, a man in himself of superior character. And most think far worse things. For instance, a General Staff doctor said to me at Graudenz that he had often wondered whether we could not somehow contrive to slip into Russia in order to inoculate Russians there with living bacteria, 'for against such a herd everything is legitimate.'"

How is it that Dr. Nicolai proposes to supplant war? In reality by internationalism, by each nation developing the best which is in it, and by working together as members of one great family, and he explains how this, the ideal of many before him, is to be attained, how the human race is to live "most worthily and most morally"—most morally at a time when the question of reintroducing polygamy is being seriously discussed in both Germany and Austria!

"If humanity conquers," he says, "this will be the death of war." A new religion we must also have, for he is no materialist, and explicitly states his conviction that without a belief in the supernatural, in some higher power, there can be no true morality. What he does not explain, however, is how the other nations are to concentrate all their efforts upon peaceful, civilizing, uplifting labor so long as there remains in the world even one such nation as Germany, and the power of that nation is not broken.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH



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# RUSH TO BUY HIS SUGAR.

### Grocer Putting Out Six Tons, Pound at a Time, with Pound of Cornmeal.

Although the Newark Health Department has been unable to get a pound of sugar for distribution among the poor and sick, in spite of promises by the American Sugar Refining Company, Samuel Blafer, a grocer in Prince Street, had six tons to sell yesterday. Thousands of persons who heard of the discovery of the sugar in his store by Health Inspectors went there yesterday to buy a pound of sugar and the pound of cornmeal that Blafer insisted each sugar customer must buy.

Newark grocers were dumfounded when they heard of the large quantity of sugar Blafer had on hand. In broken English he said he had never been out of sugar in the last six months. He didn't know why he was more fortunate than his competitors. All he knew was that he ordered sugar and got it.

Explaining the delivery of the six tons, he said he ordered, as usual, from the American Sugar Refinery, and sent a certified check. The check was returned, he said, and he was told the International Sugar Commission of 111 Broadway would send him the sugar and draw on him for payment. Blafer has a small grocery in the heart of the foreign quarter. The back room of this store was filled with bags of sugar, covered with other merchandise, when the Health Inspectors visited the place.

The Newark Board of Health has been trying to ease the sugar situation by issuing sugar cards and distributing sugar from police stations, but so far the board has been unable to get the initial shipment of 1,000 pounds promised by the refinery. While the health authorities were trying to pull wires to get the sugar the trucks were dumping off a hundred bags of 100 pounds each at Blafer's store.

Police reserves were called to keep order while Blafer and his clerks weighed out the precious sweet. The line was half a block long all day. Blafer sold the sugar at 10 cents a pound and the cornmeal at 8 cents. He said he paid 8 4-5 cents a pound for the sugar.

# PUMPKINLESS PIE AT SEA.

### Recipe Devised by New Jersey Woman Wins Favor in the Navy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Camouflage pumpkin pie has made a big hit with the men on an American naval vessel, according to announcement made today by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, which has its headquarters in Washington. It appears that in an effort to help food conservation Mrs. G. M. King of 241 William street, East Orange, N. J., sent to the commission her pumpkinless pie recipe. The commission gave it to the crews, and among those who read it was Paul R. Wallace, a second-class baker on a vessel in the navy. Wallace wrote Mrs. King this letter:

> My Dear Mrs. King:
>
> After having tried your recipe for pumpkinless pie which was published in the papers I would be very much pleased and appreciate very much if you could give me a recipe for gingerless gingerbread. I am a baker in the United States Navy and tried your recipe on 500 pie-hungry men of Uncle Sam's navy. The only kick they had to make was there was not enough. Ray Eaton, who is head baker on this ship, and myself are specializing on economy in the navy during these hard times, as are the folks at home, and the reason I ask you for this gingerless gingerbread is this: Some time ago we were asked to make gingerbread "without" molasses, ginger, spices, and butter, so Eaton and I thought you might have some kind of camouflage that would help us out. Very truly yours,
>
> PAUL R. WALLACE, U. S. S. ——
> In care of any Postmaster.

Mrs. King was equal to the task, and at once sent through the National Emergency Food Garden Commission this recipe:

"Gingerless, molassesless, eggless, butterless, milkless gingerbread: Dissolve two cups of brown sugar in a little black coffee and one dessert spoonful of soda. Add four tablespoons of melted shortening; two tablespoons of nut oleomargarine; two tablespoons of lard, a little salt, then one scant cup of hot black coffee, and last, but not least, pepper to taste. Take one cup of graham and three cups of wheat flour and roll it out about one inch thick."

Here is the recipe for the pumpkinless pie:

"Scald one quart milk; add scant cup of Indian meal and a little salt. When cold add two eggs, cinnamon and ginger to taste, sweeten with brown sugar. Put a little cream or milk on top and bake."

# ECONOMY IN CRACKERS.

### Bakers to Save $16,000,000 Pounds of Sugar and 12,000,000 of Fats.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—An annual saving of 16,000,000 pounds of sugar and 12,000,000 pounds of shortening is what the cracker manufacturers of the country estimate they will accomplish under the new rules made for them by the Food Administration.

The rules require that an average of not more than seventeen pounds of shortening, of which not more than ten pounds shall be animal fats, shall be used in 196 pounds of flour, meal, or mixture for sponge goods, and not more than twenty-six pounds, of which not more than half shall be animal fats, in sweet goods. No sugar is allowed for sponge goods and not more than fifty-three pounds for sweet goods.

The administration has asked that the manufacturers keep below these maximum figures, and has given warning that a further reduction may be necessary.

## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS MELTZER, trading as MELTZER BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Nov. 30, 1917, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 36 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Office Furniture and Fixtures, also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of premises 36 W. 25th St., held by the Bankrupt.

BENNO LEWINSON, Receiver.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

**Above sale adjourned until further notice.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GABA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wed., Dec. 5, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 482 Broome St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' & Children's Coats, finished and unfinished; Woolens, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Plushes, Velvets, Machinery, Fixtures, etc.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL FARWELL, trading as BLEECKER MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thurs., Dec. 6, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 688 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Waists, Desks, Chairs, Typewriter, Typewriter Desk, Partitions, Carpets, Table, Pasteboard Boxes, etc.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of KATHODIAN BRONZE WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, advertised for sale November 30th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., has been adjourned to Friday, December 7th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 366 Gerard Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York.

A. S. GILBERT, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,262.—In Bankruptcy.—TONY BARBERA and BERNARD TRIPO, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of BARBERA & TRIPO, Bankrupts.

Tony Barbera and Bernard Tripo, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of Barbera & Tripo, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on November 19th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock, better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted.—American Woolen Co.'s 11050, 544, 13046. Farragut 3454.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Kerseys Wanted.—Call with samples, 9 to 12. L. Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for all shades, spot cash. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash for black F. & H., or other make. Chelsea 590.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, or F.-H., all shades; cash. Haft, 104 W. 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also heavyweight velours, all colors. Farragut 5166.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Poplin and velours for cash. Call Far. 488.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310, also 09057, all colors; please quote lowest price and quantity. J 176 Times.

CLOAKS AND SUITS Wanted.—Large Western buyer looking and placing orders on snappy Spring suits and coats; hours from 9 to 11 and from 3 to 5. Address Feld, 38 West 25th St., 5th floor.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all colors; 6-4 and ¾ cash. Edelson & Hand, 16-18 West 22d St.

COATS Wanted.—The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. J. Hirschl open for jobs junior flapper and children's coats; quantity no object. 72 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Open for Spring lines of dresses and coats. Samuel Moss, San Francisco, Cal. 1,133 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Call with better grades juniors' and ladies' coats for the Spring. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber now placing order on Spring coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers in the better grade will look at samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Spring coats, ladies', juniors', and children's. 13 West 20th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber placing Spring orders; appointment write J 200 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring goods. 129 West 22d, 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber ordering Spring children's, juniors'. Room 1808, 15 E. 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. Call 28 E. 30th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 6th floor, 127 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, 5th floor, 45 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted—100 high-class; call before 10. Fellowe, 31 Union Square.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open to buy large quantity of 4 thread, also 3 thread, 72 pick. Curley Waist Co., 145 Greene.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are in the market to job a line of medium-priced women's house dresses and girls' and misses' cotton dresses. Address, with particulars, to P. O. Box 1,099, New Haven, Conn.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor on better silk dresses; submit samples, 9 to 11 A. M.; orders given. Take freight elevator only, fifth floor, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractor with first-class line of Spring styles would like to connect with jobbers. Charles Feldstein, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing order for Spring silks and serges of better grade. Call 9th floor, 15-17 West 18th St., 8 to 11 A. M.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at georgette and silk dresses of the better kind. 39-41 West 29th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Popular priced, for Spring line. Call, with samples after 1. 151 W. 25th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Ready to place large orders on Spring dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring line silks. Room 507, 3 West 29th St.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, 11050, 13009, 15020, A. D. Juilliards 2002, 2060; quantities no object; for cash. Greeley 5290.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS Wanted.—All shades, K 544, 11050, 15020, 0359; quantities no object for cash. Farragut 9090. Phillip.

METALAMB Wanted—Open for large quantity, any make, for cash. Greeley 6172.

POPLIN Wanted.—American and other all-wool poplin, all colors, for cash. Barnett Goldstein, 18-20 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 or others; cash. H. S. S., 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will buy 100 pieces for spot cash. Hirschfield, 142 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—Cheap quality French serge, colors Burgundy, plum, brown, and green, any quantity, for cash. Julius D. Booth & Sons, Inc., 134 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Any number of Whitman's serge or any number of Amoskeag's serge. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d. Spring 6311.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—Call with samples, 9 to 12. Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeags 7120 or 6120. Call 12th floor. 148 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235, navy, for cash. Mad. Sq. 8475.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 106, 838, navy. Gramercy 5213.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Am in the market for all shades. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Ave.

SUITS Wanted.—Large jobber now placing orders on smart Spring suits. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring coats and suits. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring samples all week. 22 West 26th, twelfth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Open for jobs broadcloth and poplin suits. N. Shapiro. 4956 Mad. Sq.

SUITS wanted for Spring; better grades only. Phone Madison Square 8475.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and white, seconds and jobs of any kind; always open to buy. L. H. Bandeau Co., 648 Broadway.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavyweight American or similar; any quantity, all colors; will pay cash. Farragut 3139.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy heavyweight coating velours; pay spot cash; any quantity. Phone Spring 9630. Mr. Branch.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 13046, also 0359, 15020, any quantity. Merritt, 22 West 27th.

WEARING APPAREL Wanted.—Cash for cloaks, suits and dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Tel. 7974 Madison Square.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with sample or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

WOOL PLUSH Wanted.—Chase's, all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 343, white, 50 inches; $2.10 net cash. Madison Square 1503.

BURELLA.—0310, six pieces, assorted colors, $1.25 net; also 15 pieces imported velour cheviot, all shades, to close. Posner-Marinace, 31 W. 31st. Madison Square 478.

CHIFFONS.—Have for sale large quantity chiffon cloth, chiffon lining; also crepe chiffon, all colors, special price. Farragut 4820.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—To close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 28th St.

COATS.—A group of low-priced coats for immediated delivery with a "special sales" plan. Developed for December and January retailing. Room 1210, 5th Avenue Building. The Printz-Biederman Co. These are Printzess coats.

COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery; plushes, velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, to close out, at a price. Benjamin Martin, 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Sacrificing entire stock of better grade goods, fur-trimmed, at a bargain; call at once for best choice. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS. — Silks, mercerized, and cotton plushes, broadcloths, and velours; close out to make room. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS. — Children's, infants', juniors', ladies'; all kinds; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

## Offerings to Buyers

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

COATS.—Juniors', misses' velour broadcloth kersey to close out. Chas. Seller, 41 West 25th St.

COATS.—Cloth, $5.75 up; plushes, $12.75; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed, belted, 48 inches; $10.50 to $14.75. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS—Spring, 1918, superior line ready. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 W. 26.

COATS.—200 ladies' and misses', at a sacrifice price. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors', close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Better kind; immediate delivery. L. Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS, to close out, at reasonable prices. 12 West 32d St., 3d floor.

COATS.—500, to close out; all fur trimmed. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—100 fur trimmed, to close out. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

CORDUROY.—9000 navy, brown, wine, and green, 45c. net cash; 1200 half wool serge, navy, brown, and green, 47½c. net cash. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and evening dresses; close out entire stock account of moving. Greenberg-Weiner Co., 133 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Children's serges, corduroys, and ginghams, 2 to 6, 6 to 14, to close out at a price. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins, close out; finest assortments; reasonable. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

GEORGETTES.—Domestic, all colors, immediate delivery. S. Bernheimer, phone 9380 Madison Square.

GOLFINE.—Juilliards, light and dark colors, 31 inches wide, 50c. Phone Madison Sq. 7950.

MIDDYS.—Spring line of 3 in 1 middy blouses and new smocks ready. Freedman, 814 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

PLUSHES.—F. & H., Baffin Seal, Guaranteed Sealette, Salt's Velour du Nord, Behring Seal. Mad. Sq. 3121.

PLUSH.—Teddy Bear, fancy silks for bag and box linings. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

PLUSHES.—30 Esquimette, 25 Peco, 20 Dobson 1164, ridiculously cheap. Farr. 9812.

POPLINS.—100 pieces A. G. Hyde 990, old rose, navy blue, 36 inches, 18½c. H. Cohen & Son, 1,083 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 1305; 36 inches; half wool. Farragut 3990.

SERGES.—14 ouze black navy, $1.75; Whitman 94, Amoskeag 7614, Walworth 3817. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. 1265 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Arlington 99, 10, 106; Stevens 3850, 3020; Lorraine 2678; Dunmore 0420, 0310, 0360; U. S. 838, 820, 258; Pacific S. B. G. L.; Botany 809. Mad Sq. 3121.

SERGES.—American, 09050; 25 pieces; navy and black. 9090 Farragut; Mr. Phillip.

SERGES.—4002, Amoskeag, 30 pieces navy, 10 brown; 65c net. Orchard 4858.

SOL SATIN.—At a price. Call Madison Square 781.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SILKS.—High-lustered Susquehanna Poplin, gold color only, 10 pieces to close, 62½c. net cash. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 6045.

SKIRTS.—Sure sellers; silk skirts, $2.12½-$3.75; silk dresses, $4.75-$7.50; ask for samples. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SUITS.—Spring suits of the better grade now ready for inspection. Belle Cloak & Suit Co., 159 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS, to close out. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SWEATERS.—Novelties, staple, for sale purposes; look them over. Peerless, 1 East 28th.

TRUNKS.—Two new Bal. wardrobe trunks suitable for suit, coat, or dress lines. Rothblatt & Bender, 11 West 32d.

VELOURS.—Garfield 5060, U. S. 153, several pieces, assorted colors. Murray Hill 4374.

VELOURS.—Botany, F. & H., Brightwood. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

WOOLEN and silk piece goods for sale. The high-grade stock on hand of a cloak and suit manufacturer. G. H. M. & Co., 38 East 30th St.

WOOLENS, broadcloth, velours, cheviot, burella cloth. Call Greeley 6630.

### Help Wanted.

OPERATORS.—On silk underwear; plain machines. Empire Silk Garment Co., 83 Canal St.

SALESWOMAN Wanted.—Unusual opportunity for aggressive woman to fill man's position calling on women's apparel manufacturers; must be hustler; salary and commission. J 190 Times.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Israel Fine & Son; I. Fine, woolen piece goods; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, hosiery, underwear; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—D. A. Gordon Co.; D. A. Gordon, ladies', misses' juniors' Spring coats; 54 West 21st.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports, leather goods, jewelry; 134 West 37th.

CHICAGO—Leopold, Solomon & Eisendrath; W. Rosenberg, trimmings; Claridge.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. Hirschel, jobs junior flapper children's coats; 72 Madison.

Hartford, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; I. Wise, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, ladies' dresses; 116 West 32d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; O. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Gibson Suit and Cloak Co.; M. Shapiro, jobs poplin, broadcloth suits; 1,170 Broadway, Room 500.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn, Marshall Co.; Y. P. Marshall, underwear and notions; 72 Leonard.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz; Miss Grapes, ladies' wear; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss A. Bresman, ribbons; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

PHILADELPHIA—Cohn & Friedman; A. Cohn, skirtings; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 123 East 24th; Great Northern.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss L. Rubenstein, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 37 West 26th.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium; S. A. Spaeth, notions, fancy goods; 1,239 Broadway.

TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; R. J. Cronin, dress goods, silks; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; R. C. Clarke, flowers, feathers, trimmed hats; 23 East 26th.

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## U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 3,082 U. S. R. S. & 347, Tariff Act of Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold One bag containing seven packages of Paradise and Goura Feathers; One package containing 150 feathers of the Bird of Paradise and 150 Quills; and forty-three boxes containing heads and feathers of Birds of Paradise and Goura Heads.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on 10th day of December, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated November 17th, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

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151 West 26th Street.

## Auctions.

Today (Friday) & Saturday
2:30 o'Clock
IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building," 546 Fifth Av., N. Y., and 1 West 45th St.
ESTABLISHED 1879
A Most Important Sale,
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To Be Sold This (Friday) Evening at 8:15 o'clock.
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Will Be Sold By
H. KARP, Auctioneer,
To-Day, Friday, Nov. 30, 10:30 A. M.
At Salesrooms, 477 BROADWAY.
1,000 Men's & Youths' Overcoats,
100 Men's & Young Men's Suits.
Telephone Canal 9524.

## Reward Offered.

The New York Times offers a reward for the arrest and conviction of a man giving the name of C. Bibbs, who is taking subscriptions for The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial without authority. Neither The New York Times nor any of its publications has an agent by this name. A partial description of this impostor gives his age as about twenty years; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, 130 lbs.; complexion light. When last seen he wore a dark suit, pinchback overcoat and a plaid cap. During the last four months he has been operating in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and New York State. He was last heard of at Elmira, New York, on November 5.

The New York Times
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# URGES DEEPENING OF HUDSON RIVER

## Deep-Sea Craft Could Be Taken to Albany at Small Cost, Says Gov. Whitman.

## WOULD RELIEVE NEW YORK

### Export Freight Could Be Loaded at Head of Navigation—Barge Canal Nearly Completed.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 29.—The importance of deepening the Hudson River to permit deep-sea craft to ply between New York and Albany, 150 miles, was emphasized by Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York in an address before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association here today.

Governor Whitman said that the amount of foreign commerce which annually passed through Albany by rail on its way to and from Western points exceeded 14,000,000 tons, and that, upon the completion of the new barge canal, combined rail and water facilities would more than double this tonnage.

"If some of this foreign commerce could be intercepted and transferred before reaching the Port of New York," he said, "it would permit that port to handle more cheaply and rapidly the domestic commerce necessary to feed, clothe, and shelter its rapidly increasing population."

Reports made by Federal engineers, he said, showed that the construction of a New York-Albany ship channel was entirely feasible, and that the cost would be relatively small. The Hudson can be navigated by ocean-going vessels to within forty miles of Albany, and virtually all of the dredging necessary to secure a depth of twenty-seven feet could be done with hydraulic dredges, except in a few places where shale rock is found. Ice blocks the river for only a brief period each year, and it would be possible to keep a channel open throughout the year if the demands of commerce warranted.

"The saving in time of transit is an economic advantage which should not be overlooked," said Mr. Whitman. "From two to five days' delay is experienced on every car of foreign commerce passing the City of Albany. In addition, greater delays are experienced in New York in distributing freight to various boat lines. All told, sufficient time is lost at and east of Albany to haul the freight by water from Detroit to Albany.

"The Albany-Troy section of the Hudson possesses all the characteristics required. It would permit the sailing of ocean-going vessels along the natural trade route 150 miles inland beyond the Port of New York, yet the distance from European ports is no greater than from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Newport News. Here are large tracts of low-lying land, undeveloped for other than agricultural purposes, in direct communication with trunk line railroads, where adequate industrial or commercial terminals, capable of operating according to the best practice, can be constructed. All trunk line railroads running through Albany have their division points there, and the Barge Canal system terminates at Troy.

"The retention within our national borders of commerce with the interior is so desirable that the point need not be further argued. Shall we permit the young giant at our north to win in his strife for the trade of the great interior?"

Governor Whitman, after reviewing chiefly the history of the Erie Canal, said, in part:

"The construction of the Barge Canal system is now so nearly complete that the channel for full-size barges is expected to be available from the Hudson River to Lake Erie on the opening of navigation next year. Never in its history, until now, has the canal system been equipped with adequate public terminals, the nearest approach to them being a series of piers in New York, unshedded and absolutely unequipped with the slightest conveniences for transferring or caring for freight.

"The Barge Canal Terminal Commission reported that the new system could not attract the greatest amount of freight and therefore attain its highest usefulness to the public, unless this unfavorable terminal situation was entirely changed. Accordingly, a separate appropriation, amounting to nearly $20,000,000, made available by referendum in 1911 in addition to the one hundred and thirty-five millions appropriated for canal construction, is providing a system of fifty or more public terminals located in almost as many cities all the way from New York to Buffalo and from Troy to Rouses Point.

"Now that great quantities of heavy freight are regularly hauled on large motor trucks between points ranging in distance from fifteen to thirty miles or more, there is no doubt that the motor truck will be an extremely useful adjunct to the canals by providing the flexibility so necessary to a local distributing system. Lines of motor trucks will be able to make the canals available to many shippers who otherwise could not expect to share in their benefits, the fruit section of Western New York particularly being able to derive great benefit from them. The public terminals which are being constructed undoubtedly will be one of the very strongest causes for the success of the canal system."

## LIBERTY LOAN CONFERENCE.

### McAdoo Calls Reserve District and Woman's Organizations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—To perfect Liberty Loan organizations throughout the country for the period of the war Secretary McAdoo today called a conference of representatives of Liberty Loan committees in each of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts and of the Woman's Liberty Loan organization, to be held in Washington Dec. 10.

"While the Secretary has announced that there will be no further Liberty Loan issued, at least until after Feb. 1," said a Treasury Department announcement, "he believes it essential that educational work in preparation for future loans be conducted continuously so that the people may become fully acquainted with the worth of Government securities, the advantage of thrift and economy, and the financial needs of the Government to wage war against Germany."

In order to obtain for the benefit of the Treasury Department and of the various committees the experience of the executives and workers in the several districts, a series of special meetings will be held. Views will be interchanged so that methods used successfully in one district may be made available in others.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

| Company. | Rate. | Period. | Payable. | Hold. of Record. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Chicle pf. | 1½ | Q. | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Bucyrus pf. | 1 | Q. | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Chicago Telephone | $2 | Q. | Dec. 31 | Dec. 29 |
| Childs Co. | 1½ | Q. | Dec. 10 | Nov. 30 |
| Childs Co. pf. | 1¾ | Q. | Dec. 10 | Nov. 30 |
| E.J.du P.de N.Pow. | 1½ | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| E.J.du P.de N.P.pf. | 1½ | .. | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| E.J.du P.de N.& Co. | 4½ | Q. | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |
| E.J.du P.de N.& Co. ctfs | *32 | Sp. | Dec. 22 | Nov. 30 |
| E.J.du P.de N.& Co. pf. | 1½ | Q. | Jan. 25 | Jan. 10 |
| Gen. Ry. Signal | 1½ | Q. | Jan. 1 | ...... |
| Gen. Ry. Signal | 1½ | Ex. | Jan. 1 | ...... |
| Gen. Ry. Signal pf. | 1½ | Q. | Jan. 1 | ...... |
| Grinnell Cot. Mill. | $1 | Q. | Dec. 1 | ...... |
| Grinnell Cot. Mill. | *$10 | Ex. | ...... | ...... |
| La Belle Iron Wks. | 1 | Q. | Dec. 22 | Dec. 8 |
| La Belle Iron Wks. | 2 | Ex. | Dec. 22 | Dec. 8 |
| La Belle Ir.Wks.pf. | 2 | Q. | Dec. 22 | Dec. 8 |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 10 | Ex. | Dec. 20 | Dec. 4 |
| N. Y. Transit | $4 | Q. | Jan. 15 | Dec. 22 |
| N. Y. Transit | $2 | Ex. | Jan. 15 | Dec. 22 |
| Niagara Falls Pow. | $2 | Q. | Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Penn. Coal & Coke | 1 | Ex. | Dec. 10 | Dec. 6 |
| Pierce-Ar. Mot. pf. | 2 | Q. | Jan. 1 | Dec. 15 |
| Sears-Roeb. pf. | $1.75 | Q. | Jan. 1 | Dec. 14 |
| Scovill Mfg. | $5 | Ex. | Dec. 1 | Nov. 23 |
| Worth. Pump pf. A | 1¾ | Q. | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Worth. Pump pf. B | 1½ | Q. | Jan. 2 | Dec. 20 |
| Yale & Towne | [illegible] | [illegible] | Dec. 24 | Dec. 17 |

*Payable in Liberty bonds.

## LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

### Record Prices on Tin Shares—Shipping Shares Still Active.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Money and discount rates quiet. Apart from the continued strength and activity in shipping, Marconi, and Brazilian issues the market developed a quieter tone. The war loan eased a fraction, although other gilt-edged securities were steady. Some recently active oil and steel stocks sagged on profit taking. Russian issues were depressed, but Argentine rails showed some improvement. Tin shares benefited further on the rise of the metal to the record price of £290.

### Trading Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Trading was steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 59 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 26½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 90 centimes.

### British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total reserve increased | £46,000 |
| Circulation increased | 604,000 |
| Bullion increased | 650,320 |
| Other securities decreased | 616,000 |
| Other deposits increased | 146,000 |
| Public deposits decreased | 649,000 |
| Notes reserve increased | 98,000 |
| Government securities increased | 79,000 |

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.40 per cent.; last week it was 19.32 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

### French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation, increased | 276,420,000 |
| Treasury deposits, decreased | 24,365,000 |
| General deposits, decreased | 21,471,000 |
| Bills discounted, increased | 122,337,000 |
| Advances, decreased | 1,894,000 |
| Gold in hand, increased | 1,938,000 |
| Silver in hand, decreased | 1,607,000 |

## EARNINGS.

### Railroads.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA— | | | |
| Oct. Gross | $168,619 | $142,807 | $140,007 |
| Net aft. tax | 32,191 | 29,367 | 32,729 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 62,255 | 49,894 | 45,893 |
| 10 mo. gross | 1,461,890 | 1,401,154 | 1,194,474 |
| Net aft. tax | 232,515 | 329,339 | 169,640 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 566,268 | 507,232 | 234,662 |
| ILLINOIS CENTRAL— | | | |
| Oct. gross | 7,980,068 | 6,819,182 | 5,756,583 |
| Net aft. tax | 1,852,403 | 1,717,504 | 1,327,333 |
| 10 mo. gross | 72,212,675 | 60,377,768 | 51,409,556 |
| Net aft. tax | 16,072,064 | 13,073,085 | 8,894,522 |

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY for October—

| | 1917. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Total operating rev | $4,970,374 | $535,522 |
| Tot. opera. exp | 4,049,756 | 984,399 |
| Net operating rev | 920,617 | *448,877 |
| Railway tax accruals | 183,414 | 25,414 |
| Uncollectible ry. rev | 148 | 51 |
| Tot. tax accruals, &c | 183,563 | 25,465 |
| Operating income | 737,054 | *474,343 |
| For ten months ended Oct. 31— | | |
| Total operating rev | $44,935,979 | $4,307,670 |
| Total operating exp | 34,452,421 | 5,964,312 |
| Net operating rev | 10,483,557 | *1,656,642 |
| Railway tax accruals | 1,869,126 | 384,533 |
| Uncollectible ry. rev | 1,782 | *6,731 |
| Total tax accruals, &c | 1,870,908 | 377,802 |
| Operating income | 8,612,649 | *2,034,444 |

*Decrease.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN— | | | |
| Oct. gross | 771,188 | 634,209 | 765,457 |
| Net aft. tax | 150,484 | 81,290 | 197,761 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 41,009 | *39,667 | 75,666 |
| 10 mo. gross | 7,757,103 | 7,512,422 | 7,353,879 |
| Net aft. tax | 2,019,453 | 2,064,269 | 1,945,219 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 958,171 | 802,819 | 702,009 |
| *Deficit. | | | |
| NORFOLK & WESTERN— | | | |
| Oct. gross | 6,300,313 | 5,266,244 | 4,888,127 |
| Net aft. tax | 1,990,875 | 2,126,077 | 2,213,967 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 1,813,712 | 1,988,641 | 1,756,662 |
| 10 mo. gross | 54,665,808 | 49,718,617 | 40,372,903 |
| Net aft. tax | 16,575,747 | 19,950,900 | 15,053,263 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 15,998,979 | 18,344,640 | 11,584,294 |
| SOUTHERN PACIFIC for October— | | | |
| Mileage | 11,164 | 11,069 | 10,942 |
| Total op. rev | 18,900,510 | 15,692,153 | 14,133,363 |
| Total op. exp | 10,558,081 | 8,990,272 | 8,288,401 |
| Oper. income | 7,077,455 | 5,914,705 | 5,282,704 |
| Ten mo. ended Oct. 31: | | | |
| Tot. op. rev | 159,909,480 | 132,896,089 | 115,956,735 |
| Total op. exp | 97,333,765 | 83,858,146 | 75,602,865 |
| Oper. income | 51,112,125 | 42,818,712 | 34,973,894 |
| WABASH— | | | |
| Oct. gross | 3,830,117 | 3,557,409 | 2,984,779 |
| Net | 1,214,243 | 1,348,729 | 919,434 |
| 10 mo. gross | 33,551,696 | 30,968,986 | 24,905,760 |
| Net | 9,862,783 | 9,961,134 | 4,944,019 |
| WESTERN MARYLAND— | | | |
| Oct. gross | 1,234,758 | 1,174,097 | 935,909 |
| Net aft. tax | 345,351 | 434,071 | 317,498 |
| 10 mo. gross | 11,173,716 | 9,891,382 | 8,089,268 |
| Net aft. tax | 2,896,523 | 3,404,902 | 3,279,083 |
| YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY— | | | |
| Oct. gross | 1,840,834 | 1,603,146 | 1,346,001 |
| Net aft. tax | 616,760 | 678,125 | 507,274 |
| 10 mo. gross | 14,553,651 | 11,738,517 | 9,131,610 |
| Net aft. tax | 3,334,993 | 3,408,081 | 2,372,733 |

### Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY, operating subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd.—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| October gross | $198,441 | $137,094 | $61,347 |
| Net after tax | 113,018 | 90,946 | 22,072 |
| 12 mos. gross | 2,014,258 | 1,416,303 | 597,955 |
| Net after tax | 1,253,083 | 891,743 | 361,340 |
| ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC CO.— | | | |
| Sept. gross | 74,421 | 56,955 | 17,466 |
| Net after tax | 17,963 | 21,585 | *3,622 |
| Def. after chg. | 4,229 | †4,489 | 8,718 |
| Def. aft. pf. d. | 4,229 | 225 | 4,004 |
| 12 mos. gross | 872,105 | 767,995 | 104,110 |
| Net after tax | 277,304 | 322,287 | *44,983 |
| Surp. aft. chg. | 37,488 | 116,404 | *78,916 |
| Def. aft. pf. d. | 5,476 | †60,022 | 65,498 |
| †Surplus. | | | |
| MANILA ELECTRIC R. R. & LIGHTING CORPORATION— | | | |
| August gross | 151,029 | 134,822 | 16,207 |
| Net after tax | 65,081 | 60,765 | 4,316 |
| Surp. aft. chg. | 28,047 | 28,552 | *505 |
| 12 mos. gross | 1,720,405 | 1,544,879 | 175,526 |
| Net after tax | 829,216 | 723,723 | 105,493 |
| Surp. aft. chg. | 405,330 | 336,467 | 68,863 |
| *Decrease. | | | |
| NEW YORK RAILWAYS for October— | | | |
| Gross | 1,103,614 | 780,263 | 323,351 |
| Net after tax | 284,528 | 132,704 | 151,824 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 53,022 | †92,144 | 145,167 |
| 4 mos. gross | 4,388,906 | 3,610,105 | 778,801 |
| Net after tax | 1,199,512 | 921,003 | 278,509 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 272,795 | †4,144 | 276,939 |
| †Deficit. | | | |

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC CORP. for October—

| | 1917. | Increase. P. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Gross | 551,295 | 20.92 |
| Net earnings | 189,506 | *.36 |
| Surplus after charges | 64,687 | *8.89 |
| Balance after pref. div. | 34,687 | *15.40 |
| Ten months' gross | 5,345,584 | 24.89 |
| Net earnings | 2,043,710 | *2.58 |
| Surplus after charges | 819,011 | *13.76 |
| Balance after pref. div. | 519,011 | *20.11 |
| Twelve months' gross | 6,232,017 | 24.41 |
| Net earnings | 2,448,861 | .22 |
| Surplus after charges | 969,459 | *9.43 |
| Balance after pref. div. | 609,459 | *14.21 |

*Decrease.

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC subsidiary company earnings—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | 1,400,264 | 1,287,199 | 113,065 |
| Net aft. renewals and replacem't res. | 453,445 | 476,288 | *22,843 |
| Sur. aft. chgs | 171,577 | 204,980 | *33,403 |
| 12 mos.' gross | 16,123,309 | 14,893,375 | 1,229,934 |
| Net. aft. taxes, renewals and rep'm't res. | 2,155,573 | 2,007,526 | 148,047 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. and pfd. divs | 1,348,571 | 1,469,147 | *120,576 |

*Decrease.

The United Gas & Electric Corporation received as its proportion of the surplus earnings of subsidiary companies, for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1917, $1,162,494. Total income amounted to $1,428,003. After charges of $668,787 there was a balance of $759,216 left for dividends on the first preferred stock. Balance after the dividends, which amounted to $649,936, was $100,280.

### Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK DOCK—

| | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. gross | $448,105 | $301,801 | $146,304 |
| Net | 196,439 | 144,250 | 52,189 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes | 101,343 | 69,573 | 31,770 |
| 10 mos.' gross | 3,981,247 | 2,839,994 | 1,141,253 |
| Net | 1,958,466 | 1,330,675 | 627,791 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. and taxes | 986,956 | 576,224 | 410,732 |

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|---|---|
| Akron & Barberton Belt R. R. Co. | 1st 4s |
| Asheville, N. C., School | 5s |
| Bellingham Bay & British Columbia R. R. | 1st 5s |
| Bergen Co., N. J., Road Imp. & Bridge 5s & Road | 4½s |
| Butte Electric & Power Co. | 5s |
| Camden County, N. J., Road & Hospital | 4½s |
| Caswell Co., N. C., Ct. House & Jail | 5s |
| City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va. | 1st 6s |
| Consolidated Telephone Co. | 5s |
| Dawson, Ga., Water Works | 5s |
| Edgewater, N. J., Refunding Series | 4s-5s |
| Elberton, Ga., Sewer (Dec. 25) | 4½s |
| Elyria, Ohio, Water Works | 4s |
| Englewood, N. J., School | 4½s |
| Essex Co., N. J., Bridge | 4s & 4½s |
| Florida Soft Phosphate & Lime Co. | 6s |
| Fort Pierce, Fla., Refdg. & Imp. (Dec. 15) | 6s |
| Fulton, N. Y., Water | 3.40s |
| General Petroleum Corp. | 6s |
| Greenwich, Conn., Borough of, Funding | 4½s |
| Griffin, Ga., City Hall & School | 4½s |
| Henderson, N. C., Street D(ec. 2) | 5s |
| Huntington Land & Imp. Co. | 6s |
| Lake Erie, Franklin & Clarion R. R. Co., Equipment Trust Series C. | 5s |
| Lockport, N. Y., Water | 4s |
| Memphis, Tenn., Water | 4½s |
| Millburn, N. J., Sewer & Town Hall | 4½s |
| Mobile, Jackson & Kan. City R. R. Co. | 5s |
| Monroe, Ga., Water Works | 5s |
| Monroe, La., Improvement | 5s |
| Montvale, N. J., Funding | 5s |
| Mutual Electric Light Co. | 5s |
| Norfolk, Conn., Sewer | 4s |
| Northern California Power Co., Cons., Refdg. & Con. | 5s |
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| Oswego, N. Y., Water | 4½s |
| Overpeck Township, N. J. | 5½s |
| Oxford, N. C., Refunding | 5s |
| Pinellas Co., Fla., Court House, Jail & Funding | 5s |
| Pineville, La., Pub. Imp. | 5s |
| Prescott, Ariz., Water (Dec. 15) | 5s |
| San Francisco, Napa & Calistoga Ry. Co. | 6s |
| St. Lucie Co., Fla., Road & Bridge | 6s |
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| School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind. | 4s |
| South Orange, N. J., School | 5s |
| Spring Lake, N. J. | 5s |
| Suffern, N. Y., Water | 3½s |
| Syracuse, N. Y., Local Imp. | 4s |
| Tampa, Fla., Refunding | 5s |
| Tampa, Fla., Park | 5s |
| Tampa, Fla., Street, Sewer & City Hall | 5s |
| Tampa, Fla., Bridge | 5s |
| Tampa, Fla., Imp. | 5s |
| Tampa, Fla., Sewer | 5s |
| Territory of Arizona Building | 5s |
| Thomasville, N. C. | various 5s |
| Toledo, O. | 4s |
| Township of Franklin, N. J., Road Imp. | 4s |
| Washington Ry. & Elect. Co. Cons. | 4s |
| Wilson, N. C., Street Imp. | 5s |
| Woodbridge, N. J., Funding | 4½s |
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NOVEMBER 30, 1917

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

**HENRY & WEST**

HAS THIS DAY BEEN DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. WILLIAM WEST WILL LIQUIDATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE FIRM AND PAYMENT OF ALL AMOUNTS DUE TO IT MAY BE MADE TO HIM.

---

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NOVEMBER 30, 1917

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

To General Unsecured Creditors of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company:

On November 17, 1917, the Hon. William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge for the Eastern Division, Eastern District of Missouri, entered an order in the Receivership Proceedings now pending in said Court against Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company in that certain cause entitled:

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Plaintiff, vs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, Defendant.—In Equity Consolidated Cause No. 4564,

fixing a time for filing general and unsecured claims of creditors and referring same to the undersigned Special Master for hearing, determination and classification, as prescribed by said order, viz.:

1. The holder or holders of unsecured claims or demands against said defendant, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and all persons (other than the holders of bonds or other obligations payable by said Railway Company and secured by mortgage or pledge of collateral, the respective trustees of mortgages or trust indentures given to secure payment of the same, and the holders of such claims as may have been approved for payment by orders herein) who claim any interest in, or lien upon any of the funds or property of said Railway Company in possession of the Receiver, are required to file statements of the nature, dates of accrual and amounts of their respective claims and demands, duly verified by the oath of the person or by some officer of the corporation making such claims, with the undersigned James A. Seddon, heretofore appointed Special Master in said cause, at his office, Room 902, Central National Bank Building, Seventh and Olive Streets, in the City of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, ON OR BEFORE THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1918.

2. Claims shall be proved on the basis of allowance of interest to September 27, 1915, the date of the appointment of the Receiver, without prejudice to the right of the claimants to claim interest accruing thereafter upon the amounts found to be due to said claimants, respectively, on said 27th day of September, 1915.

3. Any party to said cause, said Receiver, and any party who files his claim or demand in accordance with said order may file with the undersigned Special Master within Thirty days after January 2, 1918, an answer to any claim or demand filed with him and may contest the same.

4. All claims and demands so filed were referred to the undersigned Special Master to investigate, hear proof and report thereon both as to the amounts justly owing thereon, as to any liens by which they are secured and as to the order in which they are lawfully entitled to payment, it being provided the undersigned Special Master may in his discretion hear proofs in respect of claims contested or uncontested, in the City of Saint Louis or elsewhere, and shall notify all solicitors of record of the times and places of all hearings and may adjourn such hearings from time to time and from place to place.

5. The undersigned as such Special Master is directed to proceed under said order with all reasonable diligence and make and file in writing his report or reports on all claims, or demands, which have been filed and presented to him, and all solicitors of record in said cause, as well as the solicitors of record for the parties presenting said claims or demands, will be notified by the Special Master, in writing, of the filing of said report or reports, and any party to said cause or holding any such claim or demand filed as aforesaid, or said Receiver, may, within twenty days from the time of the filing of any such report of the undersigned Special Master, file specific exceptions thereto. Exceptions not so filed will not be considered by the Court, and if no exceptions are filed within such twenty-day period, the report or reports will stand confirmed.

6. The Special Master shall cause that portion of this order relating to the presentation and allowance of claims to be published forthwith, once each week, for four successive weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Saint Louis, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Kansas City, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Topeka, State of Kansas; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Oklahoma City, State of Oklahoma; and in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, State of New York.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Special Master, Room 902, Central National Bank Building, Seventh and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Dated November 17, 1917.

## FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., November 13, 1917.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGE ON THE STEAMER "SUFFOLK", ISSUED BY COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) par value first mortgage 6% bonds on the steamer "Suffolk", dated August 1, 1911, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on February 1, 1918, to wit:

Bonds numbered 81 to 200 inclusive, maturing from February 1, 1918, to August 1, 1922.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to February 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry the coupons due February 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on said bonds will cease on February 1, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
By John G. Crowley, Treas.

NOTICE.

The AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY having elected, in accordance with the provisions of its mortgage of July 1, 1901, to call for payment on the first day of January, 1918, sixty thousand dollars of the bonds of said Company secured by said mortgage, and having given notice in writing thereof to the undersigned as Trustee under said mortgage of its said election, and the undersigned having determined by lot as provided in said mortgage that the following bonds should be called, hereby gives notice that bonds of the said AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY numbered 30, 44, 57, 74, 101, 110, 111, 121, 122, 146, 152, 158, 164, 173, 178, 179, 183, 186, 204, 205, 209, 222, 227, 242, 243, 268, 276, 278, 288, 304, 307, 308, 309, 324, 326, 327, 331, 332, 334, 345, 352, 355, 357, 365, 368, 375, 377, 379, 390, 398, 399, 411, 420, 464, 475, 479, 486, 487, 496 and 498 have been called and will be payable at the office of the UNION SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY in Portland, Maine, on the first day of JANUARY, 1918, after which date all interest will cease.

Dated the twenty-seventh day of November, 1917.

UNION SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE F. CARY, Treasurer.

TODD SHIPYARDS CORPORATION
5 Year 6% Convertible Gold Notes
SINKING FUND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4, Article 4, of the Indenture of Trust under which the above Notes were issued, that the sum now in hand, together with the sum to be paid into the Sinking Fund on December 15th, 1917, amounts to Three hundred and five thousand two hundred and forty-three 74-100 Dollars ($305,243.74.)

Sealed offers for the sale of Notes at a price not exceeding 104% of the face amount thereof, with accrued interest, will be received by the undersigned at any time up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, December 10th, 1917, at No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or No. 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York. Offers should be marked "Tender of Todd Shipyards Corporation Notes." Payment for accepted offers will be made December 15, 1917, at our office, 2 Wall Street, New York.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee under Indenture of Trust.
Dated, New York, November 9, 1917.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.
The Open Security Market [illegible] Annalist every Monday gives [illegible] class investments not quoted [illegible] Annalist, 10 cents on all news [illegible] a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages made by Railroad and other Corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon certificates of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Foreign Exchange

LONDON PARIS

Public Utility Stocks and Bonds

Unlisted Department

Josephthal & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 Broadway, New York
Phone Rector 5000
Private Wires to Principal Cities

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Maintain Reliable Markets in
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Carbon Steel Common
Hocking Valley Products
International Motors Com.
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke
Santa Cecelia Sugar

DUNHAM & Co
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

For Sale:—
Magnolia Petrol. 6%, 1931
Northwestern Elev. 5%, 1941
Russian Rouble 5½s
Apr. & Oct.
Tidewater Portland Cement 6%

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Westchester Fire Ins.
Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St. N. Y.

Cities Service
Amer. Lt. & Traction
Midwest Refining
Standard Oil Stocks
Times Sq. Auto Supply
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

STOCKS—BONDS
for investment or carried on conservative margin.
Special Letter on the PRESENT WORLD CRISIS and the danger to civilization from the enemy's position (with map). Free upon request.
J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway New York

Bargains in Bonds

Splendid investment combinations of high-grade bonds can now be secured, yielding from 6 to 8 per cent. We have just issued a comprehensive letter describing more than fifty such issues. A few extra copies are available to inquirers who are interested in our service. Send 3c. in stamps for circular No. 254.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St. Tel. 3173-4 Cort. New York.

# URGE REPEAL TODAY OF WEST SIDE LAW

## Joint Conference Committee Advocates Abrogation of 1847 Ordinance to Clarify Case.

## COMPANY'S RIGHTS OBSCURE

### Committee Declares No Agreement Can Be Reached Until the Railroad's Status Is Ascertained.

The Joint Conference Committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate having failed to reach an agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company for the west side improvement, the matter will pass tomorrow into the sole control of the commission. At the meeting of the Board of Estimate today the Joint Committee will urge that action be taken for the repeal of the ordinance of 1847, under which the railroad company claims perpetual rights in certain streets on the west side. A memorandum filed with the Board by the Joint Committee is to the effect that the perpetual rights asserted by the company in these thoroughfares is without legal basis, that the streets are the property of the city, and that the company has sought to exchange these rights for very valuable public property.

Surprise is expressed in the memorandum that during a long period of last year the Board of Estimate proceeded with work looking toward an agreement with the railroad company, which involved such an exchange, without having examined the ground upon which the ownership claim of the company was based.

**Advocates Prompt Repeal**

Embraced in the memorandum is a draft of a resolution revoking the 1847 ordinance, which the board is asked to adopt so that it may become effective tomorrow. It is said that the board has the power of repeal, and that "important considerations of public policy make such repeal by the present Board of Estimate advisable in advance of the advent of Dec. 1.

It is argued in the memorandum that no agreement can be made with the railroad company for any improvement whatever until it is first ascertained just what are the rights and status of the company along certain streets. Whether the relations with the company remain amiable or whether it becomes necessary to use the police powers of the State to effect necessary improvements, the first step, it is asserted, is a "definite ascertainment" of the company's present rights. The memorandum adds:

"If any one—the Corporation Counsel, the counsel for the railroad company, or any one else—thinks they have been defined and determined, let him try to state what they are. It has never been publicly done by courts or by private or public authority, and it is too important a matter to be left to supposition.

"The memorandum says that the commission has no intention of tearing up the tracks of the company or to proceed in any similar drastic or arbitrary manner, but it insists that before anything is done the situation should be clarified.

**Terms of the Ordinance.**

The memorandum says that if the company asserts that it obtained a contractual right from the city by the ordinance of 1847, it follows that its right was based upon the terms of the ordinance which provides that the tracks should be laid in such a manner as to cause no unnecessary impediment to the common and ordinary use of the streets, and that "at all times" the company should be subject to regulation by the city authorities. Attention is called to the fact that the commission has no intention of dealing with the company's franchise, which is subject only to the State Legislature, and that the company's franchise might be repealed and yet it would still have intact all of its rights under the ordinance. Therefore, it is asserted, it becomes extremely important that these rights be defined. It is set forth in the memorandum that in 1847 the city had no right to adopt any irrepealable ordinance, or to confer any perpetual or irrevocable right as to the streets, and that the use and exercise of the ordinance for more than seventy years has created no title for the company and no barrier to its repeal. In conclusion the memorandum says:

"The Joint Conference Committee earnestly asks that the present Board of Estimate place no obstacle in the way of the plans and efforts of the committee and the Public Service Commission to reach acceptable results in this west side matter. To withhold or delay the repeal of this ordinance until after Dec. 1 would be to place an obstacle in the way of solution, and to give the railroad company a ground or pretext from which to claim State confirmation of street rights never granted in perpetuity by State or city. The possible benefits to the railroad company from failure to repeal before Dec. 1 should be frankly faced and understood. On the other hand, the public benefits from prompt repeal may be frankly stated."

Then the memorandum says that if the railroad company holds its right to the use of the streets by virtue of a repealable ordinance, or its franchise only on condition of the city's assent, the repeal of the ordinance will mean that any agreement for an improvement never will carry provision for payment or allowance to the company for rights subject to public recapture.

"Repeal of the ordinance," continues the memorandum, "can do no damage to any right of the railroad company or interest of the public. It will clear the way for a decision definitely determining the rights of the railroad company and the public, and, we believe, will end all claim that the rights of this railroad company in the streets of New York City are perpetual, irrevocable, and subject to no public recapture or control except on a 'barter' basis."

**Burlingame Opposes Repeal.**

Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn, Republican, sent the Board of Estimate yesterday a letter protesting against the proposed repeal of the ordinance of 1847, as requested by the Joint Conference Committee.

"The effect of the passage of this resolution would be to repeal all the provisions of the ordinance of 1847," he wrote, "which go much further than merely to give the consent of the city to the use of the streets by the railroad company. These provisions, which, unfortunately, and evidently through some oversight on the part of the counsel of the Public Service Commission, were not included in the communication to your board, do not stop at merely giving a consent to the old Hudson River Railroad Company to use certain streets on the west side.

"The ordinance expressly reserves the right of the city to compel the railroad company to elevate or depress its tracks at its own cost whenever the city deems it necessary for public convenience. The railroad company, in its covenant with the city on which the ordinance became effective, expressly agreed and consented to those provisions. Therefore, to repeal the ordinance of 1847 and rescind the various agreements and resolutions adopted pursuant to it would certainly carry with it a repeal of those provisions. And in the present status of the west side problem such a repeal, if effective at all, would certainly be a highly questionable move from the point of view of safeguarding the city's interests. The city should not divest itself of what, in the absence of a specific decision to the contrary, might be its only means of compelling the railroad company to remove its tracks from the streets of the city."

Senator Burlingame suggested that the way to accomplish what the Joint Conference Committee desired was to amend the charter of 1846 which incorporated the Hudson River Railroad, now a part of the New York Central. He said he expected to introduce at the next Legislature a bill which would effect this. He quoted Section 26 of the charter, which says, "The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act." In referring to opposition at the last Legislature to the appointment of a committee to investigate the west side situation, the Senator wrote:

"The public may soon find an unexpected need for this special commission of investigation, if your board acts hastily in repealing and rescinding this ordinance and agreements of 1847 and removes the last vestige of control over the tracks from the officials of the City of New York."

He asked that the board postpone action until the State investigation of the west side problem could be completed.

# EXPLAINS RAILROAD "POOL."

## In No Way Involves Violation of Law, Chairman Harrison Says.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Fairfax Harrison, as Chairman of the Railroads' War Board, today issued a statement denying the widely published statement that the plan adopted by the railroads to relieve freight congestion involves any system of "pooling," such as would constitute a violation of the interstate commerce laws.

"The Interstate Commerce act forbids the pooling of freight traffic or earnings by competing railways," he says. "The plan which we have adopted does not involve or contemplate the pooling of either traffic or earnings. We have merely arranged for the use of physical facilities in common at places and to the extent necessary to enlarge sufficiently the capacity of the Eastern railroads. If the word 'pool' is applicable, what we have partially pooled are the physical facilities.

"The condition we are dealing with is analogous to that brought about at times by accidents or by floods, such as that at Dayton, Ohio, a few years ago. The flood at Dayton made it impossible for certain railways to handle all the traffic which normally came to them. Therefore, they diverted large amounts of traffic to railways which were still open. Similarly, at the present time, certain railway lines have become so congested that they cannot handle all of the business which is coming to them, and we are adopting measures to bring about greater utilization of other railway lines to relieve the situation.

"There is no similarity between these measures and the agreements for the pooling of traffic and earnings, which are forbidden by the Interstate Commerce act."

# MUST USE WOOD AS FUEL.

## Departments Advise Burning Dead Timber to Meet Coal Shortage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—To help meet the shortage of 50,000,000 tons in the country's coal supply the Fuel Administration, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, has inaugurated an intensive campaign for the substitution of wood for coal.

"One cord of hard wood is equal to a ton of coal," said an announcement by the Fuel Administration. "One ton of coal is released for use in war work for every cord of wood substituted. Statistics show that there is a vast amount of dead wood in many sections of the country and that the supply of wood in many communities is sufficient for domestic purposes in those parts."

Much of the wood in communities is destroyed as waste, it was pointed out, and its conservation not only would conserve coal, but would prove a measure of economy to the users. New England and the South, the statement said, have an abundance of wood and in the latter section activities already are under way looking to an intensive campaign for the substitution of wood. In this connection it was announced that the Department of Agriculture would provide the services of expert foresters without charge to supervise the cutting of wood so that no damage would be done to growing timber and that the largest use might be obtained of the wood supply.

## B. & O. Officials Promoted.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.—Arthur W. Thompson, Vice President in charge of traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, announced today that O. R. McCarty, passenger traffic manager, is appointed general passenger representative and is succeeded as traffic manager by W. B. Calloway, general passenger agent of the Eastern lines. W. E. Lowes, assistant general passenger agent, is appointed general passenger agent. Archibald Fries, freight traffic manager of the Eastern lines, becomes general freight traffic manager.

CHARTERED 1864.
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
is now a member of
Federal Reserve System

OUR Foreign Department handles foreign banking transactions with leading banks throughout the world.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York

5½%
GUARANTEED
First Mortgages and Certificates
Write for Booklet "A."
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

## SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

**NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY.**

**To the Stockholders and Holders of Registered Adjustment Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Income Bonds and Adjustment Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Income Coupon Bonds, Registered for Voting Purposes Only.**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the New York Railways Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room 1209, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, December 3d, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, the election of Inspectors of Election, the approval and ratification of all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
November 14, 1917.

**EDWIN P. GLEASON'S SON, INC.**
New York, November 22nd, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that an election of officers and directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 75 & No. 77 Worth Street, New York City, on Monday the third day of December next at 11 A. M.
A. Howard Troth, Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS.

**The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.**

A special dividend, No. 92, of five per cent. (5%) has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable December 24th, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 17th.
J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

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[Charter No. 2370.]
Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF

## THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on November 20, 1917:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $197,160,982.36 | |
| Acceptances of other banks discounted | 180,146.59 | |
| Customers' liability account of acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted by it | 970,621.94 | |
| Total loans | $198,311,750.89 | |
| Deduct: Customers' liability account of loans, $3,000,000.00; 1e. Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise, (see Item 55b) $1,867,146.68 | 4,867,146.68 | |
| | | $193,444,604.21 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 102,668.36 |
| Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed | | 646,482.00 |
| Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding | | 8,755,793.32 |
| U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds of 1917): | | |
| U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) | $1,300,000.00 | |
| U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) | 27,587,000.00 | |
| U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged | 20,205,254.00 | |
| Premium on U. S. bonds | 27,377.92 | |
| Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds) and certificates of indebtedness | | 49,119,631.92 |
| Liberty Loan bonds, unpledged, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent. | $2,739,950.00 | |
| Liberty Loan bonds, pledged to secure U. S. and other deposits, 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., borrowed | 11,195,000.00 | |
| | | 13,934,950.00 |
| Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits, borrowed | | 2,996,000.00 |
| Bonds, securities, &c., (other than U. S.): | | |
| Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits | $13,707,060.06 | |
| Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits | 8,423,207.21 | |
| Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable | 6,038,401.65 | |
| Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged | 25,734,526.56 | |
| Total bonds, securities, &c. | | 53,903,195.41 |
| Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock | | 499,936.00 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) | | 600,000.00 |
| Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank | | 27,894,581.47 |
| Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) | | 502,079.67 |
| Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks | | 8,566,947.03 |
| Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies | | 3,583,071.22 |
| Exchanges for clearing house | | 17,799,773.95 |
| Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank | | 2,191,240.97 |
| Total, $32,643,112.84. | | |
| Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items | | 109,859.51 |
| ~~Redemption fund with U. S.~~ Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer | | 169,000.00 |
| 21. Interest earned but not collected (approximate) | | 555,000.00 |
| Total | | $385,374,815.11 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | | $10,000,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | | 10,000,000.00 |
| Undivided profits | $4,258,831.99 | |
| Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid | 1,132,282.67 | |
| | | 3,126,549.32 |
| 26. Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate) | | 446,884.43 |
| Amount reserved for taxes accrued | | 377,345.80 |
| Circulating notes outstanding | | 1,300,000.00 |
| Net amounts due to national banks | | 49,260,231.06 |
| Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies | | 50,144,234.99 |
| Total, $99,404,466.05. | | |
| Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days): | | |
| Individual deposits subject to check | | 134,077,596.05 |
| Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) | | 6,926,258.45 |
| Certified checks | | 3,899,442.20 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | | 8,479,147.46 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 1,116.00 |
| Other demand deposits | | 3,723,464.00 |
| Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, $157,107,024.16. | | |
| Time deposits subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings): | | |
| Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) | | 5,574,500.00 |
| Postal savings deposits | | 6,956,347.17 |
| Other time deposits | | 9,147,029.75 |
| Total of time deposits subject to reserve, $21,677,876.92. | | |
| United States deposits (other than postal savings): | | |
| War loan deposit account | | 50,292,805.55 |
| Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same | | 14,191,000.00 |
| Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding | $7,940,471.99 | |
| Customers' letters of credit drawn against | 646,482.00 | |
| | | 8,586,953.99 |
| Acceptances executed for customers | $9,726,415.26 | |
| Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted | 970,621.94 | |
| | | 8,755,793.32 |
| Liabilities other than those above stated: Difference between amount of interest earned and not collected and interest and discount collected and not earned (see Items 21 and 26) | | 108,115.57 |
| Total | | $385,374,815.11 |
| Loans for account of customers | | $3,000,000.00 |
| 55b. Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank, by indorsement or otherwise (see Item 1e) | | 1,867,146.68 |
| Total contingent liabilities | | $4,867,146.68 |

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1917.
[Seal.] GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
F. H. ECKER,
E. T. NICHOLS,
Directors.

## DIVIDENDS.

**CHILDS COMPANY,**
**200 Fifth Ave.**
New York City, Nov. 28, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends payable December 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30, 1917:

On the Preferred Stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾%.

On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1½%.

The transfer books will be closed from December 1st, 1917, to December 10th, 1917, both days inclusive.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 3½% on the first preferred stock of the Knox Hat Company, Inc., has been declared payable on December 1, 1917, for the period from January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1917, to first preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on November 30, 1917, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum from September 1, 1917.
KNOX HAT COMPANY, INC.,
Brayton Witherell, Secretary.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

of New York, at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities | | $19,960,783.60 |
| Private securities | | 20,482,833.34 |
| Real estate owned | | 1,141,787.80 |
| Mortgages owned | | 18,612.22 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral | | 130,800.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 58,762,398.31 |
| Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 87,898,193.61 |
| Overdrafts (secured) | | 2,764.04 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $11,014,052.06 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item | 3,518,786.40 | |
| | | 14,532,838.46 |
| Specie | | 1,536,506.63 |
| Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States | | 164,300.00 |
| Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets | | 21,087,671.23 |
| Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) | | 250,000.00 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | $893,426.26 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 238,402.64 | |
| Advances to trusts (secured) | 43,859.72 | |
| | | 1,175,688.62 |
| Total | | $227,145,177.86 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $5,000,000.00 |
| Surplus: | | |
| Surplus fund | $15,000,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 2,478,795.93 | |
| | | 17,478,795.93 |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $877,367.01 | |
| Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions | 116.04 | |
| Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary | 1,229,500.08 | |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets | 25,898,000.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 143,206,392.49 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 5,114,065.41 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 5,669,057.64 | |
| Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 218,875.26 | |
| Due trust companies, banks and bankers | 9,957,606.95 | |
| Total deposits | | 192,170,980.88 |
| Rediscounts | | 10,000,000.00 |
| Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit | | 250,000.00 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserves for taxes, &c. | $90,323.82 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 1,703,370.90 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 185,678.78 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 266,027.55 | |
| | | 2,245,401.05 |
| Total | | $227,145,177.86 |

## FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO HOLDERS OF
**THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24, 1888, and an agreement supplemental thereto, dated November 1, 1888, both executed by the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, the obligations of which have been assumed by the New York Telephone Company, hereby invites proposals up to 12 o'clock noon on December 27, 1917, for the sale to it on January 2, 1918, of bonds secured by said mortgage, at a price satisfactory to said New York Telephone Company, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $12,876.18.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1917.

**THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY.**

PURCHASE OF BONDS FOR SINKING FUND.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company will receive tenders for the sale to the Company of a maximum of Seventy-seven Thousand Dollars ($77,000) par value of the Company's issue of FIVE PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1934.

OFFERINGS SHOULD BE MADE for delivery in Montreal on or before December 31st, 1917.
THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.
W. S. HART, Treasurer.
Montreal, November 1st, 1917.

## DIVIDENDS.

**THE CRESSON CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING & MILLING CO.**
**Distribution No. 62.**

Amount $122,000.00.
Total amount to date, $5,685,162.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1st, 1913, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Payable December 10th, 1917, to stockholders of record November 30th, 1917.
By order of Board of Directors.
ADOLPH F. ZANG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
**THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.**
15 Broad St., New York, Nov. 27, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 27th day of November, 1917, a dividend of $2.00 per share on the capital stock of this company was declared from and out of its surplus income for the ten months ended October 31, 1917, payable on the 15th day of January, 1918, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1917.
F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

**INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,**
**2 Rector Street.**

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. and a SPECIAL dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1917. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.
WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

**UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP COMPANY**
November 27th, 1917.

A regular dividend of one per cent and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 17th, 1917.
N. H. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

**BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY**
New York, November 26, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per centum (1½%) on the outstanding capital stock of this company, payable on January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, December 8th, 1917.
J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
**THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,**
104 Market Street,
Camden, N. J., Nov. 20, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable Dec. 1st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Nov. 21st, 1917. Checks will be mailed.
J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

**BUCYRUS COMPANY.**
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the issued and outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1917. D. P. EELLS, Treasurer.

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CHARTERED IN 1830

New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

PROTECTION FOR WIDOWS, CHILDREN AND OLD AGE · NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY · 1830

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or otherwise. Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposites payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on the 14th day of November, 1917.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate | $2,960,324.37 |
| Bonds and Mortgages | 3,532,787.73 |
| Loans on Collaterals | 1,252,332.31 |
| Bills Receivable | 8,414,075.00 |
| Cash in Company's Vaults | 2,108,800.00 |
| Cash on Deposite | 616,473.82 |
| Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c. | 988,537.10 |
| Bonds and Stocks | 17,292,695.95 |
| | $37,166,026.28 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits | 4,309,906.93 |
| Deposites in Trust | 27,969,239.98 |
| Life Insurance Fund | 360,996.42 |
| Annuity Fund | 2,284,038.90 |
| Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c. | 1,241,844.05 |
| | $37,166,026.28 |

TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson
Frederic W. Stevens
Stuyvesant Fish
Edmund L. Baylies
Henry A. C. Taylor
Columbus O'D. Iselin
W. Emlen Roosevelt
Augustus D. Juilliard
Henry Lewis Morris
Cleveland H. Dodge
Thomas Denny
Lincoln Cromwell
Paul Tuckerman
Walter Kerr
Howard Townsend
Eugene Delano
Alfred E. Marling
Moses Taylor
Edward M. Townsend
Edward J. Hancy
Henry Parish, Jr.
Nicholas Biddle
William M. Cruikshank
Stephen P. Nash
Lewis Spencer Morris
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

WALTER KERR, President
HENRY PARISH, JR., 1st Vice-Pres.
ZEGER W. VAN ZELM, 2nd Vice-Pres.
S. M. B. HOPKINS, 3d Vice-Pres.
IRVING L. ROE, Secretary.
J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, Asst. Secy.
JOHN C. VEDDER, Asst. Secy.
ALGERNON J. PURDY, Asst. Secy.
WILLIAM B. AUSTIN, Asst. Secy.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1917:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock and bond investments, viz.: | | |
| Public securities | | $17,190,508.78 |
| Private securities | | 9,655,737.37 |
| Real estate owned | | 2,448,886.08 |
| Mortgages owned | | 1,233,600.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral | | 135,500.00 |
| Loans and discounts secured by other collateral | | 33,375,442.00 |
| Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral | | 6,024,038.40 |
| Overdrafts | | 28,201.67 |
| Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets | $8,787,383.23 | |
| Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item | 425,874.70 | |
| | | 9,213,257.93 |
| Specie | | 5,616,868.42 |
| Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States | | 488,872.00 |
| Cash items | | 16,989.61 |
| Due from The Federal Reserve Bank of New York less offsets | | 718,900.00 |
| Other assets, viz.: | | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 416,372.69 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 138,961.85 | |
| Advanced to trusts | 49,442.14 | |
| | | 604,776.68 |
| Total | | $86,701,578.94 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $3,000,000.00 |
| Surplus: | | |
| Surplus fund | $4,500,000.00 | |
| Undivided profits | 711,460.17 | |
| | | 5,211,460.17 |
| Deposits: | | |
| Preferred, as follows: | | |
| Due New York State savings banks | $4,242,708.29 | |
| Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary | 2,970,029.50 | |
| Deposits by the State of New York | 500,000.00 | |
| Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York | 25,774.96 | |
| Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets | 3,392,458.00 | |
| Not preferred, as follows: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | 60,428,758.85 | |
| Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days | 1,743,296.27 | |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 877,679.77 | |
| Other certificates of deposit | 1,684,773.10 | |
| Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers | 95,636.32 | |
| Due trust companies, banks and bankers | 1,657,969.49 | |
| Total deposits | | 77,618,175.55 |
| Other liabilities, viz.: | | |
| Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. | 80,213.37 | |
| Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date | 613,951.44 | |
| Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date | 76,982.53 | |
| Estimated unearned discounts | 100,795.88 | |
| | | 871,943.22 |
| Total | | $86,701,578.94 |

## DIVIDENDS.

**The American Sugar Refining Company**

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 104
COMMON DIVIDEND 105

**The Board of Directors have declared the following dividends:—**

**On the Preferred Stock one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent., being the 104th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on January 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on December 1st, 1917.**

**On the Common Stock one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent., being the 105th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on January 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on December 1st, 1917.**

**The Transfer Books will not be closed.**
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary

**AMERICAN CAN CO.**

A dividend of 3.7157 per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, this being final payment of accumulated deferred dividends, payable December 20th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 11th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**AMERICAN CAN CO.**

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2d, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 18th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. ISMON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.**
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 57.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1917, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred stock was declared, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders of record December 15th, 1917. Books remain open.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 5.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held November 16th, 1917, a dividend of 1½% on the Common stock was declared, payable February 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record January 15th, 1918. Books remain open.
R. JONES, JR., Secretary.

**THE EAST BUTTE COPPER MINING CO.**

A dividend of one dollar per share will be paid out of the earnings of the current year on December 24th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business December 8, 1917.
FRANK P. SON, Treasurer.
Nov. 18, 1917.

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## The American Exchange National Bank

NEW YORK

Statement of Condition
Comptroller's Call, November 20th, 1917

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Resources | $176,058,564.35 |
| Deposits (Including U. S. Government) | $139,884,882.91 |
| Capital | $5,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | $5,654,950.26 |

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
WALTER H. BENNETT........Vice-Pres.
THEODORE H. BANKS........Vice-Pres.
GEORGE C. HAIGH........Vice-Pres.
LOUIS S. TIEMANN........Vice-Pres.
MERCER P. MOSELEY, Vice-President
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier
A. K. de GUISCARD........Asst. Cash.
ELBERT A. BENNETT........Asst. Cash.
HUGH S. McCLURE........Asst. Cash.
WALTER B. TALLMAN........Asst. Cash.
ALEX. G. ARMSTRONG........Asst. Cash.
ROY MURCHIE........Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, Pres. Adams Express Co.
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-President
JOHN S. BROWNING, Browning, King & Co.
LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
R. FULTON CUTTING, New York
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Dixon & Holmes
STEPHEN B. FLEMING, Pres. Internat'l Agri. Corp.
GEORGE LEGG, George Legg & Sons
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Cardozo & Nathan
EDWARD C. PLATT, Vice-Pres. Mackay Co.'s.
JOSEPH A. SKINNER, Wm. Skinner & Sons
JAMES A. SMITH, Calhoun, Robbins & Co.
ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW, Pres. Home Insurance Co.
CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, Pres. Federal Sugar Ref. Co.
JOHN T. TERRY, New York

# OUT-OF-TOWN BANK STATEMENTS

## The Girard National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR., President.
EVAN RANDOLPH, Vice-President.
CHARLES M. ASHTON, Cashier.
A. W. PICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.
ALFRED BARRATT, Assistant Cashier.

Statement of Condition at the close of business November 20, 1917

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Investments | $63,479,337.06 |
| Acceptances and Letters of Credit | 5,513,118.26 |
| Due from Banks | 16,994,709.62 |
| Exchange for Clearing House | 2,505,521.71 |
| Cash and Reserve | 8,217,548.88 |
| | $96,701,235.53 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $2,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Profits | 5,351,303.00 |
| Circulation | 1,080,800.00 |
| Acceptances and Letters of Credit | 5,513,118.26 |
| Due Federal Reserve Bank (Re-Discounts) | 2,245,000.00 |
| Deposits | 80,511,014.27 |
| | $96,701,235.53 |

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS B. REEVES, Chairman of the Board.
Daniel Baugh.
Rodman E. Griscom.
W. Frederick Snyder.
Robert Toland.
Wm. Newbold Ely.
John Gribbel.
George McFadden.
Francis B. Reeves, Jr.
Wm. W. Frazier, Jr.
George D. Rosengarten.
Joseph Wayne, Jr.
Evan Randolph.
Morris R. Bockius.
Arthur V. Morton.
William Jay Turner.
A. J. County.
Wm. P. Barba.

## MELLON NATIONAL BANK,

PITTSBURGH.
November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, Bonds and Investment Securities | $116,048,758.26 |
| Overdrafts | 6.14 |
| Cash | 7,245,292.74 |
| Due from Banks | 22,122,968.29 |
| | $145,417,025.43 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $6,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 4,112,563.64 |
| Reserved for Depreciation, etc. | 1,287,527.10 |
| Circulating Notes | 4,926,500.00 |
| Deposits | 129,090,434.69 |
| | $145,417,025.43 |

## NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

November 20th, 1917.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $9,376,329.27 |
| Bonds and investments | 6,064,176.76 |
| Real estate | 336,000.00 |
| Cash and due from banks | 7,784,644.29 |
| | $23,561,150.32 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $500,000.00 |
| Surplus and profits | 656,955.33 |
| Circulation | 245,900.00 |
| Deposits | 22,158,294.99 |
| | $23,561,150.32 |

OFFICERS: Ledyard Cogswell, Pres.; J. Townsend Lansing, Vice Pres.; Ledyard Cogswell, Jr., Second Vice Pres.; George A. White, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
**Milliken Brothers, (Incorporated)**

The Directors have determined to make a second distribution to the stockholders amounting to $10.00 per share upon each share of preferred stock. Checks payable to the holders of record of preferred stock on December 15th, 1917, for the amount of such distribution, will be delivered to such record holders upon presentation of their stock certificates at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, on or after December 20th, 1917, for notation thereon of such payment.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed at the close of business on December 15th, 1917, and reopened January 2nd, 1918.

Dated, New York, November 19th, 1917.
MILLIKEN BROTHERS, (INCORPORATED.)
By its Directors.
C. T. CLACK, Secretary, Milliken, Staten Island, N. Y.

## DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP composed of the undersigned and trading as COHEN & HOROWITZ, at 8 East 12th St., N. Y. City, was dissolved Nov. 24, 1917.
Signed, WM. E. HOROWITZ.
Signed, MEYER COHEN.
Witness, H. BARASH.

## Corn Exchange National Bank,

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Investments | $38,202,885.43 |
| Due from Banks | 9,700,857.21 |
| Clearing House Exchanges | 1,398,211.92 |
| Cash and Reserve | 4,789,458.01 |
| Customers' Liability on Foreign Credits and Acceptances | 2,894,026.41 |
| | $57,185,438.98 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and Net Profits (Earned) | 2,640,952.53 |
| Circulation | 193,300.00 |
| Deposits | 49,957,160.04 |
| Foreign Credits and Acceptances | 2,894,026.41 |
| Discounts with Federal Reserve Bank secured by Liberty Bonds | 500,000.00 |
| | $57,185,438.98 |

N. W. CORSON, Cashier

## NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK ALBANY, N. Y.

November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $16,087,286.87 |
| U. S. and other bonds | 6,384,398.94 |
| Real estate | 270,638.77 |
| Cash and in Federal Reserve Bank | 3,884,822.29 |
| Due from banks | 3,206,827.13 |
| Interest earned, not collected | 91,814.30 |
| | $29,875,788.30 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $1,000,000.00 |
| Surplus and undivided profits | 2,029,226.61 |
| Reserved for taxes | 51,328.88 |
| Reserved for interest accrued | 18,036.50 |
| Circulation | 982,500.00 |
| Interest and discount collected not earned | 62,817.85 |
| Deposits | 25,731,856.96 |
| | $29,875,788.30 |

OFFICERS.

Robert C. Pruyn, Chairman of the Board; Edward J. Hussey, Vice Pres.; Walter W. Batchelder, Vice Pres. and Cashier; Jacob H. Herzog, Vice Pres.; William L. Gillespie, Asst. Cashier; R. C. B. Adams, Asst. Cashier.

## DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership lately subsisting between J. WILLET HALL and CHARLES E. CURTIS, doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of J. WILLET HALL & COMPANY, expired by limitation on the 18th day of November, 1917. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. Willet Hall, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at his office, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
J. WILLET HALL,
CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Dated, New York, November 19th, 1917.

# DOUBLE SUBSIDY TO GERMAN SHIPPING

## Government Both Pays Owners for Lost Vessels and Helps Pay for New.

## BILL ON EVE OF ENACTMENT

### Already Has Passed Reichstag—Clear Gift of $250,000,000 to Capital, Socialists Say.

German shipping interests, led by the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd, appear to have won a substantial victory over the masses of the German people through the bill for the restoration of the German merchant marine, which, according to cablegrams from Amsterdam received in New York in October, has passed the Reichstag and is likely to become a law within a short time. Details of the new bill, which was substituted for the original Ship Subsidy bill described in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 17, are found in copies of Berlin newspapers reaching London, and show that, far from the German Government having tightened its grip on the shipping concerns, it looks as if the big shipping interests had obtained a firmer control of the Government.

The provisions of the new bill make it possible, and almost imperative, for a commission of fourteen to be named by the Imperial Chancellor, with the approval of the Federal Council, not only to recompense the owners for the ships they have lost through the war, but also to see that the German Government pays a share, running as high as 80 per cent. in some cases, of the extra cost of building the vessels that are to replace the lost craft. The Government and the big ship owners succeeded in having the Reichstag override the objections of the Socialist members, who talked and voted against the bill, and the German Empire will shortly be pledged to spend a sum which the lowest estimates, place at $250,000,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the German merchant marine.

The committee report to the Reichstag said that the Government insisted upon the urgency of legislation, on the ground that the shipbuilders must be enabled to make all their plans and to conclude contracts with the building yards. The Government said that it was aware of the seriousness of the new financial burden, but that direct grants, without any provision for repayment, would alone be satisfactory. It was suggested that the immediate consequence of the passing of this bill would be a flood of similar demands from other industries. To this the Government replied that the position of shipping was quite peculiar, that its restoration was an absolute necessity, and that without a mercantile marine the whole German people would be unable to recover from the consequences of the war. German shipping had been peculiarly unprotected, because there was no immunity for private property at sea, and the losses of German shipping had been largely due to the measures of the German Government. In reply to the accusation that it was making a free gift to the very strongest German capitalists, the Government said that the bill was keenly desired by organized German seamen.

### Government Monopoly Rejected.

In view of the enormous expenditure involved it was suggested that the Government should take the whole matter into its own hands. The Government replied that nothing was less suited than shipping to form a Government monopoly, and that the effect of a Government monopoly would be "to threaten German trade with the loss of the international possibilities of expansion upon which its greatness has been based."

The Government successfully resisted all proposals that it should secure the right of purchase of subsidized ships, or that it should secure a share of the ultimate profits on subsidized ships. The Government, whose arguments throughout seem to have been those of the shipping men, said that the old mail steamer subsidies had not been a success, and that schemes for the division of profits between the Government and owners were not really practical.

There was a great deal of discussion as to the probable expenditure under the bill. The lowest estimate was $250,000,000, and this figure was accepted by the Imperial Treasury. But the German experts admit that the cost is increasing every day, owing both to the increased losses of shipping and to the increased cost of construction.

In the second reading debate the Government upheld all the arguments of the shipping interests; a National Liberal said that the great object must be to make Germany independent of British shipping after the war, and the argument was freely used that the more ships Germany can build the more she will save through the fact that the vast quantities of raw materials that Germany will need will be imported in German ships.

### Absolute Gift to Capital.

The strongest opposition came from the Independent Socialists. Their spokesman, a Bremen Deputy, named Alfred Henke, expressed the utmost skepticism about the Government estimates of probable expenditure, and said that the whole bill was the work of the shipping interests. The Government was making them an absolute gift, although it cared nothing about the workers in the textile and tobacco industries.

Henke said that the German shipowners were not only the most absolute capitalists, but the most international capitalists. It might be true that two-fifths of the German tonnage had been lost, but the value of the remaining three-fifths had been trebled. Moreover, many new ships had been ordered and would be completed. It was untrue that the position of the German mercantile marine was extremely bad, and although it would not be so large after the war as it was before, there would be plenty of tonnage available. The present gift to the shipping interests amounted to at least as much as the whole of the capital originally invested in German shipping, and this gift, which was to be taken from the German taxpayers, workmen, and soldiers, would amount to more than the levy on capital in the year before the war. The present concessions to the shipowners would only encourage them to make fresh demands in order to meet the competition with the mercantile marine of other countries. Henke declared that the policy of subsidies could only be ended, like the expansion of armaments, by international agreement.

# TOWN POOLS ITS WAR FUNDS

## Demands on Nutley, N. J., to be Handled by One Committee.

NUTLEY, N. J., Nov. 29.—The town of Nutley has formed a permanent War Work committee, to eliminate the necessity of all campaigns and drives for the remainder of the war. All funds will be raised and demands upon the town for its share in national movements will be handled by the committee. To facilitate the work, the committee has figured out the ratio of money that should be given when a national demand is made.

To further facilitate matters, arrangements have been made with the local bank to advance money in case the committee has not sufficient funds on hand when the demand comes. The money will then be refunded to the bank when it comes in monthly. The monthly income plan is worked by having 200 members of the town's Home Guard district the town and collect the monthly contributions which have been promised by the various persons in the district.

The committee has already contributed $3,500 to the Y. M. C. A. fund, $800 to the Knights of Columbus fund, $100 to the War Library fund, and $400 to the War Camp Community Recreation fund. It has also taken over the direction of all local relief work which arises out of the war, and has co-ordinated the seven Red Cross working units here. Every cent goes to the work, as the helpers are all volunteers.

# CAN GUIDE RAW IMPORTS.

## Licensing a Powerful Factor in Reducing Nonessential Products.

President Wilson's proclamation placing under license the importation of many articles was interpreted by New York trade experts as a big forward step toward concentrating supplies of raw materials deemed essential for American war industries. Under the proclamation, the War Trade Board will become responsible for the importation of many lines which since the start of the European war have been almost exclusively under the control of Great Britain.

Dr. E. E. Pratt, Vice President of the Pacific Commercial Company of this city, and until recently Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a pioneer advocate of the use of import restrictions, said:

"One of the greatest benefits accruing from import regulation will be taking the entry of raw materials away from foreign supervision and placing it in the hands of the Government, which is in a position to guide distribution. Take rubber, for example. Enormous quantities of the raw product are wanted here for use in manufacturing tires for commercial trucks to be used back of the firing lines in France to rush supplies for the American Army. The Government can refuse licenses for the importation of rubber designed for tires for pleasure automobiles. In many other instances the Administration can concentrate supplies for the essential industries, while denying entry to merchandise destined for manufacturing plants not on war work.

"The Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board will discriminate between the essential and nonessential uses of commodities such as wool, tin, tungsten, copper, and platinum. We can look forward to prohibition of the use of tin, except in certain commodities, to the regulation of flax, and perhaps discrimination in favor of shoes and boots for military purposes."

# ASSERTS DANISH GOODFAITH

## Re-export Policy Strictly Controlled, Says Commercial Organ.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28, (via London, Nov. 29.)—The Boersen, the Danish official commercial and navigation paper, publishes this morning an article concerning American food supplies to neutral countries.

Referring to the observations of Vance McCormick, recently published by the Matin, the Boersen denies categorically the imputation, so far as Danish commerce is concerned, that Denmark's control would not be effective, since it has been recognized by the competent authorities of the allied powers, it states, that the control practiced by the Danish commercial organization in securing provisions for Denmark alone and impeding re-exportation has always proved absolutely effective.

Very few cases of infraction have been found, says the paper, and they have been seriously examined and severely punished. It is therefore declared to be "unrighteous" to assert that Danish control has been in the slightest degree deficient.

## Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Forecast:
N. C.—Cloudy Fri., fair Sat.
S. C., Fla., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ind.—Cloudy Fri.; fair Sat.
Ohio.—Rains Fri.; fair Sat.
Mich.—Rains Fri.; fair Sat.
La., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.
Ill.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.
Mo.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.
Wis.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat.
Minn.—Fair Fri.; snow Sat.
Ia.—Cloudy Fri.; rain or snow Sat.
N. D.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; snow Sat.
N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; snow Sat.
S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Fri.; unsettled Sat.
Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar. Noticed motions.
Regal<Baird.
Rice<Mayer.
Bailey<SS City of Lowell.
Donovan<Tug Hudson.
Cutler<Am Mailing Device Corp.
Natchorn<I R T.
Chadeloid<Rodriguez.
Fagus<Erie RR.
Wright<Clyde SS.
Baer<Mac Lac Co.
Re Gelach.
Erb<Battendorf.
Guaranty Trust<McCabe.
Greenfield<Fitch.
Snider<Yale & Towne.
Hurley<Standard Transp.
Dailey<CNY.
Same<Tug Mahaney.
Daupsk<20,029 Bags Sugar.
Same<Nat C & T Co.
Carter & Weeks<Crawford.
Adjourned motions:
Gallagher<Erie RR.
Herman<SS Owego.
Barnum<Societa, &c.
Foreman<Benas.
Goodwin & Gallagher<Weehawken D D Co.
Stein<SS Pheiades.
US<Belooekstan Rug W Co, (2.)
Cook<Flagg.
Com Transp<SS Seabard.
Chaplin<Film Exchge.
Ryan<Ohmer.
Turner<Cosden.
Same<Liquid Gas Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Perano<D & H Co.
No day calendar.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y. Naturalization. Bankruptcy calendar. at 2 P. M.
Wolf Sugal,
Morris Grosofsky,
Morris Weissman et al, as United Waist Mfg Co.,
Celia Newkofsky,
Pontus I Thompson,
Walter T Hudson,
Joseph Black.
Motions:
E B Jordan & Co, (2.)
Ernest Martens,
Morris J. Kopp.
Vincent Scala,
Gussie Nankin, (2.)
Barnaby Furniture Co, Inc.,
American Clock Co.,
Automobile Supply Mfg Co, Inc.,
Isidor Minowitz,
Albert Haddad & ano.
Paul Albert, (NY Gas & Elec Sup Co, Inc.)
George Neumann, (The Art Shop.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Admiralty.
C J Fuller<Capri.
Evans<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 323 P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y. Admiralty calendar.
Fred'k Bouchard<Tijuca, (on trial.)
Edw M Timmins<same. (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 12 M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y. Criminal.
US<Barry Wall.
Same<John Sheehan.
Same<Felix Koch.
Same<Hugh Bell.
Same<N McConnell.
Same<Joseph Nagle.
Same<Walter Drozer.
Same<George Hulse.
Same<W H Van Wicklen.
Same<Robt Ralston.
Same<F Koktropsky.
Same<F E Freigel.
Same<Michael Cona.
Same<Michael Bello.
Same<Chris Nagle.
Same<Wm Goodwin.
Same<A Gardner.
Same<Frank Stabwaeser, alias Lang.
Same<Frank Bononza
Same<Jas McCarthy.
Same<Geo Thomson.
Same<H. Pantrain.
Same<Antonio Ulip.
Same<E W Freedell.
Same<H Chalmers.
Same<Hugh Starr.
Same<Chas Walker.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Chorosh.
Re Shalleck.
Bien<All.
Sheinart<Kutinsky.
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Re US Fid, &c, Co<Remer.
Same<Rabinowitz.
Same<Remer.
Freidman<Schindel.
Quimby<Quimby.
Keller Bldg Co<Williams.
Worral<William A. Brady, Ltd, (2.)
Arkell & Douglas, Inc<Santini.
Etchingham<Rooney.
General Rubber Co<US Fid, &c, Co.
Mirsky<Borden.
Gorman<Gorman.
Kottler<Onyx Blouse.
Re Selig & Winter, Inc, (Schafran.)
Re Mayer.
Di Masi<Ratner.
Friend<Welkowitz.
Re Ihrig.
Beaver<Hagan.
Ft Dearborn Nat Bk<MacArthur Bros Co. (2.)
42d St, &c, Ry<US Wood Preserving Co.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Korosy<Korosy.
CNY<Durst Mfg Co.
Katzman<Katzman.
Re Perch.
Latham Auto Reg Co<J J Little & Ives Co.
Seegel<Montgomery, Ward & Co.
Pessah<Schwartz.
Stanton<Beam.
Hirsch<N Y Cons RR.
Stewart<Connor.
Hastorf<Stoloff.
Joy<same.
Mueller<Mueller.
Wilson<Wilson, (2.)
Yokel<Yokel.
Loss<Elk Cheese Co.
Walker M. Levett Co<Franco-Am Chem Co.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Randolph<Randolph.
Matz<Matz.
Kraft<Lint.
Same<Ross.
Gordon<Gordon.
Franklin<Franklin.
Dispatch Film Co<M H Mark Rty Co.
Gordon<Fixman.
Schwartz<Friedsam.
Re Southweald Imp.
Spalline<Harris, (2.)
Pringle<Smith.
Navarre<Schwartz.
Bertman<Neisner.
Feldman<Rappaport.
Knight<Bradley Copper Process Co.
Re US Fid &c, Co.
Re CNY, (Bronx Boulevard.)
CNY<Middleton.
Goldsmith & Co<Panama RR.
Re O'Malley.
Perry<Huggan.
Demarest<Gifford, (2.)
Kozloff<Ansorge.
Mayher<Rumble.
Osborne<Learnard.
Richardson<Richardson.
Kahn<Goldston.
Lassman<Fischer.
Knick Fireproofing Co<Gerry.
Clark<Gibson.
Sofianopoulo<Standard Com Tobacco Co.
Krotel<Press Pub Co.
Loveland<Loveland.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
City R E Co<Solomon
Klingler<Markowitz.
Sheiman<Teitelbaum.
Brett<Brett.
Berry<Strauss.
Same<Nathan Strauss, Inc.
Rosenberg<Cordova.
Brett<Brett.
Posner<Posner.
Harsley<Harsley.
General Investing Co<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Jackson<same.
Guglielmi<Town Topics Pub Co.
Alpha SS Co<NY Trust
Kamber<Stumpf.
Fischman<Fischman.
Berner<Collier Co.
Suspension Bed Spring Mfg Co<Gasau-Thompson Co.
Hoffman<D'Alessandro
Maimonides Bene Soc<Ciryl Holding Co.
Kasviner<Kasviner.
Warren<Fay Rty Co.
Laxer<Keystone Tire, &c, Co.
Steinbach<Kanowitz.
Ludwig<Hermann, (3.)
King<Burnett.
Sweet<Lyons, (2.)
Schlowotosky<Schlowotosky.
Pangonis<Lehigh Valley RR.
Healy<Hallenbeck-Hungerford Rty Co, (2.)
Re Werner. (Brown.)
Dorfman<Harris.
Chromos Chem Co<Hutchinson.
Nolan<Green.
Duplan Silk Co<Cohen.
Interocean Forwarding Co<McCormack.
Levy<Levy.
Talbikas<George.
Barbiddies<same.
Levy<Levy.
Darcy & Wolfers<Bluebird Photo Plays
Baker<Baker.
Lamont<Lamont.
Dickoff<Dickoff.
Jaffe<Ridley.
Pressrich<Qual.
Weinus<Weinberg.
Re Morristown Tr Co.
Weaver<Wright.
Silverman<Lopresti.
Giansiragusa<Sommer.
Lang<Int R T.
Kaufman<Lopresti.
Redmond<Stoneham.
Kelly<Straus.
Nash<Welcker.
McCormick<Walker.
Wolf<Freisinger.
Trylinsky<Goldberg.
Gordon<Gordon.
Pincha<Pincha.
Martin<Thomey Auto Service, Inc.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business. At 10:30 A. M.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM.—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Margaretha Rothenbach,
Cornelius O'Leary,
Margaretha Rothenbach,
Mary M Johnston,
Charles Marks,
Patrick J Mahoney,
Augustus H Hall,
Henry Dorrity,
Nellie H Haverty,
John Gordon,
Maria Felber, &c.,
Annie Hamilton,
Charles Day,
Mary Sorenson,
William Paxton,
Pavel Niewiaiomsky,
Nicholas S Lopez,
Sergius P Alexeieff,
Richard Ashworth,
John H J Bierman,
J Warren Curtis, &c.,
Hannah Dann,
Frank Donnelly,
Ellen McGonagil,
Moritz Cohn,
Carmelo Fennisi,
Sofi Taub,
Eliz Rauenbuhler,
John V Dahlgren,
Salome Weis,
Sophie Pick, inf.,
Mildred Pick,
Michael Sullivan,
John J Sullivan,
Philip Curtis,
Daniel S Doran,
T Edwin Ward,
Henry Fennell,
Joseph Nevins,
Peter Mullecker,
Albert Herzig,
Christie J Becker,
John Coroitt,
Rebecca Elsner,
Alice Kelly,
G L Zimmerman, (2.)
Phebe S Bruff,
Julius M Cohn,
Lelie G Calhoun,
Helen R H Stickney,
Julius Saul,
Margaret A Holly,
Natalie Tobias,
Henry Jacobs,
Giosue Gallucci,
Rose Jacobs,
Ellen Donnelly,
Mary E Armitage,
Mary Lynch,
Solomon M Mandel,
Ernest Ascher,
August Meyer,
Lizzie H Holme,
Joseph Morningstar,
Theo J C Rettich,
John J Corning,
James McDonough,
Rose V Muller,
Annie McAuliffe,
George F Gourand,
Donald J McCallum,
Alice D W Chauncey,
Jean W Swope,
Augustus K Hayes,
Leon M Hirsch,
Albert Wreck.
Wills for probate:
Erik Frykman,
Albert E Valentine,
Frederick F Read,
Eliz J McCarthy,
Charles Krauth,
Mary Leigle,
Arthur J Taylor,
Sarah Kearney,
Ellen M Murphy.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Strasbourger, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Samya<Winter Gar Co
Diamond<Einstein.
Rosenblatt<Jackson Bros.
Weldon<Cal Perf Co.
D Grossley & Sons<Haines.
San Giovanni<Perris & Strada.
Same<Casa Musicale, &c.
Same<Mus Films, &c.
Rich<Hyman.
Domestic Lace, &c., Co<Boucek,
So. Bklyn Paper, &c. Co<F. A. Munsey Co
Wallomitz<Marksamer
Barnet<Marklin.
McDermott<Guggenheim, (2.)
Gottfried<Mailhouse.
Riegeman<Levy.
Feld<Springer.
Lichtman<Goldstein.
Friedman<Winkler, (2.)
Reines<Levenstein, (2.)
Gutman<Simon.
Domestic Lace, &c, Co<Boucek, (2.)
Simons<Weil.
Jonasson & Co<Ottenheimer.
Kendler<Marcus.
Peck Press<Melbourne
Williams Co<Turner.
Martin<Duncan.
McCloskey Varnish Co<Storm.
Swedish Iron, &c, Corp<Siebert.
Feldstein<Victor.
Holmes & Brown<U S Jr. Naval Reserve.
Bulmer<Jocelyn.
Wilkening<Cummings.
Lead Mould Elec Fdy<McCabe.
Medwick<McCann.
Handley<Penn RR.
Farman<Hano.
Pall Mall Emb Works<Univ Costume Co.
Holzer<House.
Newman<Golub.
Stone<Schwartz, Loeb & Co.
Brumback<Dixon.
Mortenson<Vassilis.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—at 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Murray Hill Iron Wks<Ritz Rlty Corp. No day calendar.
PARTS I., II., V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J.—Smith<Griesman—Walter W Irwin.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Dry Dock Sav Inst<Schonefeldt—Theodore K McCarthy. Harlem Sav Bk<Heusle Const Co—Samuel S. Koenig. Schlussel<Maier—Enos S. Booth. Kingsland<Getz—John J. Brady, Jr.

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Grace Collard<Lillian S. Shaver—Ferdinand Levy. Mary F. Blitzer<Robt J Strout—Dennis Spellissy. Mechanics Bk<Mayer Adler—Arthur N Giegerich. Wm W Johnson<Elias D Springer—Charles S Campbell.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Comity Mtg Co<1,010 Tremont Av Corp.
Best<Markham.
Winship<Leh Val RR.
Same<same.
Fine<Clinton Realty.
Matter of Adler.
City Real Estate<McKenna, (5 actions.)
Phillips<Romagnoli.
Giammartino<Catanese.
Patnik<Patnik.
Walther<Walther.
Ardone<White Coal.
Barbarinardo<same.
Post<Conover.
Same<837 Wash Av Realty.
Bruno<Rohr.
Same<same.
Goldenberg<Cohen.
Schwanewede<Mitchell McDermot Const Co.
Noble<Noble.
Same<same.
Bier<Magenheim.
Storey<McCormack.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. Cases on.
Hoppe<Hoppe.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J. No day calendar.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—...... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Smith<Waynor Const.
Same<same.
TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J. No day calendar.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. Ward<Smith—Harry Kempner. Schatz<Kirchof and ano.—Max Bendit.

### Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Elsie Moldenke<Alexander Thern et al.—William Peters.

## KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Selby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Mangea<Stecky.
Cleveland<Sansone.
O'Rourke<Kolle, (2.)
Bassett<Mut Benefit Assn, Suffolk Co.
Holland<Curtis.
Guthrie<Bush Term.
Perwin<Solomon.
Wadler<Kleinman.
James McClaren & Son<Schwartz.
High Ground Iron Works<Glos.
Rosenblatt<Rosenblatt.
Goldman<Goldman.
Post<Thomas.
Re Mantonga.
Bauer<Austin.
Re Dugal.
Re Beadle.
Re Titus.
Re Sultan.
Re Duyn.
Re Swenson.
Re Belansky.
Hoye<Hipkins.
Abramson<Richland.
Widowiak, M<Ford Motor Co.
Widowiak, A<same.
Burns<Rathjen.
Kane<Tilyou Rty Co.
Schneid<Lubben.
Goldfarb<Keener.
Forman<Travers.
Langridge<Seaman, (2)
Ward, C C<Ward, (M E G M.)
Digan<Stuart.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

INTELLIGENT AND COMPREHENSIVE.

C. B. McElhany, Vice President of the American Steel Export Co., New York, writes: "As a subscriber to and a constant reader of The Annalist, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon the intelligent and comprehensive manner in which you submit statistics and general information." The Annalist, 10 cents weekly, $4 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

## BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WAH TAI COMPANY, et als, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, 25,098—1917.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of LEE YAT CHEE, verified the 22nd day of November, 1917, that a petition was, on the 5th day of October, 1917, filed herein for an adjudication of bankruptcy of LEE YAT CHEE, the petitioner herein, and against the persons hereinafter mentioned, and that a subpoena was duly issued out of this court, requiring the said persons, as alleged bankrupts herein, to appear on the 15th day of October, 1917, and plead to the said petition filed by the said LEE YAT CHEE, praying that he, individually and as a member of the co-partnership of WAH TAI COMPANY, and said co-partnership may be adjudged bankrupts, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 5th day of October, 1917, and it appearing by the return of the United States Marshal for this District, that the persons described in said subpoena and hereinafter referred to, cannot be found within the territorial limits of this District, so that personal service of said subpoena cannot be made upon them within said District, and that such persons reside at the addresses set opposite their names, and hereinafter set forth;

NOW, on motion of FREDERIC B. McNISH, attorney for the petitioner, it is

ORDERED that the below named alleged bankrupts, and each of them, plead or answer on or before the first day of March, 1918, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, on the 5th day of October, 1917; and in case of their failure to plead or answer thereto, adjudication shall be made against all or such of them as shall fail to so plead or answer, according to the prayer of said petition. And it is further

ORDERED that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, in said District, once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 30th day of November, 1917, and that a copy of this order be mailed before the date of the first publication, to each of the following named alleged bankrupts, at their respective last known residences, namely.

Lee Sai Fan, residing at Canton, China.
Yee Wen Chang, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Sue K. Wong, residing at Canton, China.
Chan Kui Chee, residing at Canton, China.
Hing Wong, residing at Canton, China.
Wong Get, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Mock Duck, residing at 253 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wong Kung Fong, residing at 128 State St., Hartford, Conn.
Lee Kong Sue Tong, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Lee Yen Yu, residing at Canton, China.
Chan Hing Wai, residing at Canton, China.
Lee Yick Gam, residing at 204 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.
Chan John Yee, residing at 253 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Chan Wa Chin, residing at 253 Fifth Ave. New York City.
Lee Sam Yee, residing at Canton, China.
Chan Kwan Yip, residing at 9 Mott St. New York City.
Chu Yee Ping, residing at Canton, China.
Moy Chung Yet, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Chu Chung Hoy, residing at Canton, China.
Lee Yick Chew, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Wong Chen Sew, residing at 22 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
Ng. Wen Tong, residing at Canton, China.
Quen Sun, residing at Canton, China.
Chang Wen Wing, residing at 124 State St., Hartford, Conn.
Chan Chung Hong, residing at Canton, China.
Gee Sing, residing at Canton, China.
Gock Men Fong, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Lee Chee Wing, residing at Canton, China.
Yip King Poo, residing at 39 Mott St., New York City.
Lum Yee Ping, residing at Hong Kong, China.
Lo Wai Qun, residing at Yokohama, Japan.
Chan Ching Nom, residing at Canton, China.
Lum Got, residing at (address unknown.)
Lee Ying Lun, residing at 31 Pell St., New York City.
Lee Sai Gam, residing at Canton, China.
See Hoo Chen, residing at 20 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
Lee Yick Yee, residing at Canton, China.
Li Sung, residing at Canton, China.
Kong P. Ou, residing at Canton, China.
Low Wen, residing at 45 Mott St., New York City.
Kwan Gan Yee, residing at 9 West 29th St., New York City.
Chan Chew, residing at Canton, China.
Mock Hoy Kan, residing at Canton, China.
Jen Ching, residing at Canton, China.
Wong Lum Kee, residing at Canton, China.
Wong Tuck Kee, residing at Canton, China.
Wong Yon Kee, residing at Canton, China.
Leong Du Chong, residing at 39 Mott St., New York City.
Tom Yuen Fee, residing at 248 W. 105th St., New York City.
Tom Tuck Jun, residing at 248 W. 105th St., New York City.
Leong Hing, residing at 38 Mott St., New York City.
Chang Yick Young, residing at (address unknown.)
Lie Sue, residing at (address unknown.)
Ho Tu Tong, residing at Yokohama, Japan.
Chan Len Cho, residing at Yokohama, Japan.
Wong Yook Chan, residing at Canton, China.
Wong Kem Yee Tong, residing at Canton, China.

Dated, New York, November 23rd, 1917.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOE WEINTRAUB, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of this Court, the undersigned, Receiver in Bankruptcy, will offer for sale on Thursday, December 6th, 1917, at 11 A. M., at the premises No. 226 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of furniture, carpets and similar merchandise, fixtures, the right, title and interest of the receiver in and to the lease to the premises occupied by the bankrupt and the good-will of said business in the manner following:

Sealed bids for the property may be submitted to the receiver at the premises No. 226 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which time and place bids will be opened by the receiver, and the creditors can attend and express themselves in regard thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids; if any or all sealed bids are rejected, then the property will be offered for sale on open competitive bids immediately thereafter. Open competitive bids must likewise be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount of the bid. If the open competitive bids, or any of them, shall not be as large as the corresponding sealed bids, then the receiver reserves the right at such time to accept the sealed bids, or any of them, providing said bids shall be for a sum not less than the appraised value of the property so bid for. The full purchase price or any and all bids accepted by the receiver must be paid immediately after the sale.

No representation or guarantees of any kind are made by the receiver as to the character, quality or quantity, or the description of the merchandise, or as to any other property offered for sale. All property must be removed not later than December 8th, 1917, unless special arrangements are made with the landlord permitting the purchasers to remain on the premises, and such continued occupation by the purchasers shall be at the purchaser's own expense.

The above property may be inspected at the premises of the above bankrupt, to wit: 226 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. on and after November 30th, 1917.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For further information apply to receiver or his attorney.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1917.
MARCUS HELFAND, Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.
MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York City.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,668.—In Bankruptcy.—KENNEDY MITCHELL AND CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Kennedy Mitchell and Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 30th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,295.—In Bankruptcy.—KATHERYN M. ROSENZWEIG, Bankrupt.

Katheryn M. Rosenzweig was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 22nd, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,715.

Notice is given that Louis Hutkoff, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 31, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,007.—In Bankruptcy.—U. S. LADIES TAILORS AND IMPORTERS, INC., Bankrupt.

U. S. Ladies Tailors and Importers, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 25th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on December 13th, 1917, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
Seven rooms. Beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Slisby, 217 B'way, New York; Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Rent at Kew Gardens
Beautiful house, twelve large, newly decorated rooms; hot-water heat, electricity and gas; large garage; half acre of ground, with garden, trees, flowers and shrubs. One of the most attractive homes in all suburban New York; 15 minutes from New York. Rent $2,000. Immediate possession. Coal supply in the bins. B. J. Beardsley, owner, 1 Main St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Main 7308.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

Modern, Small House
In a most desirable location.
Suitable for private home or may be sublet by tenant in floors and suites. 10 Rooms and foyer, 3 baths; attractive, renewed interior; in good order throughout; immediate occupancy. Apply Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT for
Light Manufacturing.
12,000 Square Feet.
Exceptional Light
on all sides.
Freight and Passenger Elevator
Heat and Porter Service
In Long Island City
At Hunterspoint Ave. Station
Of Queensboro Subway
$5,000 per annum.
Apply
H. C. McNULTY,
68 Hunterspoint Ave., L. I. City.
*Phone Hunterspoint 4500.*

10,000 Square Feet
Office space. Vicinity 5th Avenue and 42d Street. Sublease. Unusual light. First class building.
Principals only. E. J., Box 233 Times.

WAREHOUSE WITH R. R. SIDING
For Rent
Central West Side section, about 20 cents a square foot.
Horace S. Ely & Company
21 Liberty Street

LOFTS
FLOORS
OFFICES
BASEMENTS
COLUMBUS CIRCLE
1845-1847 BROADWAY, NEAR 60TH ST.
Elevators, steam heat, hot water, etc.; moderate rent.
L. MILLER & SONS, 154 Nassau St. Tel. Beekman 4234.

STORE & BASEMENT
Rental $3,600.
LOFT
50x100
Rental $2,000.
N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. AND WOOSTER ST.
Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light, to lease from Feb. 1. Apply Supt., on premises, or your own broker.

Store For Rent
52 WEST 37TH STREET
Suitable for High-class Retail Business.
Low Rental to May 1st.
MARSTON & CO.,
549 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
*The Apartment House Unique.*
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
*An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.*
*Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.*
Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
1 *Room and Bath*, $300.
*Renting Agent on premises, or*
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

14th St., 335 West
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6 ROOMS
Extra large, especially well arranged; abundant closet space; beautifully decorated; conveniently located.
RENTS $33 UP.

Corner Apartments
HARTLEY HALL
485 Central Park West, cor. 109th St.
5th Floor, 8 Rooms. $1,200.00.
Every room facing Central Park or Street.

HIGHLAND COURT
600 WEST 192ND STREET
at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—5 ROOMS.
REDUCED RENTS.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 540.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. SAM WEXLER, Defendant.

The President of the United States of America to Sam Wexler, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Witness, Honorable Learned Hand, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 17th day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

(Seal.) ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Sam Wexler, the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated October 15, 1917, and on that day filed, with the writ of subpoena, and bill in equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the United States Courts and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 22, 1917.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, U. S. Courts & P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS
preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings
WE WILL RENT
UNFURNISHED
Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths
FOR TEN MONTHS AT
A GREAT CONCESSION
from regular rates for these particular suites.
HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
*KITCHENETTE APARTMENT*
2 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Berkshire,
500 MADISON AVE. (Cor. 52d St.)
Elegant housekeeping apartment, nine large rooms and three baths; 11-foot ceilings; rent $3,500 per annum. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th Street.

993 PARK AVE. AT 84TH STREET.
Apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths, third floor; south and west exposure. Unfurnished, $3,900. Apply Superintendent, or telephone Lenox 9778.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
GARDEN APARTMENTS
THE MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT AND AIR AND A BEAUTIFUL OUTLOOK FROM EVERY WINDOW.
3 & 4
LARGE ROOMS & BATH,
$34 to $50
TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway, direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.) Time 20 Min.
Booklet, etc., on request.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
*Telephone Newtown 708.*

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

NOW OPEN—THE NEW
Parkside Hotel
31 West 71st Street
New York's
Finest Residential Section
Just off Central Park West. Near all transit lines. Building absolutely fireproof, with every modern feature. Appointments and service of the highest character.
1, 2, 3, and 4 Rooms,
With Baths and Showers
Very attractive suites, furnished or unfurnished. Unexcelled light and air. Unobstructed view.
$40 up a month per room, unfurnished.
$45 up a month per room, furnished.
Exceptional Doctor's Apartment
2 rooms & bath—First Floor.
Superior Restaurant.
Tel. Col. 9780. Wm. R. Fletcher, Mgr.

—166 West 72nd St.—
An Apartment of FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6; also dining room; tiled kitchen, with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom, with alcove shower and needle bath; if two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room; this apartment is sumptuously furnished, and will be leased at $225 per month.
Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES.
Telephone 7640—Columbus.

THE WOOLSEY
141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath
Kitchenette
Furnished, $77.50 to $82.50.
Satisfactory reference indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice factory property two-story brick and frame, 50x100, and shed, 50x80, on plot 100x100, near E. D. Terminal convenient to all shipping points; terms to suit; also other building sites for sale cheap. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For sale or rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU are looking for a small country home, with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. STORE, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$15,000 equity west side flat; rents $4,100; will exchange for farm, Huntington section, Long Island. G 233 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—A property directly on the shore in the vicinity of Rye or Greenwich, which can be bought now for about $150,000, including the dwelling; no brokers. Address Box 30, Metropolitan Club, New York City.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Twenty-acre poultry farm with every improvement and latest equipment; cost over $20,000; will sacrifice for $16,000, complete, with stock and entire contents; finest location in Bergen County. P. O. Box 304, Oradell, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE.—Garage, 235 West 69th St., accommodating 17 to 20 cars; hot water supply, steam heat, and gasoline tank in building.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES.—Every facility, $16.50 and $40.50 monthly; no lease required; also desk room, $10.50 monthly. Duane, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

For rent, two fireproof lofts, building 50x100, choice location, Brooklyn. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y. City.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Loft, 77x44 deep, elevator, 630 1st Av.; rent $75 per month. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

LIGHT, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, brokers' store, 25x30; $65. Mr. Ashley, Rector 9040.

Exceptional opportunity to rent part office. 21 Park Row, Room 1809.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted to buy or lease, a fully equipped woodworking plant by maker of wooden toys; state location; give list of equipment and all particulars in first letter. J 73 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

For rent, fully furnished, private house in the best section near Central Park West, 73d St., 10 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; best reference required. CARSTEIN & LINNIKEN, 221 4th Av.

81ST ST., 3 EAST.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Phone 6958 Plaza.

Long Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, Douglaston, L. I., January 1st to October 1st; $150 per month; screened porch, hot water heat, electric lights; eight rooms, two baths; sleeping porch; garage; ten minutes from station, 23 to 33 minutes from Penn Station; attractive location. Telephone Bayside 3079.

322 WEST 71ST STREET.
Modern 3-story dwelling, 10 rooms and 3 baths, electricity, hardwood floors, white enamel woodwork; handsomely furnished; rent $2,000 for season. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d St. Columbus 1077.

Garden City Estates.—Beautiful eleven-room house, completely furnished, including linen and silver; steam heat, two baths, seven bedrooms; garage; $200 monthly; no lease required. 29 Euston Road, Garden City Estates. Phone Plaza 7420.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

76th St., 120 East.—3-story, high-stoop dwelling; 9 rooms; dining room on main floor; rent $1,500.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Brooklyn.

2D ST., 536.—$100; house 12 rooms, park slope, parlor and basement, $50; second floor $35, third floor $25, 227 Union St.; $20, 6 rooms and bath, Hasbrouck Heights; 46 Terrace Ave., two family, $20, improvements.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

$1,100 for cozy house and garden plot, good location, ½ block from trolley; $100 down and $10 monthly. Write for further particulars. Fox, Box 270 Times Downtown.

New York State.

For Sale, Katonah and Vicinity.—3½ acres, fine dwelling, all improvements, garage, bargain; other places, 20 to 40 acres, and village property. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Lady going to Europe must sell contents of beautiful apartment, including new style day-bed, to quick buyer; cheap; rental of apartment unfurnished $45 a month. Front, 4244 Madison Square.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Magnificently furnished two rooms, bath; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281. Merritt.

44TH ST., 9 EAST.—Ideal housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms and bath; $250 a month. Tel. 41 Murray Hill.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; two well furnished large rooms and bath.

90TH, 62 EAST.—One, two beautiful bedrooms, enormous; splendidly furnished parlor, suitable studio; kitchen optional; bath, electricity; elevator; 5th Av. section; $20 weekly.

94TH, 138 EAST.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms; sunny corner, daintily furnished; elevator, telephone; $100.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1459.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Attractive APARTMENTS, furnished. Murray Hill 4383. THE FALCO, 505 5th Av.

BELOW 59TH.—7 rooms, 3 baths, very handsomely furnished. Appointment, Columbus 3974.

DISTINCTIVE, artistic housekeeping apartment, complete, $150-$85 a month; references. Gramercy 723.

HANDSOME furnished apartment on East 49th Street, 9th floor; southern exposure, three rooms and bath, large kitchen, maid's room in building; can be seen by appointment. Plaza 6424.

MADISON AV., 715.—Artistic, attractive apartment, 3 rooms and bath, luxuriously furnished. Inquire of janitor.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

UNION SQUARE, 36.—Studio apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; gentleman; $60. Stuy. 2416.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENT in exclusive neighborhood; large living room, morning room; kitchenette, and bedroom. Telephone Plaza 2200.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets, refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

40TH, 24 WEST.—Handsomely furnished studio apartments, electricity, phone, $50-$60 monthly.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80; service. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th.

51ST ST.—Near 5th Ave., 2 beautiful rooms, bath; kitchenette, electricity; references. Circle 2883.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Seven sunny outside rooms; all Colonial furniture. Columbus 1377.

58TH, 103 WEST.—Sublet, at sacrifice, my modern five-room apartment; would divide.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $55 to $90, completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—One-room kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; private house; references.

79TH ST.—Five rooms, bath; southern exposure; to June or October; rent $135. Phone 2082 Schuyler.

80TH, 225 WEST (Broadway).—Six rooms, two baths; corner; completely furnished; piano. Vollum.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Nicely equipped one, two rooms, kitchenette; modern, maid service; references.

90TH, (West of Broadway,)—High-class elevator apartment, southern exposure, $115. Particulars, call 759 West End Av., corner 97th.

90'S, (WEST END.)—Six rooms, two baths; exquisitely furnished; appointment. Columbus 3974.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, (corner.)—Seven outside rooms, western exposure, splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; $250 apartment for $175.

97TH, (West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5846.

112TH, 535 WEST, Hotel Royal, (near Broadway,)—3-room suite and single rooms, with private baths; references required.

116TH SUBWAY.—5 rooms, new, 2 bedrooms, handsomely furnished; details. Columbus 3974.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $90. Apartment 2C.

122D, 521 WEST.—Three or four-room apartment, furnished. Apt. 23.

APARTMENT, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT Hunting Unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 336.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments.
$35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 612. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $65-$75 monthly; 3 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $85 monthly; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished floor, private residence, West nineties, near park; two rooms, two baths, electricity; gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

BETTER CLASS apartments, east, west; large, small; $75 up; carefully selected. Robert A. Martin, Times Building. 3233 Bryant.

BROADWAY, (138th St.)—6 rooms, complete; telephone, player piano; call evenings, 7 to 8. Phone Audubon 3762.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—Just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. VAN WINKLE, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY.
Town-Country Renting Agency,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 5563.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Cor. 119th St.)—Completely furnished, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 3 rooms facing drive; high-class fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—10 and 11 light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

WEST END AV., (near 99th.)—Couple will rent beautiful, exclusive front parlor suite, 3 large, light rooms, high-class elevator apartment, $25 weekly; references exchanged; private phone, 7110 Riverside.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., (Corner 25th St.)—Studio, 18x24, north light, to rent, $40. Phone Madison Square 3381.

94TH ST., 138 East.—Corner apartment; six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone; $65.

MADISON AV., 780, (Near 66th St.)—2 rooms and bath, nonhousekeeping; maid, catering and elevator service; $750 to $1,400. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

PARK AV., 446, (just off 57th.)—Small apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; can be leased for one year or longer at $1,000 per year. Apply premises or Plaza 6143.

TO SUBLET, 2 rooms, baths, kitchenette, unfurnished, $900 per annum; furnished, $1,200. Apply Supt., 1,000 Park Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

37TH ST., 52 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; steam heat, electricity, and all improvements; $52.50 to $60. MARSTON & CO., 549 5th Av. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

70TH ST., 239 WEST.—Unfurnished parlor and basement floors, extension, bath; permanent tenant, quiet tastes, desired.

74TH ST., 237 WEST. (near West End Av.)—Exceptional eight-room apartment, with three baths, in fireproof elevator house; $2,200. Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 2028.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive 2-room suite; all improvements; maid service; high class.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Sublet 6-room and 2 baths; new fireproof building; southern exposure. Apply on premises.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two or three rooms with kitchenette and bath.

93RD ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, "THE TURIN."
EIGHT-ROOM CORNER APARTMENT.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms; facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms, high-class, elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

SEE apartment house information, Page 25 in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, eight rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

Brooklyn.

East 15th St., at Newkirk Av. express station, Brighton L; single apartments; $35 to $40 5 cent fare to New York and Coney Island; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water; private safes. Mrs. DAVIS, 622 E. 15th St. Phone Kenmore 1491.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT, large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 336.

Mother and son want two or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; not over $45 month; highest references. S 181 Times.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment; bank and city references given. Write 759 West End Av.

Short term, southern exposure, 6 rooms; references exchanged. Write G. Price, 27 Cedar St.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Want 3-4 room well furnished apartment, 72d-120th; $125. G 50 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished, between Washington Square and 120th St., one or two rooms, kitchenette and bath; $35. J 178 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; all improvements; convenient; gentlemen; references; private residence.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

31ST, 114 EAST; 30TH, 39 EAST.—Newly furnished, private bath, electricity apartments.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apt. 9.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large light room, running water, electricity; phone; reference.

56TH ST., 83 EAST.—Beautiful large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

93RD, 31 EAST—Vacant Dec. 1, large, sunny front room, private house; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

9TH, 30 WEST.—Large, small rooms; 2 connecting rooms; newly furnished; decorated.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—Rooms; suite with bath. Tea room. Chelsea 2284.

37TH ST., 27, 28, 40, and 56 WEST.
Handsomely furnished suites, single and double rooms, private baths, telephone.
$3, $4, $6, $10, $12, $15.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

48TH, 32 W.—Large and hall room adjoining, in attractive, quiet home; gentlemen.

56TH, 333 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful rooms, all conveniences; elevator. Bingham.

56TH, 352 WEST.—Two elegant rooms; all improvements; subway, "L." Apt. 6.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Warm, attractive, medium front room; electricity, elevator, phone; references. Stan.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also parlor, unfurnished.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome large room; all conveniences; private telephone; refined home.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; must see to appreciate; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Beautiful room in owner's residence for gentleman; heat, hot water, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; electricity and steam heat.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Southern exposure; 2d floor; adjoining bath; private house.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable two, three bachelors; private bath; select residence.

302 WEST 72D ST.
Attractive front room; electricity; private family.

73D, 118 WEST.—Large and single rooms; running water; southern exposure; "L," subway.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly furnished; southern exposure; running water, electricity.

Classified Advertising Rates

**The New York Times**

| Telephone Bryant 1000 | Per Agate Line |
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| Agents Wanted | 50c |
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| Real Estate and Houses to Let | 40c |
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## FURNISHED ROOMS.

### West Side.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, [illegible] WEST.—Large double front room, from now until Jan. 1.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—BACHELOR ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; BREAKFAST; REFERENCES.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; heat; southern exposure; electricity; subway; references.

75TH, (322 West End Av.)—Large, comfortably furnished connecting rooms; modern convenience; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Warm, sunny room, running water; adjoining bath; select residence; $8.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, private baths, electricity; $10-$12.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; electricity; newly furnished. 8265 Columbus.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with dressing rooms; also small rooms; reasonable.

75TH ST., West End Av.—Northeast corner, suite with bath; large sunny rooms with or without baths; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large room; hot and cold running water; exclusive house.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, all conveniences.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, private baths; twin beds; also single rooms.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large room, with bath; piano, electricity; all conveniences.

76TH, 242 WEST.—One or two rooms, private bath, kitchenette; maid; telephone service.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Single front room, third floor; also large room.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Front parlor for rent; suitable for business; $25 per month.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive single room; southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with or without bath; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds, private bath, lavatory, steam, electricity.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny rooms, first and second floor.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New and ready for guests Dec. 1; references.

78TH, 169 WEST.—Sitting room and two bedrooms connecting; board optional. Haynes.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Single rooms; home comforts; references required; private residence. 6584 Schuyler.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone, $4, $8, $12.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptional room; private, modern home, facing Park; steam heat, electricity; $12; breakfast; subway, "L." Schuyler 7352.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, connecting bath; modern conveniences; table board.

82D, 33 WEST.—Two beautiful newly furnished, decorated bedrooms; bath; references.

82D, 250 WEST—Attractive room, or suite, with every comfort; private apartment. White.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity and phone.

85TH, 20 WEST.—Parlor, suite, suitable physician; electricity, well heated; other rooms.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Large, bright, furnished rooms, single or en suite. Hume.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Newly renovated residence, exceptional second floor, private bath; large single, good-sized back room; southern exposure; also 203 West 78th St.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite with bath; also double rooms; breaking up home; references.

88TH, 73 WEST.—Attractive sunny room; running water; electricity; French family; no other roomers. Caze.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Comfortable room, private family; $6; gentleman. Apartment 2.

95TH, 316 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Small private family, single room, bath adjoining.

97TH, (159 West End Av.)—High-class, large front room, three windows, southern exposure; also small room, $5. River. 5846.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—High-class two rooms, bath, and kitchen. River. 5846.

101ST, 369 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Sunny front suite, or three connecting; every convenience; very desirable; business people; breakfast; home, not a furnished room. Apt. 3.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, front room, lavatory; electricity; "L," subway. Academy 2667.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front room, bath, phone; $4.50; gentleman. Rogers.

114TH, 500 WEST, (Facing Columbia Campus.)—Furnished room, private adult family. Graham.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV., La Porte Hotel, Opposite Columbia University Campus; 8 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; transients, $1 daily up; restaurant on premises.

119TH, 420 WEST.—South room; near Columbia; elevator; large closet; moderate. Bosworth.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Single, double rooms; elevator apartment; $3, $4.50 week. Rose.

123D, 439 WEST.—Attractive, two-room suite; kitchen; electricity; conveniences. Apt. 16.

140TH, 477 WEST.—Large room; electric light, elevator, telephone; Southern family; references. Apt. 71.

143D, 527 WEST.—Elegant room, modern apartment; sitting room if desired. Phone Mendoza.

143D, 501 WEST.—2 front rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure. Apt. 27.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Desirable, well-furnished room; high-class apartment. Apartment 8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Newly furnished rooms, en suite, cozy and attractive; all conveniences. Fryer.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Desirable front parlor, connecting bedroom; elevator; private family. Apartment 26.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apt. 5 J.)—Attractive room or suite; exclusive home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 859, (157th St. subway station.)—Light and warm rooms for gentlemen or couple; small private house; reasonable. Phone 8675 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450.—Attractive front room in high-class apartment on Riverside Drive, near 116th, for refined single gentlemen. Ironside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single or en suite; between 79th and 80th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Magnificent suite with private bath; maid service; private residence.

WEST END AV., 758 (Cor. 97th.)—Desirable, large, comfortably furnished; kitchen privileges; suitable for couple; also small room. Butters.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior rooms with, without bath; breakfast; exclusive residence; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 611.—Large, well-furnished front room; dressing room; electric light; references; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoining baths.

## ROOMS WANTED.

### Furnished.

Refined business gentleman (German) desires neatly furnished back room, with running water, on top floor of modern and quiet private house; breakfast desirable; permanent; references exchanged. S 184 Times.

Greenwich Village neighborhood. Gentleman wants large, sunny room, first floor or elevator; well heated, electricity and running water; reasonable price. G 49 Times.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### East Side.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

[illegible]TH ST., EAST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private and refined home; near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

### West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

10TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

### West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room, private bath; steam; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms with private baths; also single room; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Rooms with bath; table board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small; excellent table; electricity; telephone.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large, small, single rooms; private bath; excellent home table; references.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST—Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 86 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, southern exposure; private bath, electricity; Southern cooking; suit particular people desiring refined home.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD; DOCTOR'S OFFICE. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; with board; table guests accommodated.

72ND, 122 WEST—Well heated double, single rooms, private bath; fine table.

75TH, 234 WEST—The Hurlburt; large, sunny room, private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (344 West End Ave)—Select accommodation, steam, electricity, modern furnished double rooms; private bath; best home table, table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, bath adjoining; steam; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Rooms and meals of high standard; references.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; phone.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable, large room, private bath, with board.

85TH, 76 WEST—Private family can accommodate one-two business gentlemen; beautiful parlor, bedroom adjoining, handsomely furnished in mahogany and leather; excellent cuisine. Schuyler 8831.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, double, front rooms; splendid location; excellent table; homelike.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, newly furnished, bath adjoining; unexcelled Jewish table; reasonable table guests accommodated. Riverside 9793.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, with private bath, on parlor floor; suitable for 3 or 4 people; excellent cooking; refined Jewish family; congenial surroundings; also other single and double rooms, with adjoining bath; table boarders accommodated. Phone 6926 Riverside.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent home cooking; table guests; reasonable rates.

102D, 305 WEST, (Between West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath, second floor; southern exposure; owner's home; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-B'way.)—Luxurious private residence offers large suite; 2 rooms, bath; really exceptional table; every convenience; beautifully furnished; moderate terms.

MRS. KUSSERA, Rockaway Park, opened beautiful residence, 253 West 102d St.; rooms, with board; table guests; cuisine excellent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (North Corner 104th St., Palatial Mansion.)—Attractive room in private Jewish family; 6 windows facing Riverside Drive; bath, telephone; elevator service; table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y.; Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board, table board; references.

## BOARD WANTED.

RESPONSIBLE Jewish business man wants table board; high-class boarding house; vicinity 72d, west; give details. S 124 Times.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

### New York State.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring, Little Six, $775.
Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916, $550 cash; good running order. George O. Linberg, 101 Beekman St., City.

BUICK little six runabout; first real cash offer takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

A CADILLAC SPECIAL.
1917 COUPE, 8-cyl., 4-pass.; inside drive.
1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.
1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.
1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.
Telephone Mulberry 3240.

Cadillac 1917 Convertible Sedan; 3,900 miles.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC Phaeton 1917; like new, run 4,500 miles; $1,800. Palacios, Vanderbilt 2460. 12 East 46th St.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, excellent condition; sacrifice; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC landaulet 1917, excellent condition; lady leaving city; no dealers. Columbus 7161.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE. PERFECT CONDITION; $550. 305 WEST 59TH.

CADILLAC, eight-cylinder touring; like new; $750. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS, 1916, 6-cylinder cabriolet; electric lights guaranteed; bargain. Garage, 307 West 44th St. Bryant 5149.

CHANDLER TOWN CAR; SPECIAL BODY; PRACTICALLY NEW; WIRE WHEELS; SACRIFICE. PHONE 2624 SCHUYLER. NO DEALERS.

CHANDLER, with Winter and Summer top; bargain. 305 West 59th St.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

COLE, semi-roadster; perfect condition; must have cash. 1,930 Broadway.

FIAT "30" Fleetwood Touring; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT LIMOUSINE, overhauled and repainted; $900. 305 West 59th St.

FORD CARS. GREAT BARGAINS.
PLEASURE and COMMERCIAL.
FORD DEALERS, 559 West 23d St.

FORD sedan, 1917; make offer. Nicholas, 26 Beaver St. Phone 3108 Broad.

FRANKLIN 1916 Touring; repainted; exceptional bargain, $1,000. Gage, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 6832.

FRANKLIN 1917 Touring; recently overhauled, $1,450; (enlistment compels sale.) Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1916 Sedan; excellent condition, recently overhauled, repainted; $1,600. Gage, 1,834 Broadway.

HUDSON coupe, 1917, 3-passenger; guaranteed in perfect condition; ideal car for physician; has run about 6,000 miles; no dealers; private parties only. For price, demonstration, L. Durant, 50 East 42d; Murray Hill 1589.

HUDSON 1917, brown limousine town car; wire wheels. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

HUDSON, latest model, Super Six Limousine; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8963.

HUDSON Raceabout, 1917; very classy car; make offer. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA LIMOUSINE, 1916.
35 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA Raceabout; late model; very snappy; $650. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, original cost $5,700; $1,000 to quick buyer; all new tires. 305 West 59th St.

MARMON landaulet, 1917, cost $4,600; has run in town about 4,000 miles; new steering knuckles have been adjusted; has been entirely overhauled and put in perfect order. Inquire Miss Mabel Choate, 8 East 63d St. Telephone Plaza 5259.

MARMON 1917 landaulet, overhauled and newly painted dark blue. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 five-passenger sedan. Marmon Auto Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MERCER Raceabout 1914, self-starter; want offer; overhauled. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 COUPE.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1917, five-passenger touring; leaving city. 1,930 Broadway.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

OVERLANDS, WILLYS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED CARS.
SOLD BY THE MANUFACTURER.
ALL MODELS, CLOSED AND OPEN.
Priced exceptionally low for quick sales.
Also some good bargains in other makes.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open evenings.
Write for Used Car Bulletin.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet; like new. H. H., 80 Times.

PACKARD, 1915 limousine, extra touring body; Cadillac 1916 limousine. Phone Main 1391.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" limousine, newly painted; excellent condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 Twin-Six limousine, fine condition. George Lamberty, 1,926 B'way.

PEERLESS 8-cylinder foredoor touring Sedan, 1917 model, like new; this is an investment at the price asked. Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic, 72d St. & Central Park West.

PIERCE ARROW.
TO SETTLE ESTATE.
Pierce Arrow "48" Limousine, in beautiful condition, upholstery and equipment without mark or mar; price $3,500; used 8 months; cost $6,500.
Limousine body, new last year; was used only four months; cost $2,000; will sell for $600; will fit any standard chassis, such as Simplex, Peerless, Hudson, etc.
Mercer raceabout, 1914, Series 35J; will guarantee 75 miles per hour; this car is in wonderful condition; price $1,400.
Chalmers Master "6" runabout, with extra seat in the rear deck; very fast, powerful, easy riding car; price $700.
Will demonstrate any of the above cars.
FREEHOLD MOTOR CO.,
Freehold, N. J.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine; electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, "38," landaulet; very fine condition; bargain. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

PIERCE ARROW limousine; also landaulet and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT 1916 LIMOUSINE.
30 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVE. PLAZA 4837.

RENAULT, 20-30, limousine car in beautiful condition; will sell for $500; can be seen at O'Donohoe's, 224 West 57th.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

ROLLS ROYCE touring; also cantilever spring landaulet; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe, month old; 500 mileage; paid $1,485; sold highest bidder. Phone Rector 672.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, four-passenger roadster, $750. Brenner, 1,776 Broadway. 351 Columbus.

SCRIPPS 1917 Coupe; like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1915; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; large type; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 38, shaft drive, seven-passenger; Holbrook touring body; must sell this fine car at once. 1,930 Broadway.

S. G. V. Brougham; show car; 3,000 miles; many extras. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

STEARNS Knight Cabriolet; 4-cylinder; the ideal car for lady or physician; just overhauled; painted blue, with white stripe; six white wire wheels, with tires, (four Para tires and two Silvertown cords), bumpers front and rear; renovated gray whipcord lining; every desirable extra, including heater; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St.; telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS limousine landaulet, new, 7-passenger, 8-cylinder; reasonable. 225 West 66th.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; very fine. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

WHITE LIMOUSINE, 1917.
MILEAGE 5,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AVENUE. PLAZA 4837.

WILLYS KNIGHT roadster, 1916; like new; repainted; new slip covers, all equipment; will consider another car in part payment. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

WILLYS-KNIGHT brougham; will sacrifice this elegant car for $700. 1,930 Broadway.

### Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
1917 CHALMERS SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1917 CADILLAC "8" Seven-Passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE Runabout.
1916 LEXINGTON Seven-Passenger Touring.
1916 CHANDLER Touring, Model 17.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 OVERLAND 83B Touring.
1916 REO Seven-Passenger.
1916 REO Three-Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 NATIONAL Seven-Passenger.
1915 MERCER Six-Passenger.
1915 CADILLAC Brougham Town Car.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 Seven Passenger.
Open evenings and Sundays till 1 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS. AUTOMOBILES TAKEN ON DEAD STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES.

BEAUTIFUL MERCEDES TOURING CAR,
45 H. P.
Victoria top, front and rear windshield; newly repainted; perfect mechanical condition; new shoes; car cost $8,500; owner will sacrifice for $900 account war. Phone Columbus 8026 for demonstration.

"WHITE" USED CARS,
Also other well-known makes
touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars.
Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BODY FOR LIMOUSINE.—Will fit a Stearns or any standard chassis. ELITE, 136 West 52d St. Circle 6118.

SEDAN, 1918 model; run 3,000 miles; guaranteed same as new car; $995. Lexington Used Car Department, Circle 1872.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

### Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

CADILLAC limousine, very stylish, hourly; monthly preferred; very reasonable. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

OLDSMOBILE brougham town car, latest model, Winter season; owner drives; beautiful outfit. Mitchell, West 67th Garage. Columbus 867.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD 1915, Oldsmobile 1916.—Beautiful landaulet and limousine by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable. Tel. Lenox 2572.

PACKARD.—For rent, beautiful six-cylinder Packard landaulet; very reasonable. R. Karas, 225 W. 66th St. Tel. 2044 Columbus.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD.—Beautiful 1916 limousine, $300 month; chauffeur in livery. Stanford, 112 West 91st.

REYNOLD limousine, by the hour, monthly preferred; exceptionally low rate. Columbus [illegible]. Reynold's Service Co.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

### Motor Trucks.

FORD solid-tired truck chassis; extra long 150-inch wheelbase; 1½ ton capacity; just the thing for an extra long body; year to pay, $2 a day; investigate. Ninth floor, 250 West 54th St.

PACKARD 2-ton trucks, with 12-foot express bodies, for sale; good condition and terms to responsible buyers. Interborough Transfer Company, 406 West 45th St. Bryant 8930.

One-ton trucks built to order in lots of six or more at factory prices. America's best-known units and expert workmanship; broadest possible guarantee. Address C. M., 73 Times.

### Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage Warehouse, 137 West 99th St.

DEAD STORAGE.—AUTOMOBILES. 310-312 WEST 143D ST. AUDUBON 3575.

### Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty in 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, now employed large import and export house, wishes to make change; A1 reference. G 241 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, controlling accounts, trial balances, stenographer; ten years' experience; $22; recommended. Singer, 249 S. First St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' trial balances, controlling accounts; executive ability; $25. R 257 Times Downtown.

CLERK AND TYPIST.—Young woman, Christian; high school graduate, neat, willing, desirious whole or part time position; 1 year's experience. Box J., 124 Times.

COOK wishes position, highest references. Stobbie, phone 1220 Audubon.

DESIGNER, HIGH-GRADE SILK UNDERWEAR, DESIRES CONNECTION; BEST EXPERIENCE. R 273 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRESSMAKER, (colored,) thoroughly experienced, wants work; $2.60 per day. Phone Morningside 3743.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, evening coats; remodelling specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone Hensley, 3345 Morningside.

FILE CLERK.—Experienced file clerk wishes position; thoroughly familiar with all systems; best references. Address K 244 Times Downtown.

GIRL TYPIST, with knowledge of bookkeeping; can use Underwood and Remington typewriters; salary $12. R 266 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—A domestic science graduate, while awaiting a Government appointment in food service, would be glad of an opportunity to assist in housework, particularly cooking, as an exchange for room and board and laundry; business women preferred. Y 247 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—Thoroughly experienced colored girl wants housework; no laundry. Phone Morningside 3743.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; executive ability; accurate knowledge bookkeeping; high school education. Franklin 3862.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; 6 years' practical experience; reliable; competent office assistant; excellent references; $15. R 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat; understands office details, switchboard; references; $12. H. G., 142 W. 117th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; conscientious, reliable; references; $15. R 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced; exceptional executive ability; $19. Shirley, 226 West 121st.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Educated; 6 years' experience; competent; executive ability; $20. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, willing, seeks position reliable firm; $15. Evelyn Brown, Plaza 4928.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods, all branches; coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

### Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

Colored help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AUDITOR and office manager, (29,) exempt, lately manager of accounting department, supervising over seven subsidiary companies' accounting work; 30 employes and 10,000 accounts personally handled; general ledger financial statements, &c.; knowledge systematizing organization foreign exchange; good correspondent; well versed on ledger card systems; machine bookkeeping; ten years' practical experience; salary, $2,500. P 351 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT desires position, four days weekly; expert auditor; experienced, capable. S 163 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (33,) competent, with knowledge Spanish. G 43 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert; books audited, trial balance, monthly audits $5 up. A 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Position wanted, any kind, middle-aged, active man; neat appearance; competent bookkeeper, general clerk; would go where I fit best. Reliable, 314 West 23d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger, sales, payroll; American; age 25; salary, $25; competent. S 178 Times.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.
Position wanted by man capable of superintending large buildings; several years' experience making repairs, buying supplies, handling employes; capable of taking position of maintenance superintendent for estate; licensed engineer; thorough knowledge of elevators and other machinery used in high-class buildings; American citizen; best of references. A 290 Times Downtown.

BUYER, (40,) experienced in steam, mine, well, plumbing supplies, practical experience in plumbing, knowledge of bookkeeping, credits, good correspondent, open for high grade position; best references. O. C., 307 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4656.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; young man, married, abstainer, wishes steady position; 9 years' experience; careful driver; references. J. Raphael, care of Mendelson, 2059 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer going South would like to place his chauffeur with private family; careful. H. Cordero, Rhinelander 3363; after 4 P. M., Plaza 7000.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, wishes position with private family; four years with last employer; expert on Packard, Pierce-Arrow, and Cadillac cars. Stanford, 112 West 91st.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 37, 16 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent references. Mau, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830J.

CHAUFFEUR, seven years last position, married, American, exceptional references. 64 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; private, commercial; best references. William Reynolds, Columbus 5123.

CHAUFFEUR, butler, Japanese, long experience both; sober; references. Kime, 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, (33,) desires position; 9 years last place; all year; country only. L. Krause, 268 West 12th St.

CHAUFFEUR, private, 20, experience; good mechanic, driver; good references. Charles Ebert, 430 East 85th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR; 12 years' experience American and foreign cars; excellent references. C. F. Peine, 1,105 Park Av. Lenox 5330.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable; any make car; 12 years' experience; best references. S 151 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, butler; personal references; city experience. Moore, 1,672 3d Av.

CREDIT CLERK seeks position with reliable firm; 3 years' experience. S 156 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, 20, experienced; technical education. E. C., Times Harlem.

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, with broad experience, open for position; best reference. C. F. Boldman, 150 North Mum Av., East Orange, N. J.

MAN AND WIFE, take charge apartment house, club, or private house; first-class caterers' cooking, and best references; just disengaged. L. G., 203 East 60th.

MAN, 37, qualified to take charge office or represent out-of-town firm or salesman; executive ability; bookkeeper, correspondent, systematizer. S 140 Times.

SALESMAN, Christian, (28,) 7 years' selling education, clean cut, well educated, desires connection with responsible concern. Charles G. Gilson, 2,114 Caton Av., B'klyn.

SALESMAN, 3 years' experience in dry goods, calling on domestic and linen buyers, desires connection established concern. [illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, going to San Francisco, desires to get good staple line for adjacent territory; will establish selling office and finance himself; only reliable concerns considered; results. S 174 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, married, exceptional secretarial experience, excellent correspondent, stenographer, grammarian, local references; executive ability, initiative. S 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST—Experienced young man desires morning or afternoon work. S 118 Times.

STOCK RUNNER, 17, working at present, desires position. R 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, recently returned from France, college education, executive and selling ability, desires connection; interview solicited. G 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, capable correspondent, thorough office man, adaptable, energetic, seeks opening with progressive firm. R 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) excellent penman, desires position where conscientious work will be rewarded with advancement; $12. R 272 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable, experienced, knowledge typewriting, seeks responsible position. R 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, experienced typist, wishes position with financial house. R 67 Times.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

A BROOKLYN MANUFACTURER HAVING 1,500 EMPLOYES ON U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL YOUNG WOMEN AS TRACERS ON DRAFTING ROOM; STATE EDUCATION, PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS B. S., 210 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADDRESSERS by large publishing house; must be experienced; $8 per week and bonus. Apply to Miss Carlock, The Butterick Publishing Co., 326 Hudson St., New York City.

ADDRESSER (young lady) wanted in office of publishing company, to address envelopes and wrappers and make herself generally useful. Salary, $7. Address, "Willing," P. O. Box 654, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable of taking full charge of office; must be good correspondent and possess executive ability; good opportunity for right party; state salary and references. K B 178 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. Call Diamond Cravette Co., 681 Broadway, Friday.

CASHIER for first-class restaurant near Camp Dix, N. J.; applicant must be woman with best references; desirable room and board supplied; reply stating salary. E. B., 122 Times.

EIGHT GIRLS, including singers, dancers, banjo players, for vaudeville act. G 19 Times.

FILE CLERKS, experienced; apply 9 A. M. American Red Cross, 151 Montague St., Brooklyn.

GIRLS
14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO LEARN PARCEL WRAPPING; SALARY $5.50 A WEEK; CONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS; NO SATURDAY NIGHT WORK.
BARNETT BROS., COLUMBUS AV., 74TH.

GIRL, 16 YEARS OR OVER, AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN. K 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRL, experienced, for complaint work with rapidly growing publication; apply at once. The New Republic, 421 West 21st.

GIRLS, familiar with printing, wanted in finishing department of American Bank Note Co., at their Bronx plant.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

GOOD POSITION FOR YOUNG WOMEN WITH MECHANICAL DRAWING EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY DESIRED, TO A. H. C., 463 WEST ST., CITY.

NUMBER of young women to work in bindery; experience not necessary. Call S. P., 421 Hudson St.

OFFICE GIRL.—$5 start; excellent opportunity for advancement. F. & W. Grand, office, 8 East 14th St.

OPERATORS.—On silk underwear; plain machines. Empire Silk Garment Co., 83 Canal St.

SALESLADIES.—Extra, for Saturday; $2 day. Call today. Weisbecker, 270 W. 125th.

SALESWOMEN.—Educated, refined women, with some sales experience, wanted to represent the Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. in New York City and surrounding towns; must be at least 25 years of age; thorough training given; leads furnished; commission basis. 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESWOMAN Wanted.—Unusual opportunity for aggressive woman to fill man's position calling on women's apparel manufacturers; must be hustler; salary and commission. J 190 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced female stenographer, thoroughly experienced, required by a prominent real estate concern specializing in the management and leasing of business properties; applicant must be familiar with the preparation of leases, contracts, and understand the general routine of a busy office; good opportunity to the right party. In replying state age, religion, details of experience, and salary required. X. Y. Z., Box 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady about 25 years old, as secretary to President of a large Newark corporation; must be rapid stenographer and neat and accurate typist; replies must state age, experience, salary desired, religion, and nationality. Address Secretary, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in purchasing department of a large corporation; salary to start, $12 per week; when replying please state experience. K 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, experienced on Smith Premier typewriter; engineering experience required; call Friday, Room 803, 140 Nassau Street.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; one with hardware experience preferred; salary dependent upon applicant's ability. K 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BILLING CLERK. YOUNG LADY; EXPERIENCED OLIVER MACHINE. L. & E. LEVY, 17 EAST 22D.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS—PERMANENT POSITION, OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY DIEHL'S AGENCY, 20 VESEY STREET.

TOUCH TYPIST for entry clerk in large organization; hours, 5 P. M. to 12:30; $12 a week to start. Y 224 Times Annex.

TYPISTS WANTED, NUMBER FOR SPECIAL WORK; GOOD PAY, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, SHORT HOURS. APPLY VOGUE, 4TH FLOOR, 19 WEST 44TH ST.

TYPISTS.—Rapid and efficient can earn good money; rapid advancement dependent on ability. Room 908, 37 East 28th St.

WOMEN—We desire the services of four classes of women: 1, self-supporting; 2, main family support; 3, part earner of living expenses; 4, willing to help improve materially family conditions; ages 25 to 40; fair education, personality, talking ability; limited hours, 10 to 4; yearly earning capacity $1,000 to $2,500; state address, experience; appointment for interview will be granted by mail. P 388 Times Downtown granted by mail; commission basis. P 388 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY with business training and experience for record work; state education, experience, and salary expected. K 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly conversant with and able to take shorthand notes in French; a knowledge of English stenography also desirable; good and steady position for right party. Apply, giving full particulars as to preivous experience and salary desired, Y 248 Times Annex.

### Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

CALL BETWEEN 9 & 1, ROOM 725.

BOOKKEEPER.—Girl of refinement and personality to take charge of double entry books, exceptional opportunity; uptown position; $18 per week.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Position in South Brooklyn; $16 per week.

BILL CLERK.—Underwood machine; $15 per week.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, A1, (Jersey,) $1,300-$1,500; dictaphone operator, $20. Miss Griffin, TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 154 Nassau. Beekman 2503.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS.—High class; excellent positions; law, export, commercial; [illegible] Mutual, 41 Liberty.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

### Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; bookkeepers, $10-$20; typists; clerks; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, (4;) young; $20. Alliance, 29 Liberty St.

### Instruction.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY COURSE,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, with accounting experience, to work as assistant in auditing department; advertising or publishing experience preferred, but not essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 254 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors with accounting education for permanent staff of C. P. A.; excellent opportunities for men possessing proper qualifications; reply fully. R 261 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Certified senior, also semi-seniors; permanent positions, excellent opportunities for advancement; give education, experience, and salary expected. J 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by an importing house, a competent man as bookkeeper; must be over 31 years of age; married man preferred; state salary desired and previous experience. Address R 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER capable of taking charge of entire set of books and to act as assistant to auditor; state age, experience, and salary desired. P 332 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man of good habits; quick advancement in position and salary for right man. J 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—First-class man in a wholesale and retail fur establishment, on leading avenue; must be fully capable; experienced in line; reply, stating age, experience and salary desired. S 179 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, quick and accurate. Address, stating age, references and salary desired. S 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, temporarily for about one month. Apply, stating salary, to Box K 261 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS—BOYS.
Office boys, over 16; bright, intelligent.
SWIFT & CO.,
32 10TH AV.

BOY, AMBITIOUS, IN OFFICE OF WHITE GOODS HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

BOY, 15, 16 years of age, in the office of a large manufacturing and importing house, offering excellent chance for advancement. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOY.—Position with corporation offering excellent chance for advancement for boy with intelligence and ambition; initial salary, $7 a week. Y 222 Times Annex.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. K 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN

BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any, K 257 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted in marine insurance office; state age, salary, and references. A 304 Times Downtown.

BUYER, seller, and correspondent wanted by chemical works in their office; must have many years' experience in technical chemicals; give particulars, including salary and commission expected. John C. Wiarda & Co., 273 Green St., Brooklyn. Residence, 875 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

CARPENTERS wanted; first-class mechanics only; also carpenters' helpers and laborers. Apply The Austin Co., J. Gildersleeve, Supt., Atlas Powder Works, Landing, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married man who would like to come to the mountains to escape severe Winters in the North; cannot consider tubercular person; must be good mechanic and want permanent position. Write "G," P. O. Box 1080, Asheville, N. C.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; must be experienced mechanic; salary, $20 a week. Address J 197 Times.

CLERK, for manufacturing plant; one who has an understanding of scheduling and factory department clerks' duties; state age, religion, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 2, New Brunswick, N. J.

CLERK.—Young man with experience on office payrolls, statistical work; state in detail experience, executive capacity, age, and education. Y 241 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS MACHINE DESIGNERS ACCUSTOMED TO GETTING UP DESIGNS FOR AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. APPLY TO MR. SULLIVAN, STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP., ELIZABETH, N. J.; TAKE SOUTH BROAD CAR TO BRUNSWICK AV.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in design of tools, jigs, fixtures, as related to productions of medium-weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering, outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. A. S. S., 136 Times.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—Designers, detailers, and tracers, experienced in mechanical or electrical work. Give experience, age, and salary expected; permanent positions. Y 256 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man familiar with building plans and specifications, preferably one having experience on hollow metal doors and trim; must be accurate, capable of adapting himself to conditions, a hard worker, and willing to start on moderate salary; to one who can qualify an exceptional future is offered; state experience in detail, age, nationality, and salary expected. J 193 Times.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

ELEVATOR BOY for club; $40 and meals; only steady man need apply. Write, giving particulars as to age, nationality, and previous position. S 148 Times.

FILE CLERKS.—A large American fire insurance company is looking for several clean cut, energetic young men as file clerks; applications not considered unless age, nationality, education, and references are given; salary $420 per year; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 291 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN for night shift of a 3-inch shell department; must have had successful experience in shell production or similar work and capable of handling men efficiently; in replying describe experience fully and give references. Y 233 Times Annex.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $30 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blue prints and micrometer; steady position and advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. TAKE notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one other than myself. Any claims against me must be mailed promptly to George R. Cowell, Hotel Belleclaire, New York.
Dated New York, Nov. 30, 1917.

FRANK.—Telephone me at once. Virginia seriously sick. WILL.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

JOURNEYMAN ELECTRICIANS WANTED.
The Electrical Contractors Corporation.
Waterbury, Conn.

MAN wanted, having experience in chemical business, to take charge of putting up department. Address, stating experience and salary expected, P. W. R. Co., 145 Front St.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; excellent chance for advancement; $7 per week. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

ORDER CLERK for plumbing and heating supply house; must be alert and intelligent; one residing in Brooklyn or Queens County preferred. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required. K 252 Times Downtown.

PAYROLL AUDITORS.
Large casualty insurance company wants competent payroll auditors; good opportunity; state qualifications, married or single, age, and salary wanted. Address P 341 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK.

ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE WITH CONCERN MANUFACTURING ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
15 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Take Queensboro Subway, get off at 11th St.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO.,
14TH ST. AND EAST AVE.,
L. I. CITY.

SALES MANAGER wanted and crew organiser to handle sales and distribution throughout New York of Henderson's 1917 War Tax Guide, an essential book for business and professional men. Only experienced men of executive ability, capable of selecting good agents; a man who can finance himself, need apply. Commission basis only. See E. H. Henderson, Herald Square Hotel, at 10 Friday morning.

SALESMEN.—Automobile distributer wants real salesmen; automobile experience not necessary, but genuine salesmanship ability absolutely essential; men experienced in selling vacuum cleaners, typewriters, pianos, &c., especially desirable; must have record for sobriety, initiative, tenacity; real producers who want to get into the automobile line are afforded an unusual opportunity; salary basis; will train you in our special school free of charge. J 177 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted by old, established wholesale, liquor firm; a liquor salesman to sell the best vermouths, cordials, and other liquors to New York hotels, clubs, and restaurants; no applicant considered unless he can show that he is acquainted with, and has sold this class of trade; drawing account given to right party who can produce results; state full particulars. Y 240 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—This is the day when an article sells on its merits; there is a constant demand for our product; we need forceful, energetic men of character and education for Pennsylvania, New York, and New England States; thorough training given; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—The leading trade publications in the automobile industry have a vacancy in their circulation department for a high-grade salesman to call on dealers, garages, &c., in New York City; good salary and liberal commission to right party; state qualifications fully, giving phone number. Y 252 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. G 20 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have a business proposition for business men; if you are a high-grade salesman we can use you; only men of integrity, good education, and at least 25 years of age wanted; work throughout Eastern States on commission basis; transportation furnished. D. E., 52 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—SILK SALESMEN FOR OUT OF TOWN AND NEW YORK, FOR CUTTING-UP TRADE; COMMISSION BASIS. BAKER SILK COMPANY, 44 EAST 25TH STREET.

SALESMAN.—Smart, aggressive, wanted in New York, for established office machine; excellent opportunity for man of education and ability; salary and commission; full particulars required in letter of application. A 303 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening on our selling force for two high-grade salesmen on commission; preferably those having stock, insurance, and real estate selling experience; an opportunity for live men. Phone Rector 7750 for appointment.

SALESMEN wanted to handle high-grade electrical apparatus in which there is a good working profit; only men sure of their ability and willing to work on commission basis need apply. Anderson Electrical Corporation, 145 West 36th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A high-class salesman who has a clientele to whom he can sell a high-grade dividend-paying unlisted oil stock; salary and commission. Apply Cadokia Oil Syndicate, Room 417, U. S. Rubber Building.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for three energetic men accustomed to earning big money; something absolutely new. Call 9 to 10:30 and after 2; commission. Room 707, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—High-grade man wanted to cover the East with excellent line of medium priced men's fur-lined coats; commission, with drawing account; good opportunity for right man. J 183 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to handle a line of men's leather belts on commission. Address K 245 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Fine appearance, good education; must be worker; no visitors. 217 Broadway, Room 412.

SHIPPING CLERK WITH EXPERIENCE IN SHIRT FACTORY; GOOD POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN. BOB & BASKIND, 40 LEONARD.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; young man with some knowledge of bookkeeping; good opportunity for right man. J 196 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper's assistant, some experience in printing office preferred; must be reliable and neat; $12 to start. Accurate System and Manifolding Co., 22 Beeckman St.

STOCK CLERK.—Sturdy young man in stock room, large organization; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 242 Times Annex.

TECHNICAL GRADUATE, with export experience preferred, wanted in South American department of export and import house to do detail work and learn business; salary moderate at the start, but good chances of advancement. K 253 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for New York club; $55 and meals; must have best references; only steady man need apply. Write, stating age and previous positions. S 149 Times.

TOUCH TYPIST for entry clerk in large organization; hours, 5 P. M. to 12:30; $12 a week to start. Y 223 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS.—All AROUND; NONE BUT THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. A. R. MOSLER & CO., EAST 242D ST. AND SO. RAILROAD AV. TELEPHONE WOODLAWN 1000.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted for clerical work in a chemical laboratory; must be a high school graduate, with aptitude for figures; previous experience in the same line is unnecessary, but some office experience is desirable; salary to start $15 a week. Address Metallic, A 286 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright, 18 to 20 years of age, for clerical work; must be quick and accurate at figures, also good penman; excellent chance for advancement; salary to start, $40 per month. Apply in own handwriting. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, (14 to 17.)—Light work; surroundings and opportunities exceptional; permanent; short hours, enabling evening schooling. P 254 Times Downtown.

### Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.

C. P. HASSON, J. J. McLAUGHLIN,

WE CAN PLACE IMMEDIATELY SEVERAL STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARIES AT SALARIES FROM $1,500-$1,800 PER ANNUM, AND A BUILDING CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATOR, $1,800 PER ANNUM.

ALSO MANY GOOD CLERICAL POSITION OPENINGS FROM $10-$20 WEEKLY.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Expert paint chemist supt., $2,500-$3,000, and assistants; expert stock man, costs, &c., $125; R. R. rate clerk, $125; lawyer clerk; cost accts., France, $1,800. Register free.

FINE IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITIES.—Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, miscellaneous, others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

# THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—There is a pronounced disturbance off the extreme North Pacific Coast, and rains have fallen over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. Unsettled weather also continued in the Ohio Valley, the south upper lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States and Tennessee, with quite general though mostly light rains over this area. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperature changes were irregular and unimportant except in the extreme northwest, where it is colder.

Scattered rains will occur Friday in the upper lake and west lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, the south portion of the Middle Atlantic District, and North Carolina, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east and southeast, fair. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast; rain Friday; Saturday, probably fair. South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east off the North Carolina Coast, generally fair.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy in north, rain in south portion Friday. Saturday, fair.

Western New York—Cloudy and unsettled Friday in west, fair in east portion. Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1916. | 1917. | | 1916. | 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 43 | 33 | 4 P. M. | 58 | [illegible] |
| 6 A. M. | 47 | 31 | 6 P. M. | 55 | [illegible] |
| 9 A. M. | 49 | 35 | 9 P. M. | 54 | 39 |
| 12 M. | 59 | 41 | 11 P. M. | 58 | 39 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 39. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33, at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature 46 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

## Shipping News.

### Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:58 | Sun sets..4:30 | Moon rises..6:15

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. A.M. | High Water. P.M. | Low Water. A.M. | Low Water. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 8:25 | 8:55 | 2:13 | 2:57 |
| Governors Island | 8:55 | 9:27 | 2:45 | 3:29 |
| Hell Gate | 10:51 | 11:31 | 4:59 | [illegible] |

### Official Shipping List.

Arrival of vessels from foreign countries at Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports in the 24 hours ended Nov. 27:

STEAMSHIPS.

Amina, (Gr.)
Espagne, (Fr.)
Exeter City, (Br.)
Eurybates, (Am.)
Francisco, (Br.)
Gulf of Mexico, (Am.)
La Drome, (Fr.)
Maraval, (Br.)
Munrio, (Am.)
Peloma, (Cuban.)
Penmorvah, (Br.)
Rollo, (Dan.)
Romney, (Br.)
Ryvarden, (Nor.)
Thetis, (Br.)
Tyr, (Nor.)
Wien, (Dan.)
William G. Warden, (Am.)

## Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—824 Dawson St.; not given......Slight
12:50—162 East End Av.; Antone Janke. Slight
1:02—105-111 E. 107 St.; New Star Casino. Slight
1:55—200 W. 49 St.; C. Durkin......Slight
7:05—444 6 Av.; Cohen & Zelbor......Slight
9:00—292 West B'way; Rose Gianiri....Slight
3:35—2,116 8 Av.; Patrick Murphy....Slight
4:25—913 Forest Av.; Charles Carroll..Slight
5:30—Foot E. 94 St.; East River Lumber Co......Slight
9:35—421 E. 10 St.; N. Y. Rys Co....Slight
9:40—133 Chrystie St.; Greenpoint Metallic Bedstead Co......Slight
10:15—514 3 Av.; not given......Slight

## HELP WANTED—Male.

### Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 East 86th Street.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HIGH-CLASS young men; excellent positions; bookkeepers, stenographers; immediate. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

By the San Francisco representative of the Gleason-Tiebout Glass Co., lighting glassware manufacturers, a number of non-conflicting collateral lines; long experience in the trade. Address E. S. Berdine, 667 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Good opportunity offered few quick, conservative investors in metal manufacturing concern enlarging plant to accommodate increasing business; steady, non-seasonable work, profitable, secure; liberal bonus to insure unusual income. Y 244 Times Annex.

FULLY EQUIPPED PLANT FOR MANUFACTURING DRESSES OR WAISTS; BIG BARGAIN. CALL 214 EAST 23D ST., 8TH FLOOR.

National mail-order list, 11,000 women's names, for sale; high grade; $20. C., Box 36, Station F, New York.

### Business Notices.

DEAFNESS.—Those wishing to know about the Anderfone, which improves hearing marvelously, may obtain information by writing or calling Anderson Electric Corporation, 145 West 36th St., 1E, New York.

## FOR SALE.

WE MAKE AND SELL ONLY NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS AND CREDIT FILES
LOWEST PRICES. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. NO INTEREST CHARGES. WRITTEN GUARANTEE. OLD REGISTERS REPAIRED, REBUILT, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., N. Y. OFFICE, 1,170 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. MAD. SQ. 6410. BROOKLYN OFFICE, 75 COURT ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. TEL. MAIN 2517. JERSEY CITY OFFICE, 24 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY, N. J. TEL. MONTGOMERY 2611.

FURS—Mink coats $125 and up; Caracul coats with skunk collar and cuffs, $55; excellent bargains in scarfs, muffs and sets from $15 up; genuine skunk sets, $27.50; men's fur-lined coats, $25 up; automobile robes and animal rugs; can furnish anything you need in the fur line and order taken and attended to promptly; remodeling and repairing; money refunded if not satisfactory. A. Murstan, 23 East 8th St., corner University Place. Stuyvesant 3071.

Furniture—Office furniture for sale. Stock broker going out of business would dispose of stenographer's desk, typewriter, tilting chair, roll top desk, costumers, umbrella stand, table, and safe; all mahogany, almost new; no dealer. K 262 Times Downtown.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 33 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

A gentleman's genuine Hudson seal lined overcoat, $30; never worn; also lady's Hudson seal coat; chauffeur's fur coat, $15; fur automobile robe, $15; never used. 862 West End Av.

For Sale—Large copper still, one thousand gallon capacity. Vartray Water Company, 178 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

3-by-5 index card files for sale very cheap. Louis Frank, 319 Broome St. Telephone Orchard 319-G.

Entire cloak and suit plant for sale. 12 West 32d St., 3d floor.

### Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, for cash; estates purchased. DELANEY, 179 Broadway.

### Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
3 months, $5; non-visibles.
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay [illegible]

# TELLS WHY FUSION SPENT $1,209,695

### Committee, Chairman Childs Says, Faced Prepared Misrepresentation.

### MANY ANGLES OF ATTACK

### Primary Left Mayor with No Party Standing, and 2,000 Districts to be Organized.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917, issued a statement last night explanatory of the campaign expenses incurred by the Fusion forces in the last campaign, expenses which totaled $1,209,695, according to the statement filed with the Secretary of State in Albany. The statement, which was given out at the Fusion headquarters, 244 Madison Avenue, follows:

"My attention has been called to statements appearing in the newspapers of today with reference to the Fusion campaign funds.

"A preliminary survey of political conditions made for the Fusion Committee early in June showed that several organized movements had been at work for months to misrepresent to the people of New York City the splendid work done for them by the Mitchel administration. Among these were the anti-Gary groups, the pacifists, the Socialists, and the pro-German groups. The attacks upon the administration by these different groups were from so many different angles that it was evident at once that nothing but an intensive and expensive campaign of enlightenment and education could possibly change the situation. In consequence such a campaign was resolutely undertaken. This was a work of education. Many hundreds of thousands of pamphlets were prepared setting forth the various city activities, and a great many advertisements which finally appeared in about 100 daily and weekly papers. Organizations were started of every nationality, and speakers and meetings were arranged for. During the last three weeks of the campaign twenty-five indoor meetings and seventy-five outdoor meetings were held every night, with a corps of about 300 speakers. Halls, music, and automobiles were a large expense.

"After the primary day results, which were caused by no fault of the committee, as in its appeals to the Republican voters it followed the majority opinion of the best political advisers of the Republican Party, the committee was faced with an unparalleled situation. The leader of its ticket was only an independent nominee without any political organization.

"A demand was made upon the committee for a complete political organization, covering with clubhouses, meetings, workers, etc., more than 2,000 election districts, all to be done within a few weeks. A determined beginning was at once made, and later, with the help of the Republican organization in certain counties, and without it in others, such an organization was created, all of this great expense falling upon the committee. Never before has the burden of publicity and organization fallen upon one group. The expenses were watched with the utmost care and innumerable plans presented were turned down. The offices were under the constant supervision of a certified public accountant and were on a strictly business basis. All expenses were incurred on a departmental budget system with an able man at the head of each department.

"The main expenses incurred were the following: Publicity, including advertisements, billboard posters, pamphlets, the publication of the Fusion Flashlight, and the large expense of distribution; indoor and outdoor meetings in vast numbers in every borough, and automobile meetings every night in October; nominating petitions; workers for primary day, for six registration days, and for Election Day; the enormous problem of creating an independent organization for Mitchel throughout the city; the soldier vote, including sending a man to Europe, and men to all of the encampments, and maintaining headquarters at these camps; the maintenance of two large general headquarters with a large staff in Manhattan and headquarters and staffs in the other boroughs. Furthermore, in the aggregate a large sum was contributed to the campaign committees of the nominees for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"With reference to all of these expenditures, a full and complete statement, audited and certified, has been filed with the Secretary of State. Every dollar contributed and every dollar spent is certified to and reported.

"I take this occasion to thank all who contributed and all who assisted in the management of the campaign.

"The businesslike administration of New York City has been greatly advanced by Mayor Mitchel. It is to be hoped and expected that the standards of efficiency he has set will be continued. Citizens of New York will be eager to support good government and to resent bad government. Following the lead of Mayor Mitchel, we wish the new administration every success and will loyally support it so far as its administration is effective and for the best public interest."

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST.—Liberal reward, no questions asked, for return diamond circle pin, lost Wednesday, Nov. 28, between Rialto Theatre and Englewood, N. J., via Broadway, subway, and Fort Lee ferry. 42 East 61st. Plaza 7454.

LOST—Sunday, Nov. 25, on Lincoln Highway, between Trenton and New Brunswick, a FISHER FOX FUR NECKPIECE. Liberal reward if returned to A. S. COOKMAN, 85 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Brown fur neckpiece, left in taxi from Grand Central Palace to 125 East 72d, Monday night; reward if returned to 125 East 72d. Baxter.

LOST.—Black fox neckpiece, Monday afternoon, between 4:30 and 5:30, on East 45th or West 72d St. Return Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d. Suitable reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—Vanity case, from Flat town car, at 57th St. and Broadway; reward offered, no questions asked. Kaufmann-Morris Co., 1,776 Broadway.

LOST.—Monday night, in taxi, between Hero Land Bazaar and 62d St., a blue fox fur neckpiece; suitable reward if returned to Beekman, 555 Park Av.

LOST.—Oriental pear-shaped earring, between Joseph's, 5th Av., or Bernard's, 57th and 5th Av. Liberal reward if returned to Helen Clark, Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.

LOST.—FLEXIBLE DIAMOND BRACELET. Finder will kindly return it to Mrs. S. Manne, 125 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, and will receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin Wednesday night on Broadway, between 86th and 97th Sts.; liberal reward if returned to Apt. 6. S., 495 West End Av.

LOST.—Bank book No. 498,883, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST.—String of seed pearls, clasp has colored stones, at "Hero Land" or subway Wednesday evening; liberal reward. Herts, 20 West 57th.

LOST.—Opera glasses, at Hudson Theatre, Thursday, 22d; liberal reward. P. H. Senior, 362 Riverside Drive. Phone 692 Academy.

LOST.—Small, soft lady's felt hat, 64th to 67th St., Columbus or Broadway, Wednesday evening; reward. Columbus 4204.

LOST. — In Brooklyn, gentleman's diamond ring; liberal reward. Write or return to residence, 625 East 19th St., Flatbush.

LOST.—Monday on train between Hartford and N. Y., silverware catalogue; reward. 229 West 105th St., Apt. 23.

LOST.—Brown fox neckpiece, on or near 57th St. and 2d Av. "L" station; reward. 8,418 17th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Lavalliere, platinum, diamonds, vicinity 310 Convent Av., 143d St.; liberal reward. Apt. 1B.

LOST.—Diamond brooch, sapphire centre. Liberal reward. 674 West End Av. Riverside 8277J.

LOST.—Diamond locket, last week; liberal reward. Forbes, 32 Cooper Square.

LOST—Kolinsky neckpiece, lined with ermine; liberal reward. 7 West 75th.

REWARD.—Fifth Av., Riverside bus; Wednesday afternoon; small leather purse, containing bills; return to 302 West 78th.

REWARD.—Seal collar, lost Sunday, 34th, Madison, 3d Avs. Rizer, 15 East 33d.

$100 REWARD for diamond link bracelet, Justine Johnstone's Club or Joan Sawyer's. Communicate Columbus 5788 for reward.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Irish Terrier, between 62d and 82d, east of Park Av. Return to 350 Park Av. at 82d St., and get reward.

## HERE WITH SOLDIER VOTE.

### Election Official Returns from France Carrying 3,500 Ballots.

C. L. Grant, one of the three deputies sent abroad by the Secretary of State to manage the New York State elections among the soldiers of this State in Europe, arrived in this city yesterday, bringing with him 3,500 sealed ballots cast by the soldiers, which are to be opened and counted in Albany.

Mr. Grant, who has been in every American camp in France, commented on the excellent care that was taken of soldiers. He said that in every section, except one, where they slept in tents, the soldiers were housed in comfortable barracks or allotted to houses in the villages. The Americans were on excellent terms with the French soldiers and peasants, and he had heard of no complaints against them. The only things the Americans really wanted, he said, were plenty of letters and newspapers, and good cigars and cigarettes, which were not to be had in France.

## TO KEEP WATCH ON HYLAN.

### Federation of Independent Voters Names Committee of Three.

Nat E. Jacobe announced last night that at the close of a dinner tendered its Campaign Committee by the Federation of Independent Voters, held Wednesday night at the Hotel Theresa, at which Henry De Witt Hamilton presided, a committee was appointed which will work along the lines of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

It was announced that this committee would be a sort of vigilance organization. Its duties will be to watch over the different municipal departments and report its findings to the people, thereby keeping the citizens informed on the workings of the new administration. It will not be identified with any class of capitalists, Mr. Jacobe said.

The following members have been selected for the committee: John Martin, Bird S. Coler, Nat E. Jacobe, and Henry De Witt Hamilton. The headquarters will be located in the central part of the city.

## SUFFRAGISTS WIN HELP.

### Montclair Congressman Will Vote for the Federal Amendment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 29.—Congressman Frederick R. Lehlbach of the Tenth New Jersey District, who was waited upon by a delegation of Montclair members of the National Woman's Party, who asked him to vote for the Federal suffrage amendment at the next session of Congress, and to protest against the treatment of the pickets at Washington, said that he thought since suffrage was inevitable, the sooner the whole question was cleared up the better it would be for the country. The Congressman said that he would vote for the amendment at the next session of Congress if, in his judgment, it would not interfere with war legislation.

The Montclair delegation that waited on Congressman Lehlbach urged the Federal amendment as a war measure, pointing out "that since we are waging a war for democracy it would strengthen our position morally to make our own Government more truly democratic," and that the energies of the women now spent in trying to get the vote would be released and could be devoted to direct construction work in the many lines along which the co-operation of women was being sought.

## MOTOR OWNERS VOLUNTEER

### Minnesota Men Give Government Officers the Use of Their Cars.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The organization of a special body known as the Minnesota Motor Reserve, composed of automobile owners who give the use of their machines to visiting officers of the army and representatives of the Government, is announced in a letter received by Secretary Baker from the Minneapolis Automobile Trade Association.

The letter says that in various Minnesota towns and cities motor reserve branches have been enrolled, the automobile owners signing the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, wishing to 'do our bits' toward assisting both our State and Federal Governments during this present war and believing that we can materially assist through the use of our several automobiles, with their drivers, for the purpose of transporting the representatives of the various departments of such Governments who may be in our locality and require the services of such cars and drivers in the transaction of the business of their departments, do hereby indicate our desire to provide the services of our several automobiles, with drivers, at such times as the same may be required of us by such representatives in the discharge of their duties in this vicinity. This with the understanding that the requests for such services shall be made through the following-named automobile dealers, who shall be, unless otherwise arranged, deemed to be in charge of our squad, and who shall so distribute the requests for services among the undersigned as to provide each with equal opportunity to serve."

Attached to the letter to the Secretary of War are muster rolls signed by hundreds of Minnesota automobile owners located in various cities and towns, each owner stating the make of his car and its capacity.

Secretary Baker, in reply to Secretary R. B. Simning of the association, has expressed his appreciation of the offer "of the very helpful and co-operative scheme." Mr. Simning says that the association expects to organize squads in fully 300 towns, and that volunteers' machines shall be placed at the disposal of any Government representative to transport him locally and within a reasonable radius when such representative reaches a Minnesota community having a motor service reserve.

## MME. SEMBRICH HURT.

### Opera Soprano Breaks Three Bones of Her Shoulder in a Fall.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the famous opera soprano, met with a serious accident early yesterday, when she slipped on a rug over a polished floor in her new apartment at 21 East Eighty-second Street and suffered the fracture of three bones of the left shoulder and upper arm. Her companion, Frieda Mielke, who alone has lived with Mme. Sembrich since the death of Professor Stengel-Sembrich, last May, found her soon after the accident and called the singer's physician, Dr. John C. Vaughan.

Before the extent of the injury could be determined, it was necessary to take Mme. Sembrich in an automobile to an X-ray specialist, as no hospital within two miles had its Roentgen department open on the holiday. A radiograph was taken, and the broken bones were set. It was said last night the singer would suffer no permanent effects, though it would probably be two months before the fractures knitted completely.

### Canada's Victory Loan.

TORONTO, Nov. 29.—Victory loan workers all over the Dominion are preparing for the final drive during the next two days, and the passing of the $300,000,000 mark is confidently expected. With many of the Provinces still to send in reports covering the last two days, the subscriptions in Canada number 371,101 and represent a total amount of $271,227,350, it was announced tonight.

# AIM TO TIE WHITMAN TO 'THE MONEY BAGS'

### Democrats Hope to Duplicate Recent City Campaign in the State.

### McADOO MAY BE CANDIDATE

### Campaign Will Probably Open in Legislature Over Question of Municipal Ownership.

With the Mayoralty contest barely ended, Democratic leaders in this city are already beginning to look forward to and consider plans for the Governorship campaign next Fall. The up-State Democrats, disheartened by recent reverses, according to reports, have been greatly encouraged by the Democratic victory won in the municipal campaign in this city, and are regarding the future with more equanimity.

Already there is talk of a Democratic get-together conference in some up-State city for solidifying the party and discussing ways and means for the upbuilding of the weakened Democratic organizations in up-State localities. While no actual plans for such a conference have yet been made, many demands from Democratic leaders up-State for such a general roundup and exchange of views have reached the party leaders in this city. It is not regarded as at all unlikely that such a conference, if held, might result in a reorganization of the Democratic State Committee.

The Democratic State campaign will probably be begun soon after Jan. 1, with the preliminary fighting in the halls of the Legislature. By putting the program of municipal ownership, to which the incoming New York City Administration is committed, before the Republican Legislature and the Republican Governor, and inviting defeat at their hands, the Democratic leaders expect to lay the basis for an appeal to the more radical elements in the State, very much along the same lines as that which was made by Mayor-elect John F. Hylan and his associates on the Tammany ticket in the recent municipal contest in this city.

"We will tie Governor Whitman up with the money bags just as we did Mayor Mitchel," was the way in which a Democrat put it in discussing the Democratic program for the Gubernatorial campaign.

### Talk of Slogan for Campaign.

In the circumstances it is likely that the retort of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey of Kings to Governor Whitman when he met him after the latter had come out for Mayor Mitchel prior to the Republican primaries: "So you have surrendered to the Moneybund, too," may be adopted as a slogan in the Republican primaries by the faction that is expected to enter an opposition candidate and give the Governor a fight for the nomination, and later by the Democrats in their general campaign, should Governor Whitman, as is generally expected, win the primary contest.

The Democrats have a distinct advantage in knowing whom they will be called on to fight in the Gubernatorial contest. Governor Whitman has already announced his candidacy for a third term. Among the Democrats there is little talk of candidates so far. It is known, however, that friends of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo for several weeks have been actively at work up-State with a view to making him the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that they have made some headway. Democratic leaders in this city, however, express doubt as to the acceptability of Secretary McAdoo as a candidate in a year when radicalism is to be made the keynote of the fight for Governor.

On behalf of Secretary McAdoo it has been urged that he would be in a position to attract more support than the Democrats ordinarily receive among the farmers up-State. As Chairman of the Farm Loan Board, which investigated the needs of the farmers in every State of the country, prior to the creation of the Federal Land Bank, Secretary McAdoo became familiar with the needs of the farmer as well as his general viewpoint with relation to Governmental questions, and in addition made himself popular with them.

### Strong Bid for Farmers' Votes.

The Democrats in this State next year expect to take the fullest advantage of any hostility to Governor Whitman that may have been engendered through his attempt to make George W. Perkins head of the State Food Control Commission, and according to reports from up-State the feeling of hostility among the farmers has been only partly allayed. They expect to make a strong bid for the farmers' vote as well as for the support of the Non-Partisan Farmers' League, a branch of which was organized in this State this week. In this city the Democrats will make their appeal to the voters on the municipal ownership issue, urging the election of a Governor and a Legislature friendly to the public ownership policy to which the Hylan administration stands pledged.

The friends of Supreme Court Justice James C. Cropsey predict that he will figure prominently in the Republican fight against giving Governor Whitman a third term, though it is not known whether he will be willing to relinquish his place on the bench to become the leader of the fight. It seems certain that this fight will centre in Brooklyn, as far as this city is concerned. The opponents of Governor Whitman in Kings, however, expect support from up-State Republicans who are opposed to the Governor, unless the Governor should win them over. The Governor will have a good deal of patronage to bestow in the next few months, and if this should be dispensed where it would do him the most good politically, the up-State opposition to Governor Whitman might crumble long before the primaries.

## PREHISTORIC MAN FOUND.

### Remains Discovered in Mexico Believed to be 10,000 Years Old.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28 (delayed.)—The remains of a prehistoric man have been found near Mexico City buried under three meters of volcanic lava. It is supposed that the remains are at least ten housand years old as the oldest records of Mexico make no mention of an eruption of the volcano Ajusco.

## CABRERA ON A MISSION.

### To Attend Mexican Railways Meeting and Then Go to Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28, (Delayed.)—Luis Cabrera, Alberto Pani, and Carlos Basave will leave on Friday for New York to attend a meeting of the Mexican National Railways.

Cabrera will also visit France and Spain on a special mission for President Carranza.

## FEARS COUPLE WERE SLAIN.

### But Police Believe Veterinary and Wife Are Hiding to Evade the Draft

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The disappearance of Dr. Floyd Felger and his bride from their home in West Philadelphia is still a mystery. Dr. Felger, whose home is in New Springfield, Ohio, brought his bride here last July and set up housekeeping in Palm Street. On Oct. 29 the couple dropped completely out of sight.

Mrs. Felger's mother not hearing from her daughter became alarmed and came here from Illinois to investigate. "We have discovered," she said today, "that my son-in-law withdrew all his money from the bank here, and was known as well to have had large sums upon his person. I fear that he has been robbed and done away with, and that my young daughter has met a much worse fate in some of the terrible resorts of the city."

All sorts of theories were advanced today as to the motives and the causes of the disappearance. Detectives working on the case say that two motives impelled the doctor to go off without any trace of his whereabouts. It is known that the young husband was "called" in the draft last June and that his young wife wanted to go to some private home or hospital, and it is believed they found it expedient to take an assumed name and are now living quietly.

The police say the young man was drafted in Ohio. Upon coming here he abandoned his profession of veterinary surgery and on one or two occasions called himself "Johnson." He took jobs waiting in restaurants and painting, the police say.

## BANS "SLACKER" OFFICERS.

### Civilians to Do More Work in the Noncombatant Branches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. — So-called "slacker commissions" by which men of draft age seek to escape service in the ranks and get officers' places in noncombatant branches of the army have struck a snag in two general policies laid down by Secretary Baker. These are, first, that no men of draft age be commissioned unless it is shown clearly that they are better fitted for the special work to which they are called than any civilian beyond the draft age whose services can be secured; and, second, that no function of the army which can be carried on efficiently with civilians shall be placed on a military footing by commissioning the men needed to supervise the work.

The problem of commissions in the staff departments of the army that have to do with the supply lines, transportation, construction, and a hundred other noncombatant functions is difficult. It is the desire of Secretary Baker, apparently, to keep this element of the commissioned personnel of the army at a minimum in justice to the great body of the drafted men. It is not considered desirable to make any hard and fast rule against staff commissions for draft age men, since there are special cases which should be considered.

Mr. Baker's ruling as to army functions which need not be given military status applies particularly to inspection of materials manufactured or produced for the army. Food, clothing, tentage, and thousands of other items, it is held, could be inspected as well by a civilian as by an officer.

## JAIL TERM FOR GUARDSMAN.

### Heavy Sentence Imposed on New Yorker Who Tried to Leave Spartanburg.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 29.—Headquarters announced today that Private William Kauffman, Company D, 106th Infantry, had been found guilty of desertion and sentenced to serve five years at hard labor in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Jay, New York, besides being dishonorably discharged and severely reprimanded.

Kauffman on Oct. 13, while under arrest for a minor infraction of regulations, broke guard, and after attempting to persuade a fellow-soldier to accompany him went to Greenville, S. C., thirty miles away. There he changed his uniform and went to work in order to get funds to go to New York, where he expected to assume another name. He was caught two days after he deserted.

The 3d Battalion of the 107th Infantry, composed of Companies I, K, L, and M, enter the trenches tomorrow night at 9 o'clock. The men will stay there for twenty-four hours.

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## PENNSYLVANIA ANNULS THE BROADWAY LIMITED

### Company Withdraws Fast Passenger Train from Service to Meet War Conditions.

The first step to carry out the intention of the general committee now operating the Eastern railroads as a unit to cut out competing through services and bring all facilities down to the minimum necessary, was taken yesterday when the Pennsylvania Railroad, in response to a request of the committee, withdrew from service the Broadway Limited, the twenty-four train which has been running between New York and Chicago. The train runs today for the last time until further notice.

At the offices of the New York Central it was said that their service so far has been unaffected.

The text of the Pennsylvania's announcement, published as an advertisement in this morning's TIMES, is as follows:

"At the request of the General Operating Committee of Eastern Railroads appointed by the Railroad War Board, in order to expedite the movement of Government supplies and war materials, the Broadway Limited twenty-four train between New York and Chicago will be withdrawn from service, effective Dec. 1. Tickets already sold for passage in this train after Nov. 30 will be redeemed at offices where purchased."

The Broadway Limited became a Twenty-hour train in November, 1912, at which time the Pennsylvania and New York Central agreed to extend by two hours the running time of their eighteen-hour Chicago service. The change followed accidents, which led the railroads to consider that the faster time was unsafe.

## PROPOSE LEGAL SERVICE.

### Plan to Aid Drafted Men and Dependents Put Forward.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Home Defense Committees of New York State have been asked by the State Defense Council to form legal service committees, to give such aid to dependents of soldiers and sailors as can be rendered.

"This work is entirely apart from and in no way conflicting with the legal work suggested by the Federal authorities in connection with the Federal Draft Exemption Boards," said the letter to the Home Defense Committees. "Volunteer legal service now suggested is for the assistance of drafted men, or their dependents, after they have been accepted for service in the National Army. All appeals could be made to this committee direct, and from it information could be secured as to how dependents should proceed to recover a part of a soldier's pay, to secure their legal allowance, to apply for war risk insurance, or to avoid embarrassing litigation.

"By naming several men able to deal with this problem and to co-operate with the Red Cross and any other relief agencies active in your county, a valuable work can be undertaken. One or more members of such sub-committee should be from the legal profession, or if a committee of the County Bar Association has already been named, the members of such committee could well be included."

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The kit contains 12 useful articles, that are an absolute necessity for any soldier boy—neatly and compactly fitted in an Olive Drab Roll Case.

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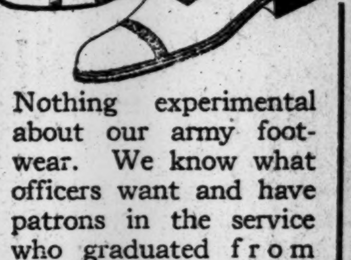

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